

MENTION HUGHES.

Late Chief Justice Fuller's Successor Discussed.

Noted Jurist Succumbs to Attack of Heart Failure at His Summer Home in Sorrento—President Greatly Shocked.

Washington, July 5.—In the discussion of the probable successor of Chief Justice Melville Weston Fuller of the United States supreme court two men are prominently mentioned. These are Governor Charles E. Hughes of New York, who is to become a justice of the supreme court next fall, and Lloyd W. Bowers, solicitor general of the United States.

It had been believed here that Taft would appoint Bowers to the chief justiceship in the event of Justice Fuller's death or retirement. There is no precedent for the promotion of an associate justice to the chief justiceship. On the other hand, there is nothing to hinder the president if he so desires.

Governor Hughes' appointment as an associate justice was confirmed by the senate, but he has not qualified for the position. The arrangement was that he should continue to serve as governor until the supreme court meets in October. The precedent against the promotion of an associate justice to be chief justice would not apply in the case of Governor Hughes, it is said, if President Taft chose to give him the higher honor, for the reason that he is not in fact an associate justice.

With three vacancies now on the bench the serious illness or death of another member of the court would bring the work of the court to a standstill, six justices constituting a quorum necessary for the transaction of business.

In connection with the chief justiceship and the probable resignation of Justice Moody many other names were mentioned in speculation as to seats on the supreme bench. Among them were those of Attorney General Wickersham, Secretary Dickinson, Judge Sanborn of St. Paul, Minn.; Judge Wan Denvier of Cheyenne, Wyo.; Judge Hook of Leavenworth, Kan.; Judge Adams of St. Louis, Mo.; Henry M. Hoyt of the state department, Louis Marshall of Cincinnati, Secretary of State Knox and Chief Justice Deemer of the Iowa supreme court.

Succumbed to Heart Failure.

Bar Harbor, Me., July 5.—Melville Weston Fuller, chief justice of the supreme court of the United States, died at his summer home, Main Stay, at Sorrento, near Bar Harbor. His death was due to a sudden attack of heart disease. His daughter, Mrs. Nathaniel Francis, and a guest, the Rev. James E. Freeman, were with him.

The funeral services will be held at Sorrento tomorrow, and the internment will be in Chicago.

Chief Justice Fuller was in his seventy-eighth year. For many years he had spent his summers at Sorrento, a summer colony located at Frenchman's Bay, five miles from Bar Harbor.

Melville Weston Fuller was the seventh chief justice of the supreme court of the United States, and had held office for twenty-two years out of the 120 since the organization of the court in 1790.

He was, however, a down east Yankee by birth and inheritance, having been born in Augusta, Me., on Feb. 11, 1833. His education was received in Bowdoin college, and following the example of a long line of legal ancestry, he studied law and set up in the practice thereof in Augusta in 1855. There he was city attorney and the editor of a Democratic newspaper for a few years, but in 1856, at the age of twenty-three, he removed to Chicago, where his chief work as a practicing lawyer was accomplished.

The appointment of Chief Justice Fuller by President Cleveland on April 20, 1888, caused considerable partisan feeling. Chief Justice Fuller was a life long Democrat and had taken an active interest in the councils of his party.

An intimate friend of Stephen A. Douglas, he had remained a Democrat throughout the civil war though not identifying himself with the copperhead section of the country. His political career comprised service in a constitutional convention of his state, a service for one term in the Illinois legislature and representation in the national Democratic conventions of 1874, 1872, 1876 and 1880.

In the convention of 1870 he placed T. A. Hendricks in nomination. Thus, while by no means a politician, he had been active in his party and in the high state of party feeling existing in 1888 the presentation of his name by a Democratic president to a Republican senate was the occasion of much Republican rancor.

The nomination was duly referred to the senate judiciary committee, which held it back for nearly three months and then reported it "without recommendation." The senate, however, on July 20 confirmed the nomination.

His Deduction.

The Sunday school teacher had just explained to the juvenile class that the first parents were made from dust.

"Now, Edgar," she said to a bright little fellow, "can you tell me who the first man was?"

"Henry Clay," was the prompt reply.

—Chicago News.

DON'T KNOCK YOUR TOWN.

Here Are a Few Hints For People Willing to be Locally Agreeable.

If your neighbor is prosperous, let him prosper. Do not growl or grumble. Say a good word for him and let it go at that.

Do not be a knocker. If you see that the city is moving along nicely, feel good about it. Help things along. Shove a little.

Push. Try and secure some of the benefit yourself. Do not stand around like a cadaver.

Do not waste time feeling sore because some fellow has a little more sand and sense than you have. Do a little hustling yourself.

If you can say a good word, say it like a prince. If you are full of bile and disposed to say something mean, keep your mouth closed.

Do not be a knocker. No man ever became rich and happy minding anybody's business as his own.

No man ever helped himself up permanently by knocking his neighbors down.

Give a kind word. Give it liberally. It will not cost a cent, and you may want one yourself some day.

You cannot afford it. It will not pay. There is nothing in it.

If you want to throw something at somebody—throw cologne. Or roses. Do not throw bricks or mud. If you must kick—get behind the barn and kick yourself. For if you feel that way, you are the man that needs kicking.

But whatever you do, do not be a knocker.

By watching the advertising columns of a newspaper we are enabled to know the exact conditions of mercantile affairs and the general prosperity or depression in the town where that paper is published. We can sit at our desk and pick out the live business towns and the dead towns. There is no better index to a town than its paper; it is a better criterion to go by, and is considered so by sagacious men, than a photographer. It is the enterprise of the inhabitants and not the size of the buildings that makes the town. You may pick up a paper and read at a glance, "We mean business" or "We're deadlier than a stuffed bird," as plain as though it was printed in ten line pica and red ink across every page.

Yes, But What was the Lady's Age?

Toward the close of a recent lawsuit in Massachusetts, the wife of an eminent Harvard professor arose and with a flaming face timidly addressed the court.

"Your Honor," said she, "if I had told you I had made an error in my testimony, would it vitiate all I have said?"

Instantly the lawyers for each side stirred themselves in excitement, while His Honor gravely regarded her. "Well, madam," said the court, after a pause, "that depends entirely on the nature of your error. What was it, please?"

"Why, your see," answered the lady, more and more red and embarrassed, "I told the clerk I was thirty-eight. I was so flustered, you know, that when he asked my age I inadvertently gave him my bust measurement."—Everybody's Magazine.

Literal Obedience.

Little Harold was getting final instructions before starting for a party.

"Now," cautioned his mother, "at supper if they ask you the second time to have something, you must decline."

Harold agreed and trotted off. At one stage of the feast the hostess noticed how eagerly the little fellow was applying himself to the task of disposing of a generous dish of marmalade. When he had finished, she inquired: "Won't you have some more, dear?"

The child looked up at her quickly. "I can't accept the second time," he said earnestly after a slight pause, "but if you'll ask me a third time, I think it will be all right."

Annie Laurie.

Annie Laurie was a real personage, the daughter of Sir Robert Laurie, of Maxwellton. The well-known song bearing her name was written by William Douglas when desperately in love with her.

Meeting Annie at a ball in Edinburgh, Douglas became wildly enamored of her, but, owing to the father's bitter opposition and the political intrigue which caused him to flee the country, the affair ended in nothing save the production of the immortal song. Later on Douglas returned to find his sweetheart the wife of another, whereupon, instead of "laying down to die," Douglas married Elizabeth Clark, of Glenborg, and became the happy father of a large family.

Antiquity of Gold Leaf.

The origin of gold leaf, like the first use of gold itself, is lost in the mists of antiquity. It is found, for example, in connection with the most ancient known mummies, having been used for covering teeth, tongue, skin, etc. Sometimes it is also found on the coffins. Gold leaf was also used on the tombs and monuments of ancient Egypt. The process of making gold leaf has thus been known since the eighth century B. C. In the eleventh century it seems to have attained as high a degree of perfection as today. The gold leaf on some ancient Grecian pottery indeed is as thin as that now used.

LONDON SCHOOLS.

In Some Ways the American System, Though Bigger, is Inferior.

London schools have 583,255 school sittings, New York 689,959, not all occupied in either case. London has 5,038 men teachers and 12,431 women to 2,740 men and 18,651 women in New York.

As these latter figures apparently include some duplication in evening schools London's teaching force is proportionately much stronger, especially in men.

The smaller number of pupils in London means partly that more of the children of the moderately well to do there attend private schools, partly that the children of the London poor leave school for work at an earlier average age.

Though the New York system is bigger it is behind London in some respects, according to the American Educational Review. That city has four open air schools for mentally and physically defective children, who are apparently already well looked after, as they should be in every city.

Natural Wells in Yucatan.

Since Yucatan, where the Mayas built their strange cities, is a coral limestone formation, it would, says a writer in Records of the Past, have been a barren desert but for its subterranean rivers, and the cenotes, or water caverns, which give access to them. The Mayas noted the courses of the underground streams and built their towns round the cenotes. Many cenotes are now found surrounded by ruins, and give indications of the methods employed by the Mayas to reach their cool waters. In Uxmal a cenote about 40 feet deep is inhabited by a peculiar species of fish. At Hecanthen there is a cenote having five openings in the rocks at the bottom of the cavern. Ladders made by tying tree trunks together lead down a total distance of 1,400 feet, but the perpendicular depth from the surface to the water is not over 500 feet.

Big Game and Disease.

It has been suggested that the big game of Africa should be systematically exterminated in order to abolish the "fly fever" by destroying the principal means of nourishment of the tsetse. In regard to this suggestion, Sir David Bruce says that while it is true that the tsetse disappears when the big game is killed off, there are other African diseases similar to the fly disease which are not spread by the tsetse. Although "civilization and big game cannot exist together," he thinks that the proposed wholesale destruction all over Africa would be quite unjustifiable. As the new country is divided off into farms, the big game must go, but the process should be a gradual one, applied only as the exigencies demand. For at least a thousand years to come there ought to be room in Africa for big game reserves.

Illuminating Shells.

Experiments have recently been made at Toulon with shells intended to illuminate the sea at a distance from the land, thus disclosing the presence and movements of an enemy at night. The shells are made to explode at a great height, and to give light for a sufficient time to permit an examination of the surface of the sea for several miles from the shore. The officers in charge of the experiments regard the illuminating shells as more effective than search-lights in disclosing the position of hostile ships.

Another form of shell has been proposed, which shall, in bursting over the sea, spread a cloud of thick smoke about the batteries on shore, thus preventing their seeing the approaching ships, and rendering the illuminating shells useless.

Fossils as Sign-Posts.

The recent discovery in the southern part of Madagascar of reptilian fossils, which geologists affirm belong to the Permian epoch, leads to the expectation that coal will be found there. In India, Australia and southern Africa the strata containing the remains of these animals are characterized by the presence of coal-beds. The likelihood that the same condition of affairs will be found in Madagascar is regarded as being much strengthened by the association of one of the fossils recently discovered with a leaf of glossopteris, one of the plants most distinctive of the Permian coal formations in the southern hemisphere.

A South Arabian Food Plant.

Jowari, a tall slender plant resembling corn and headed with a grain something like millet, is the Abdal's chief crop. He feeds the stalk to his camels and eats the grain himself. Three crops a year are produced. Jowari requires little cultivation except weeding, which the Abdal does by hand, and when ripe he cuts it off close to the ground with his hunting knife. New shoots spring up from the roots to become the next crop. For a camel load of about 125 pounds he receives at Aden an average of two rupees, or \$64.88. A fair yearly yield is twenty camel loads an acre.

The Grand Canyon.

It is of course, possible that the Grand Canyon of the Colorado may have been a "crack" in the earth caused by earthquake action, but in the books on geology we are given to understand that it is the result of the wearing down of the strata by the action of the waters of the river. It is impossible to get at anything like a definite conclusion as to the age of the Grand Canyon. The figures of the geologists differ, but all agree that the mighty gorge has been many tens of thousands of years in the making.

SIRENS AND SONS.

Aviator Curtiss when flying wears a little gray cloth cap and bites his mustache.

Major General Daniel E. Sickles is the oldest living civil war leader. He is eighty-seven years old, but still stalwart and active.

Edgar Bloom, a traveling salesman, of Kansas City, Mo., is deaf and dumb. He sells diamonds and carries a price list printed on a card which he hands to each merchant he visits.

The trustees of the University of Chicago have granted to Professor Oscar Bolza of the mathematical department permission to spend the rest of his life in Freiburg, Germany. He will draw the same salary he received when active.

Robert Alphonso Taft, son of the president, who has just been graduated from Yale university, is going to start work in the Harvard Law school in October. He is the first son of a president of the United States to acquire a Yale diploma.

Henry Dexter, president of the American News company in New York, ninety-seven years of age, still sits at his desk. He goes down to his office every day in an automobile and takes a very active interest in his business as well as in philanthropic affairs.

Fernando Jones, who celebrated his nineteenth birthday recently, has lived in Chicago longer than any other person. He settled there in 1835 and has lived there ever since. When he first saw the village it was nothing unusual to observe Indians upon the streets.

Base Hits.

Runners are persistent that Cy Young is about done for as a pitcher. But he has a fortune.

For a man who doesn't swing violently Schulte of Chicago hits a ball as clean and hard as anybody in major league circles.

Outfielder Clyde Millan, who had a miserable year in 1909, is playing grand ball for Washington this season. They do come back now and then.

Chase is the veteran in point of service on the New York team, and yet he is under thirty, and this is only his sixth season with the Highlanders.

Detroit critics concede that Russell Ford of the New York Americans is a great pitcher, but doubt is expressed there whether he lasts the year out the way he exerts his arm in throwing the splitter.

Household Hints.

A strip of emery cloth tacked to a small square board will be found useful for quickly sharpening the carving knife.

The newest silence cloth is of asbestos. It is thin and as easy to fold as a tablecloth, yet it effectually protects the table top from injury by hot dishes or spilled liquids.

A "ready made cooking cupboard" for the unexpected that always happens may contain soup, salmon, an entire, bottled peas, canned or preserved fruit and anything else which is suitable for a hurried luncheon or dinner.

Train and Track.

Since Mexico required control of its principal railroads six training schools for railroad men have been opened in the City of Mexico.

Between Liverpool and Manchester there is an excellent hourly express train service. Packages sent by parcels post forwarded on these trains up to 6:30 p. m. are delivered the same day.

In many of the leading industrial countries of Europe the steel railway tie is being largely substituted for that of wood. In England such ties can be marketed at \$30 per ton, or less than the present cost of wooden ties.

Town Topics.

New York persists in the thought that it is a world's fair in itself. It has all the showshows anyway.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

A Boston professor says the world will be crazy in 205 years. The world is not inclined to give Boston that long.—Chattanooga News.

Chicago has cut its high school course to two years in order to induce pupils to abandon the habit of quitting school at the end of the grade courses. If the Windy City would double the length of the vacations it might also reduce truancy.—St. Paul Pioneer Press.

Wireless Whispers.

There are eighteen recognized systems of wireless telegraphy.

The number of wireless stations on the coasts of the maritime nations of the world is placed at 416.

It is contemplated to establish wireless telegraph stations in German East Africa, Togoland, Kamerun and German Southwest Africa and also between the different German south sea colonies.

State Lines.

Missouri manufactured 27,733,200 corn-cob pipes last year.

For the first time in many years Nevada produced a marketable quantity of quicksilver last year.

More than 5,000,000 rose trees have been planted in Oregon since the movement was started three years ago by the Rose Festival association.

Of the 1,000,000 horsepower which the rivers of Minnesota are estimated to be capable of producing less than one-third has been made available.

History of Cotton.

Prior to the middle of the eighteenth century cotton, so far as modern time is concerned, was practically unknown. It was grown only in the flower garden. When eight bags of the staple arrived in Liverpool in 1784 the custom house officers seized it on the ground that so much could not have been raised in America. In 1787 our first cotton mill was set in motion at Beverly, Mass. In 1793 Whitney invented the cotton gin, which rendered cotton raising profitable, and it soon became the leading crop of the South. The Southern United States produce most of the cotton of the world, and will in all probability continue for all time to hold a monopoly of the staple.

No Window Panes Recently.

Americans living in Beirut can remember when there was not a window pane in the city. Twenty-five years ago there were no carriages, women making their social calls on the backs of donkeys. The city now has 600 licensed victorias, besides the private vehicles, with automobiles and electric street cars. There are complete postal and telegraphic services, newspapers, colleges and fine palaces. In the Far East Japan leads the way, but the Levant is following the lure of civilization.

Where to Feel.

Bishop Taylor-Smith is gifted with a delicious sense of humor. Preaching once in charity, he told a good story of a gentleman who was one day relating to a Quaker a tale of deep distress, and concluded by saying: "I could not but feel for him." "Verily, friend," replied the Quaker, "thou didst right in that thou didst feel for thy neighbor; but didst thou feel in the right place—in thy pocket?"—M. A. P.

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IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE MIDDLE DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

In Bankruptcy No. 1668.

In the matter of WILLIAM PULLIS, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of William Pullis of Damascus township, county of Wayne, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the twenty-third day of June A. D. 1910, the said William Pullis was duly adjudged bankrupt; and that the first meeting of his creditors will be held at the office of the Referee in bankruptcy at his office in the borough of Honesdale, county of Wayne, and within the said district upon the ninth day of July at ten o'clock a. m., at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

W. H. LEE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Honesdale, June 28, 1910.

NOTICE is hereby given that an application will be made to the Governor of Pennsylvania on the 21st day of July, 1910, by John E. Krantz, G. Wm. Sell and William H. Gibbs under the Act of Assembly approved April 29, 1874, entitled "An act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of certain corporations" and the supplements thereto, for the charter of an intended corporation to be called the William H. Gibbs & Co., Incorporated, the character and object of which are the manufacture of glass, glassware and supplies used in making glass, and for these purposes to have, possess and enjoy all the rights, benefits and privileges of said Act and the supplements thereto.

M. E. SIMONS, Solicitor.

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ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF ERIE TRAINS.

Trains leave Union depot at 7.20 a. m. and 2.48 p. m., week days.

Trains arrive Union depot at 1.50 and 6.45 p. m., week days.

Saturday only, Erie and Wyoming arrives at 3.45 p. m. and leaves at 5.50 p. m.

Sunday trains leave 2.48 and arrive at 7.02.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

Attorneys-at-Law.

H. WILSON, ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR-AT-LAW. Office, Masonic building, second floor, Honesdale, Pa.

W. M. H. LEE, ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR-AT-LAW. Office over post office. All legal business promptly attended to. Honesdale, Pa.

E. C. MUMFORD, ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR-AT-LAW. Office—Liberty Hall building, opposite the Post Office, Honesdale, Pa.

HOMER GREENE, ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR-AT-LAW. Office over Reif's store, Honesdale, Pa.

O. L. ROWLAND, ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR-AT-LAW. Office ver Post Office, Honesdale, Pa.

CHARLES A. McCARTY, ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR-AT-LAW. Special and prompt attention given to the collection of claims. Office over Reif's new store, Honesdale, Pa.

F. P. KIMBLE, ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR-AT-LAW. Office over the post office, Honesdale, Pa.

M. E. SIMONS, ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR-AT-LAW. Office in the Court House, Honesdale, Pa.

PETER H. ILOFF, ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR-AT-LAW. Office—Second floor old Savings Bank building, Honesdale, Pa.

SEARLE & SALMON, ATTORNEYS & COUNSELORS-AT-LAW. Offices lately occupied by Judge Searle.

CHESTER A. GARRATT, ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR-AT-LAW. Office adjacent to Post Office, Honesdale, Pa.

Dentists.

D. E. T. BROWN, DENTIST. Office—First floor, old Savings Bank building, Honesdale, Pa.

Dr. C. R. BRADY, DENTIST, Honesdale, Pa. Office Hours—8 a. m. to 8 p. m. Any evening by appointment.

Citizens' home, 33 Residence, No. 86-X

Physicians.

Dr. H. B. SEARLES, HONESDALE, PA. Office and residence 1019 Court Street telephones. Office Hours—2:00 to 4:00, and 6:00 to 8:00 p. m.

Livery.

LIVERY.—Fred. G. Rickard has removed his livery establishment from corner Church street to Whitney's Stone Barn.

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