

DIRECT ELECTION. Owen Urges New Method of Choosing Senators.

GIVES HISTORY OF MOVEMENT.

Long List of States That Have Approved the Proposed Constitutional Amendment—House Ready For Change, but Not the Senate.

Washington, May 31.—In an address in the senate today Senator Robert L. Owen of Oklahoma urged the election of United States senators by the direct vote of the people.

Senator Owen reviewed the history of the direct election movement and gave much interesting information concerning what has been accomplished by those who favor the change.

The following states were named as having passed resolutions urging congress to call a constitutional convention to take steps toward changing the method of electing senators:

Arkansas, Colorado, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Jersey, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Washington and Wisconsin.

Three states have passed resolutions asking congress to afford them the opportunity to ratify an amendment to the constitution which shall provide for the direct election of senators. They are Alabama, California and Wyoming.

Florida nominates her senators by direct primary.

Georgia instructs her legislature by the primary method as to the popular choice for senator.

Maryland directly nominates senatorial candidates by party regulations protected by the state primary law.

Mississippi nominates her senatorial candidates by a primary adequately protected by the state law.

North Dakota has direct primaries.

South Carolina has no protection but the party regulation which has heretofore been accepted as mandatory by the legislators.

Virginia has direct nomination, protected through party regulation.

The definite action by the various state legislatures on the election of United States senators has not made a marked impression on congress. Three times the house of representatives has passed the necessary amendment to the national constitution, but at no time has the senate put it up to the country at large.

Speeches in Twenty-four States.

Washington, May 31.—Theodore Roosevelt will make a series of political speeches during his triangular swing through the west, northwest and south. He will confine himself to one thorough and comprehensive review of pending questions to be made at a mass meeting in each state through which he passes.

The ex-president's junket will take him through twenty-four states—New York, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Wyoming, Colorado, Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, Louisiana, Alabama, Georgia, Tennessee, South Carolina, North Carolina, Virginia, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware and New Jersey.

BAPTIZED IN PASSAIC.

A Class of Forty-two Immersed in the River Above the Falls.

Paterson, N. J., May 31.—Baptism by immersion in the Passaic river, half a mile above Passaic falls, was yesterday administered to forty-two persons ranging in ages from twelve to sixty years, three-fourths of the candidates being women. They came from New York, Brooklyn, Yonkers, Jersey City, Arlington and Paterson. Fully 3,000 people gathered on the banks of the river to see the ceremony, and hundreds watched it at close range from canoes and other river craft. The ceremony was conducted by the Rev. James P. Blackledge of the gospel mission of Paterson and Robert H. Brown of New York, superintendent of the Fort-second Street Pentecostal mission.

M'FARLAND-WELSH DRAW.

Pugilists Fight Twenty Rounds in London Without Decision.

London, May 31.—Pacify McFarland of Chicago and Freddie Welsh, lightweight champion of England, fought twenty rounds to a draw at the National Sporting club. The battle was for a purse of \$7,500 and a side bet of \$1,000. By the terms of the agreement \$6,500 was to go to the winner, together with the gold belt which is the symbol of the championship.

Among those at the ringside there was a general opinion that the American fighter had the better of his opponent, but had been robbed of a merited decision by the English referee.

Getting Down to Business.

Mistress (to new servant)—There are two things, Mary, about which I am very particular. They are truthfulness and obedience. Mary—Yes'm, and when you tell me to say you're not in when a person calls that you don't wish to see which is it to be, m-m-m-truthfulness or obedience?

Party's Fate on One Vote. Instances are common enough in elections when a single vote turns the scale, but for that vote to decide not only the fate of a candidate, but of a party as well, is rare. Yet a majority of one in parliament, which may logically depend on a majority of one in the country, has worked some of the most momentous results possible. The classical example is the act of union of 1799, certainly among the largest, most important and most remarkable changes ever accomplished by a legislative body. One hundred and six voted for it and 105 against. Then a majority of one carried the great reform bill in 1832.

Majorities only a little bigger have again and again been responsible for far-reaching consequences. A majority of five threw out the Melbourne government in 1839. By the same figure Lord John Russell's government was defeated in 1893. Gladstone went out of office in 1873 because he lacked three votes, and the public education act, one of the most important ever passed, was placed on the statute book by a majority of two.—London Chronicle.

Wild Dogs of Asia.

The whole tribe of wild dogs, which in closely allied forms are to be found in the wildest jungles and woods of Asia, from the Himalayas to Ceylon and from China to the Taurus—unless the "golden wolves" of the Roman empire are now extinct in the forests of Asia Minor—show an individual and corporate courage which entitles them to a high place among the most daring of wild creatures. The "red dogs," to give them their most characteristic name, are neither large in size nor do they assemble in large packs. Those which have been from time to time measured and described seem to average some three feet in length from the nose to the root of the tail. The pack seldom numbers more than nine or ten, yet there is sufficient evidence that they are willing and able to destroy any creature that inhabits the jungle, except the adult elephant and perhaps the rhinoceros, creatures whose great size and leathery hide make them almost invulnerable to such enemies as dogs.—London Spectator.

London's Big Ben.

Why is the large bell in the tower of the house of parliament in London called Big Ben? The average Londoner himself seems to have no idea how it got its name. When the building was designed Sir Benjamin Hall had a great deal to do with carrying out the plans of the architects, being high commissioner of public works, and his coworkers appreciated the fact that to him the city of London was largely indebted. So when the question came up in parliament as to the name of the enormous bell that was to be hung in the tower a member shouted, "Why not call it Big Ben?" This suggestion was received with much applause as well as with roars of laughter, for Sir Benjamin was an enormous man, both in height and girth, and had often been called Big Ben. From that day on the bell whose peal every Londoner knows has been known only as Big Ben.—Harper's Weekly.

Mighty in Titles.

The ruler of Turkey, in addition to the titles sultan and kha-khan (high prince and lord of lords), also claims sovereignty over most districts, towns, cities and states in the orient, specifying each by name and setting out in each of his various titles "all the forts, citadels, purlieus and neighborhood thereof" in regular legal form. His official designation ends, "Sovereign also of diverse nations, states, peoples and races on the face of the earth." All this is in addition to his high position as "head of the faithful" and "supreme lord of all the followers of the prophet," "direct and only lieutenant on earth of Mohammed."

The Great Eastern.

The dimensions of the one time world famous Great Eastern were as follows: Length, 692 feet; width, 83 feet; depth, 60 feet; tonnage, 24,000 tons; draft when unloaded, 20 feet; when loaded, 30 feet. She had paddle wheels fifty-six feet in diameter and was also provided with a four bladed screw propeller of twenty-four feet diameter. She had accommodations for 800 first class, 2,000 second class and 1,200 third class passengers, 4,000 in all. Her speed was about eighteen miles an hour. The Great Eastern was finally broken up for old iron in the year 1889 after a checkered career of some thirty-one years.

Fair, but Stormy.

A gentleman boarded the Karori car at Keturba avenue. Recognizing a friend on one of the seats, he nodded pleasantly and then said, "Well, what do you think of the weather?" "Oh, horrible!" was the reply. "And how is your wife today?" "She's just about the same, thank you!"—New Zealand Free Lance.

No Ear For Music.

"How do you like the music, Mr. Judkins?" said Miss Parsons. "I'm sorry, but I have no ear for music," he answered. "No," put in Mr. Jasper. "He uses his for a pen rack."

An Even Score.

"What is your objection to him, papa?" "Why, the fellow can't make enough money to support you."

No Use For Theory.

Wigwag—It is a pet theory of mine that two can live as cheaply as one. Youngpop—Huh! It's plain to be seen you were never the father of twins.—Philadelphia Record.

The College Commencements

See the sweet girl graduate brace herself to tackle fate. Plain white lawn or organdy. Waiting, trembling, sweet and fair. With a rosebud in her hair. And an essay in her hand. Shaking as she takes the stand.



NCE again the days of academic processions have come, and in the schools and colleges all over the land commencement day features are the sole topic of conversation. For this occasion the erudite maids and youths lay out their best bib and tucker, practice to adjust their mortarboards at the most becoming angle and in numerous other ways aim to look their prettiest, for it is the great event of the year to them and always draws a large crowd of visitors. While it is a welcome relief to the graduates to think of leaving dull books and rigid discipline far behind, studies frequently give way to tears and regrets when come the parting from kind teachers and dear friends, the last look at favorite nooks and the final visits to the rooms wherein such good times have been spent. As a rule, leaving college is not such a joyful proceeding as the student had pictured, and, although great events may come in after life, the scenes and incidents in the last days at school are never effaced from the student's memory and are discussed and talked of long afterward.

A procession of dignified appearing men and women, each one wearing cap, gown and hood, is an imposing scene. The flowing robes seemingly express something of the dignity of learning and the honor of academic life, no one denying that they add greatly to the interest and general effect of the college anniversaries and special functions. Some colleges make the wearing of the gown obligatory on certain occasions, though it is optional and desirable at all times.

In the matter of dress Oxford claims to have a system that goes back farther than that of any of its contemporaries. The graduating class of this year in the famous English university will wear just exactly the same kind of ecclesiastical and civil robes



PARADE OF YALE'S FACULTY.

that were proper in the days of the early Georges, a couple of centuries ago. Cambridge goes a long distance back, not quite as far perhaps. Oxford makes very marked difference in the garb of a graduating minister and lawyer, for instance. Cambridge still further differentiates between students of its various colleges.

The ordinary academic dress of today consists of cap, gown and hood, and in the United States the system has been so unified that a very definite code has been established. In 1894 an intercollegiate commission met in Columbia college with Seth Low as chairman and Colonel McCook of Princeton, Dr. Palmer of Yale and Chancellor MacCracken of New York university as members of the commission. They made a careful study of academic costume in the various universities of Europe, and out of the chaos they evolved an orderly system, which is the one followed now by all the greater universities and colleges in the land.

There are three types of gowns, which are marked by varying cuts of hoods to represent doctor, master and bachelor degrees. The doctor's gown has full, open, round sleeves faced with velvet and has three bars of velvet on the sleeves. The master's gown has a closed sleeve, square at the bottom, falling below the knees. The arm enters through a slit near the elbow. The bachelor's gown has long pointed sleeves. The doctor's and master's gowns should be silk, the bachelor's of worsted stuff. The doctor's cap has a gilt tassel, while the others have silk tassels.

There is hardly a college in the country in commencement week that does not have some distinctive day or feature that is full of interest to the most experienced commencement visitor and well worth traveling miles to see. Several of the larger colleges are not satisfied with one day or feature, but carry their novel celebrations over several days. Of course when it comes to the final ceremony, the day of graduation, there is no attempt at originality, no getting away from the conventional exercises, backed as they are by the dignity of scores of years. Usually the seniors finish their "exams" a week or two before the commencement exercises. That time is given them to prepare for these events.

Ivy day had its origin at Smith college, tree day at Wellesley. But al-

Closing Scenes And Features

most every woman's college, something similar to the daisy chain at Vassar, for instance, which is a significant feature of the day. The students on that occasion, wearing their sweetest in their simple white dresses, march two by two around the buildings and the campus, carrying the long ivy chain. While the girls are passing through the alley formed by the rows of admiring spectators you will hear the occasional click of a camera as some especially prominent and popular girl goes by some vantage point.

Floist day attracts much attention at Wellesley, and as many as 7,000 visitors have gathered on the shores of Lake Waban during graduation week and watched the students drift down the lake on barges, while the crews sang the college rowing song. The vast fleet of small boats of every description are lighted up with gayly



THE SWEET GIRL GRADUATE.

colored lanterns until the whole lake seems aloft with fairy craft. Tree day is another feature at Wellesley which has been observed since the founding of the college. For the seniors it is a day of sorrow, for they take mournful leave of the tree that they planted as freshmen.

The daisy chain at Vassar is one of the most beautiful practices that mark the close of the school year. Thousands of daisies are picked the day before the march and are strung together in long festoons. The prettiest girls of the class are selected to carry the chain, and the march around the beautiful avenues of the superb institution, the yellow of the flowers, the fair skins and white dresses of the bearers, the green of the lawn and the blond and brunette heads exposed to the sunlight make as pretty a picture as any artist ever painted.

Barnard has a floral parade which is somewhat similar and of which it is very proud. A line of graduates parade the campus carrying the choicest blossoms of springtime in trays, and after the procession the flowers are distributed to those who are present to see the exercises. Bryn Mawr college for its commencement day usually makes a specialty of producing some classical play, this year presenting "A Midsummer Night's Dream." At Mount Holyoke college the seniors begin the commencement round the week before with a pilgrimage to the summit of Mount Holyoke, where they carry out mysterious farewell ceremonies. Later come the grove exercises, the students gathering at the monument of the founder, Mary Lyon, and singing the "grove song."

At many of the women's colleges this year decided changes in the matter of dress for the academic processions were made. At Radcliffe an or-



THE DAISY CHAIN AT VASSAR.

der called for a costume consisting of long sleeves, plain white shirt waists, linen collars with uniform ties, plain white skirts, entirely without trimmings, three inches from the ground. Black latpins fasten the mortarboard, and no bows on the hair, no jewelry or fancy combs and barrettes disturb the simple consistency of the whole. Oxford ties of black and plain black stockings complete the detail. Over all is worn the scholastic gown, clearing the ground by three inches. Radcliffe students agreed to wear no hats on baccalaureate Sunday, hitherto the great day of the year for millinery display by the girls, while Vassar barred expensive commencement day bouquets.

In most of the men's colleges commencement day features included baseball games, boat races, etc. Harvard's exercises this year were arranged by the class of '95, which will hold its twenty-fifth anniversary exercises on June 26.

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