

WHO AND WHAT IS W. H. BERRY?

(Continued from Page One.)

openly fulfill this important public pledge, but Chester has yet to learn the beneficiary of it.

Further, during his campaign as a Mayorality candidate, Mr. Berry declared with great gusto that any official who accepted and used railroad passes, was equally guilty with the man who received the bribe of a barrel of flour. Yet Mr. Berry, as Mayor, used passes!

Berry Had to Be Driven to Exploit Capitol Frauds.

Luck again aided William H. Berry, when he was elected to the State Treasurer's office. Backed by the united support of several parties, including Democrats and Independent Republicans, it was not difficult to overcome the then Republican nominee, Mr. Plummer. In the official responsibility as State Treasurer, it is due again to record that Mr. Berry accomplished one notable public good—the exploiting of the State Capitol frauds. But what else could he have done under the demagogic conditions confronting him? Even an itinerant on a railway, who discovers a broken rail, would naturally give warning to trainmen and save lives. But, verily, the act neither prove the itinerant's general attributes, nor evidence his fitness to be manager of the road. Mr. Berry rendered a public service, granted; but it is not one act of a man that calls for endorsement to higher office (as argued by Berryites), but the general character and equipment of the aspirant.

In truth, however, William H. Berry not only did not discover the Capitol graft, but it is a fact that he had to be driven into making exposure of it. Soon after Mr. Berry's induction into the State Treasurer's office, there entered the office of a big daily newspaper in Philadelphia one night a well-known Columbia Assemblyman. He inquired whether the editors had observed one peculiar line in a recently-issued Small's Handbook, which record referred to nine million dollars expended for furnishings to the new state capitol. The sum stated was a new and startling one, above the four millions announced as the cost of the building, and the editor-in-chief of the daily forthwith sent his "star" man to Harrisburg to ferret out reasons and methods in this newly-recorded enormous expenditure. The press representative went so far in his investigations as to find, for instance, that plaster of Paris imitations for marble had been used as one scheme in fraudulent tricks, and he at once urged upon Treasurer Berry to take up a general exposure. Mr. Berry held aloof. The following Sunday the newspaper representative visited Mr. Berry at his home in Chester and, sustained by the personal request of his editor-in-chief, and the latter's assurance of his paper's support of an exposure, the reporter again vainly pleaded for Berry's consent to denounce the frauds. Finally, on the following week, being still further pressed, State Treasurer Berry at last permitted one of his clerks to especially go over his predecessor's books, and sufficient clues to the big steals were found. Then only did Berry begin shouting from the house-tops his own glory as a graft exposé.

Now, for further frailties of Mr. Berry, the "reformer," whilst he was State Treasurer. First, a banking institution that he later favored with State deposits of more than 623 million dollars, significantly became his bondman for a "nominal" sum. Subsequently, the same bank extraordinarily granted some sort of a \$50,000 loan to a business enterprise of Chester, in which concern the patronizing State Treasurer, Mr. Berry, held stock interest. In other words, did not Treasurer Berry exercise the Commonwealth money to attain banking favor for his private business interests!

Berry's Questionable Deals Whilst a State Official.

And there was still another interesting transaction in finance during Mr. Berry's incumbency as State Treasurer, that was but recently forced to light. This was an odd borrowing of \$15,000, attained through the indorsement of a note by Democratic Boss James M. Guffey, and the Boss' additional favor to Mr. Berry of \$4500. When confronted with the deals, Mr. Berry claimed that he wanted the money to prosecute the Capitol grafters; later he said that he needed it for his business ventures; more recently that money was necessary to save him from assassins! Meantime, however, Mr. Berry begged to assure a confiding public that he had given adequate collateral security to cover Mr. Guffey's indorsements. But, lo! there followed a sale of this alleged adequate security, some 2700 shares of Berry's engineering company, and the stock sold for \$700—a surprising collateral for Mr. Guffey's indorsement for a \$15,000 loan. And, he it added, since the loan was negotiated in 1908, neither principal in part nor any interest has been paid, as alleged, of the bank's claim.

When it is considered that James M. Guffey had, in addition to the aforementioned loans, previously contributed \$10,000 to Mr. Berry's election as State Treasurer—\$25,500 in all—and then observed how Mr. Berry afterward turned against his benefactor, what most fair-minded citizens think of Mr. Berry?

Berry's Recent Overwhelming Defeat in Chester.

The mad pursuit of William H. Berry for public office continued after he ceased the State Treasurer'ship, and in 1908 he again faced Chester as a candidate for the Legislature. Certainly, it must be conceded that the citizens of his home city were at least in position to know Mr. Berry best, after closest observation and experience with the gentleman in his official trusts, and the voters rendered a salutary verdict. Mr. Berry was not only de-

feated at that election by some 1500 votes, but he failed to carry a single ward in the city, even the Democratic ones, besides losing his own precinct, outside he resides in a residential district of good families!

But even that was not enough to subdue Mr. Berry. This year the people of Pennsylvania again find William H. Berry in his accustomed trail, seeking office, even to making an extraordinary personal canvass of the state, buttonholing delegates preliminary to the Allentown Democratic convention. There he entered into open competition and his competitor, Webster Grim, was overwhelmingly nominated. What followed? Mr. Berry's congratulations and pledged support of the ticket, and a fortnight after, ranking under disappointment, his negotiations with the proposed American party as a gubernatorial candidate, and, that falling, his dicker with the Keystone outfit, and his nomination for governor. Thus went on record a stultification that presages the closing political tragedy of Mr. Berry's career.

Berry's Intrusions of Sunday Politics in Churches.

In pursuance of his campaign before the people as a candidate, William H. Berry has a penchant for posing in sanctimonious assumptions before church bodies, and deplorably courting personal favor by delivering Sunday political speeches. To ordinary and unpretentious observers the intrusions of political meetings in churches at Sunday services is regarded as questionable in propriety. Church edifices are presumed to be exclusively dedicated to the service of God, and political harangues of the Berry type, within the walls of such sanctuaries, might reasonably be considered as desecrations.

Referring to this subject, the venerable editor of the Chester Democrat editorially says:

"One thing the editor of the Democrat confesses he cannot understand. William H. Berry is a licensed preacher in the Methodist church, and has preached in pulpits for many years. Yet in his political campaigning he has delivered addresses almost every Sunday either in Methodist churches or Camp Meetings. His text in churches is always the same, viz., "Civic Righteousness"—always the same thing—and his addresses are only a slight variation in words from his weekday speeches. Practically they are electioneering speeches, and hence it is that we are befuddled. We cannot understand how the Methodists (and others) can consistently permit such electioneering in their churches! It is not, however, the first time Mr. Berry made a political speech on Sunday. At a meeting called by the Single Tax Party, for the purpose in front of the City Hall, in Philadelphia, on Sunday evening, July 18, 1909, Mr. Berry made a speech declaring himself a Single Taxer. It was a purely political speech, the single tax doctrine being a political and not at all a religious question."

The Final Cloak of Record About Candidate Berry.

In recapitulation of William H. Berry's political and official irresponsibilities, as proven under trial, it may be cited that underlying the egotist—the "I" and "me"—as the only man of the hour; the overzealous and mad pursuit for public office; business transactions while in office that were improper in an incumbent; inconsistencies, self-contradictions, and broken pledges; his ravings in a recent speech that he would like to burn newspaper reporters at the stake—utterances and acts all indicating an irresponsible. The Allentown incident was the climax. What sense of moral obligation does Mr. Berry recognize, when he goes into a convention contest, and after overwhelming defeat, takes the hand of his competitor, pledges support, and afterward claps a political knife to stab his party and its chosen candidate? Before the peoples of any civilized nation, even among prize fighters, such methods would be scorned.

A fitting peroration to this review of Mr. Berry is the reference of the venerable Democrat, John E. Rieder, of Delaware county, who wrote, over the non-de-plum, "Selkirk," in the Chester Times, as follows:

In the meantime, will it not be well for the people to be prepared to receive this great human maelstrom of purity from the East, who has already started on his tour, and will visit you unawares like a whirlwind of thunder out of a clear sky causing you to cry out, "Who is this that darkened counsel by words without knowledge?" Job 38:2.

This great reformer will drive everything before him, condemning all parties, organizations, societies, and assemblies of all kinds, except those that adopt his creed and bow to him as the great embodiment of religious and political virtue, purifying everything that in his judgment is impure; correcting all the inequalities of life among men, and will make a stupendous effort to chain his Satanic majesty to the highest peak of the Allegheny mountains.

Science and Cheese.

A medical authority kindly assures us that as long as cheese isn't decayed it will not affect the health of the consumer. This is a fact that we have suspected for a considerable time. But how is the ordinary cheese epicure to detect the difference unless he waits for results?

There is cheese so thoroughly disguised in the costume and aroma of decay that its proper standing on the sanitary testing table would puzzle a conjurer.

For instance, there is the brand known as Limburger.

But why pursue the subject?—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

IN THE REALM OF FASHION

Natty Fall Suit.

Stripes hold their own and bold checks produced by coarse homespun mixtures. Plaids, too, though less prominent, are among the newcomers. In the drawing the suit, made of gray wool striped with black, is trimmed with black satin. The skirt has one of the long tulle effects that may hamper the feet like a band unless properly



GRAY AND BLACK STRIPED SUIT TRIMMED WITH BLACK SATIN.

handled. The coat is in the new short length, faced with satin and with deep dipping satin circle finished with buttons. The collar is also of the satin. Speaking of the hampering band at the foot of the skirts recalls the ridiculous stories told of ultra fashionables during the summer, when the narrow skirt was the most widely exploited.

SENSIBLE PLAN FOR WINTER WARDROBE

Wait Until the Unsettled State of Styles Settle.

There may be nothing in the suggestion, but one woman who is always well dressed has announced that she is going to put off getting her new winter gowns as long as possible this year, because she thinks that the fashions are in an unsettled state just now. After January she looks for definite changes. Just now she thinks it is pretty hard to tell which way the wind will blow, and she doesn't want to buy too many things until she is sure.

And in the meantime this provident woman is going to get along by making over her old gowns. Skirts are to be closely fitted and cut off a little below the knee. The lower part of the skirts will be finished with wide bands.

Any pieces of fur she has in the house will be pressed into service for trimming, for she knows that the more fur she can put on her gowns, whether for afternoon, evening or street wear, the better.

Her old evening frocks she will do over by replacing the foundation slips with those of contrasting color or a different shade of the same color, because she believes that the self-toned effects which have been good so long have just about gone out.

The Vogue in Black.

"Black is to be very fashionable this season," the silk people will tell you. So, too, will the folk who sell dress goods and velvets. So also say the suit and wrap makers.

So if all accounts are to be relied upon black is to have quite a vogue these coming months.

In millinery, too, the rumor is equally strong, and the early models are very frequently of the inklike hue. Black velvet hats especially seem to be favored.

Though, of course, it is a bit early to predict and one cannot tell for some little while yet, it is, however, expected that a great many evening wraps this season will be of black, with gorgeous linings of Persian or Paisley silks and brocades.

New Ribbons.

They're soft. And they're rich. There are soule tafetas. All are more or less satiny. Ottoman weaves are among the fine ones.

In some the ridges run across, in others lengthwise.

Very lovely wide ones may be had for about \$1.50 per yard.

Velvet ribbons are not as much used for millinery as piece velvet.

SHIPS OF THE AIR.

Aerial Fleets Will Play Great Part in Coming Wars.

It really begins to look as if the next war—if war there must be—will mark the introduction of aerial manoeuvres on a scale which would hardly have seemed possible a few years ago. At the end of 1909 says the Youth's Companion, there were already in existence, either finished or promised to be ready for service very shortly, 32 dirigible balloons and 56 aeroplanes belonging to the various European nations. Of these Germany has 14 dirigibles, of six different models, and five aeroplanes; France, seven dirigibles and seven aeroplanes; Austria, two dirigibles and four aeroplanes; England, two dirigibles and two aeroplanes; and Spain, one dirigible and three aeroplanes. It is interesting to remark how Germany runs to dirigibles and France to aeroplanes. Yet France was the first officially to experiment with the former type.

The Sea's Ventilation.

One of the reasons formerly urged against the existence of living creatures in the abysses of the ocean was the supposed absence of oxygen there. It was deemed impossible that any considerable quantity of oxygen could exist at great depths. But discoveries of recent date have shown that there is no lack of oxygen even at the greatest depths. The explanation is that the cold water of the polar regions, charged with the oxygen from the atmosphere, creeps along the bottom toward the equator from both poles and thus carries a supply of oxygen over the whole vast floor of the oceans. The surface water moves toward the poles, and so a great system of circulation exists. Were it not for this world circulation, one authority assures us, it is altogether probable that the ocean would in time become too foul to sustain animal life, at least in its higher manifestations, and the sea, the mother of life, would itself be dead.

When Folks Feared Gas.

In the early days of the last century, when illuminating gas was first used in London, timorous people talked of the dangers of suffocation and of explosions to which gas, which was still imperfectly purified, exposed the citizens. Scientists confirmed these assertions, and the first gasometers erected in London by Samuel Clegg so terrified the people that no work man would venture to light the gas jets which had been placed on Westminster Bridge. But Clegg soon overcame this difficulty by lighting a torch and applying it to the burners with his own hands. On another occasion before a committee of the Royal Society of London he bored a hole in the gas holder and put a lighted candle to it, to the great alarm of the spectators, but without causing the slightest accident. Gradually the eyes even of the most prejudiced were opened to the truth.

Form of Divorce in Old Rome.

In the earlier period of the Roman Republic divorces were quite unknown, and were rare right up to the time of the Sullan Wars. In the old days the husband and wife who wished to separate appeared for the last time before the common hearth, a priest and priestess being present. As on the day of marriage, a cake of wheaten flour was presented to the husband and wife, but instead of sharing it between them they rejected it. Then, instead of prayers, they pronounced formulas of a strange, severe, spiteful character, by which the wife renounced the worship and gods of the husband. From that moment the religious bond was broken, and the community of worship having ceased to exist, the marriage, without further ado, was forever dissolved.

Diamonds from Gunpowder.

Sir Andrew Noble, in a recent address before the Royal Institution in London on the development of explosives during the last 50 years, related a remarkable story of what occurred during one of his experiments with a gunpowder made of cordite and carbon. After the explosion, in which the elevation of temperature was estimated to have been about 4,300 degrees Centigrade, a residue was left in the explosion chamber in which Sir William Crookes afterward found diamonds. They were, of course, exceedingly minute, and must have been formed from the carbon under the influence of the immense heat and pressure developed at the moment of the explosion.

The Interdict.

The interdict and the excommunication were quite different things, the last being the most terrible form of ecclesiastical censure. In the nation that was under an interdict the clergy were forbidden to perform any part of their sacred duty save the baptism of infants and the confession of dying penitents. Quite rare prior to the time of Gregory VII. (about 1073), the interdict was common enough after that time. In 1170 Pope Alexander put all England under an interdict, and in 1208, when King John was excommunicated, the kingdom lay under an interdict for six years.

No Protection.

There are screens to keep the flies out and sticky paper to catch the flies that get in; there are cockroach pastes and poisoned biscuits for rats and mice; but there is nothing to protect Acheson people from Lyander John Appleton, the worst old bore in town. He is free to walk into any store and remain for hours and talk and talk and talk.—Acheson Globe.

Distilled Gold.

The investigations of a French chemist show that gold in the electric furnace boils freely at a temperature of 2,400 degrees C. In two or three minutes, it is said, from 100 to 150 grams of gold pass into the state of vapor. In condensing upon a cold body this golden vapor forms filiform masses and cubic crystals. At its temperature of ebullition gold dissolves a little carbon, which at the time of resolidification is deposited in the form of graphite. In an alloy of gold and tin, the tin distills more abundantly than the gold, and when a large quantity of these mixed vapors is taken the tin burns on contact with the oxygen of the air, forming oxide of tin, colored purple by a fine dust of condensed gold. This is one method of preparing the color known as "purple of Cassius."—Harper's Weekly.

Japanese Children.

The Japanese child is exceedingly shy and retiring before its elders, and girls are taught to practice this more than boys. In the morning as soon as they are up the children go to their parents in turn, bow their heads to the ground and say "Good morning" or "How is your honorable health?" Before a meal they lift the chopsticks to their foreheads and bow in thanks, whether their parents are present or not, for the meal set before them. Before going out to school or elsewhere and on returning they must kneel before the mother and bow. When father or mother go out the children must go to the porch, kneel down and say "Deign to go forth" or "Honorable return," as the case may be. As soon as infants can bow their heads the nurses train them in these respectful salutations.—Exchange.

The Effects.

"I have come to you, my friend, for comfort. My best girl has treated me very badly. I was trying to explain something to her, but she gave me such sharp looks they cut me to the heart; she withered me with her scorn, crushed me with her coldness and stabbed me with her keen edged tongue."

"See here, man, you oughtn't to be so to me for comfort. What you need is to go to a hospital for treatment."—Baltimore American.

"'Twas ever thus since childhood's hour," The poet sings so sweet.

When'er I plant a garden flower.

It proves to be a best.

Tomato plants with care brought out

Far from the climate rude

When in the sunshine set about

Are only outworn food.

The sweet corn and the cabbage sprout,

Now cherished with such gloe,

Will furnish dairy food no doubt,

But not for you and me,

That market basket ones despised

We'll carry as of yore.

The place where hopes are realized

Is in the grocery store.

—Washington Star

GUARANTEED Water Bonds TO YIELD From 5 to 6 per cent. In denominations of 100, 500 and 1,000 If interested call on or address D. D. WESTON, Office: Foster Block 9th and Main St. Honesdale, Pa.

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

Table with columns for A.M., P.M., and stations including Albany, Binghamton, Philadelphia, etc.

Madam, Would You Like a Healthy Complexion?

The rosy cheeks, red lips, and bright sparkling eyes of natural healthy beauty is the only kind that charms. Lotions, washes, paints and powders deceive no one. The real Beauty of Health comes only with pure rich blood. What makes pure red blood? Why, your stomach, liver and bowels all working right. Dyspepsia, indigestion, constipation and biliousness will ruin any complexion. To get rid of these and have the Beauty of Health, the only real Beauty, take Smith's Pineapple and Bitternut Pills. They invigorate the blood, strengthen the nerves, and the skin becomes rosy and red, showing the circulation is normal and active as Nature intended it should be. Physicians use and recommend. They form no habit. You should always keep them on hand. These Little Vegetable Pills will ward off many ills.

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SMITH'S PINEAPPLE AND BITTERNUT PILLS. 60 Pills in Glass Vial 25c.—All Dealers. SMITH'S For Sick Kidneys. Bladder Diseases, Rheumatism, the one best remedy. Reliable, endorsed by leading physicians; safe, effective. Results lasting. On the market 16 years. Have cured thousands. 100 pills in original glass package, 50 cents. Trial boxes, 50 pills, 25 cents. All druggists sell and recommend.

Roll of HONOR

Attention is called to the STRENGTH of the

Wayne County SAVINGS BANK

The FINANCIER of New York City has published a ROLL OF HONOR of the 11,470 State Banks and Trust Companies of United States. In this list the WAYNE COUNTY SAVINGS BANK

Stands 38th in the United States Stands 10th in Pennsylvania. Stands FIRST in Wayne County.

Capital, Surplus, \$455,000.00 Total ASSETS, \$2,733,000.00

Honesdale, Pa., May 29, 1908.

A. O. BLAKE, AUCTIONEER & CATTLE DEALER. You will make money by having me. BELL PHONE 9-U Bethany, Pa.

The Era of New Mixed Paints!

This year opens with a deluge of new mixed paints. A condition brought about by our enterprising dealers to get some kind of a mixed paint that would supplant CHILTON'S MIXED PAINTS. Their compounds, being new and heavily advertised, may find a sale with the unwary.

THE ONLY PLACE IN HONESDALE AUTHORIZED TO HANDLE CHILTON'S MIXED PAINTS Is JADWIN'S PHARMACY.

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