

Saturday Night Talks

By Rev. F. E. DAVISON
Rutland, Vt.

THE KING'S ANOINTING.

International Bible Lesson for Oct. 30, '10—(Matt. 26:1-16).

"To what purpose was this waste?" Such was the criticism of Judas, when a loving woman, as an expression of her devotion to Christ, anointed His feet with precious ointment. The penurious disciple had no conception of the beautiful or the sublime, either in nature or in art, or in religion. He would never have given a penny to promote an aesthetic or benevolent enterprise. The Scriptures intimate that he was not only a miser, but a thief and though he professed great love for the poor he really itched to get hold of the shekels the sale of that spikenard, that to his mind was wasted on Christ would have brought money, he could understand, but spikenard, bah! it was only a smell.

Society has always been afflicted with a class of carpers like Judas. There never was an effort made to sweeten the bitter cup of this world's trouble, but some sneering critic has appeared to complain of the waste. The poor would die of starvation, and vice and crime would become epidemic if these people could get hold of the funds which are, according to their way of thinking, wasted upon the undeserving. It is impossible for them to realize that the human heart craves sympathy as the body needs bread, and that the soul hungers for love and starves without it, as truly as life is sustained by food, and perishes for lack of it. There are multitudes of people who can understand a dollar, but who cannot understand a bouquet. They know what a bag of potatoes means, but they cannot understand how a smile and a pleasant word, puts a song into the heart that sings all through the day, and acts as tonic amid the depression of business anxiety and bodily weariness.

Value of the Aesthetic.

The value of the aesthetic in life has not half been appreciated. In proportion as nations improve their surroundings do they rise in the scale of living. It is possible to get an education in a little red school house, whose benches are hacked, whose roof leaks, whose windows are broken, whose stove smokes, whose door sags on one hinge, whose equipment consists of a cracked blackboard and rubbins of chalk, but the child who goes to school in a modern, up-to-date twentieth century building stands a better chance of getting right views of things. The community which thinks it a waste of money to erect a well-equipped school house, and to pay for properly trained instructors, may save their money but it will be at the expense of the manhood and womanhood of the next generation.

Critics of Improvements.

When a new church is to be built Judas always comes around. He wants no foolish display about the house of God. He declares that steeples are an invention of the devil to rob the poor people of their hard earned money, and as for stained glass windows, the very mention of them makes it certain that we are headed straight for the papacy. His fathers worshipped in a plain, unpainted, rectangular, hill-crowned, wind-swept, sun-burned meeting house, and what was good enough for his ancestors is good enough for him! And then if he is outvoted, he buttons up his pocket at such unrighteous extravagance, and goes out crying, Waste! Waste!

In the estimation of these people it is a waste of good material to bury the bright minds of Christian lands in the darkness of heathenism, that those people may see a great light. He doesn't think it unwise for the brightest and most aggressive tradesmen of civilized nations to push their way into heathen countries to carry on business. In their case there is money in it. But that a man should lay down his life instructing the ignorant, reforming the vile, and making himself the saviour of whole districts swarming with human beings who otherwise would live like cattle, and die like flies—Judas cannot in the least particular understand that.

Wasting Good Material.

When such a woman as Frances Willard, brainy, cultured, fit to grace any position in society, gives up her life to the advocacy of what the superficial consider an impossible reform, how many there are who criticize such waste of good material. They say she threw her life away. On the contrary she broke the alabaster box of infinite love upon the feet of staggering humanity, and the odor of the ointment fills the world to-day. While the world stands that she hath done will be told as a memorial of her, while the women who have lived like butterflies, like them will be forgotten. There is many a delicate, tenderly-nurtured, cultivated slum worker, wearing the neat garb of a deaconess, or the characteristic attire of the Salvation Army, scrubbing floors, tending babies, shaking up hot pillows, comforting drunkards' wives, lifting lambs out of the way of human wolves, arresting crime by the power of their purity, never heard of except in the little circle in which they move, who in eternity will shine as the stars forever and ever. The sneering critic says, "It is a waste!" The Son of Man says, "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these, ye have done it unto me!"

OVER A MILE HIGH

J. A. Drexel Soars 7,100 Feet In Monoplane.

NEW U. S. ALTITUDE RECORD.

Belmont Park Scene of Sensational Aviation Events—Ten Aeroplanes In Air at Once—Brookings Coasts Mile to Earth.

New York, Oct. 25.—Ten aeroplanes in the air all at once—a record for American atmosphere—was the sky view offered to the Belmont park grand stand the third day of the international aviation tournament. Following close upon this spectacle J. Armstrong Drexel climbed in his Bierliot monoplane until his barograph registered 7,100 feet, which establishes a new American altitude record.

Walter Brookings in the new Wright "roadster," a tiny example of the familiar Wright biplane, was fighting Count de Lesseps' Bierliot for altitude earlier in the day, when the Brookings engine went dead at a height of a mile. While nine other aviators were circling the air above Belmont park, Walter Brookings in a Wright "baby racer" biplane ascended to an altitude of a mile, where his motor froze, compelling the daring young expert to coast to the earth.

He landed with a force that smashed the biplane's chassis, but Brookings had worked the planes so rapidly that the damage was confined to the machine, the aviator escaping uninjured.

Brookings' thrilling coast to the ground was unseemly by any of the other aviators. Even Comte Jacques de Lesseps, whose Bierliot monoplane had pushed up toward the clouds in the first hourly altitude contest, almost even with Wright's puppy, descended reporting he did not know where Brookings had gone. The young aviator had landed on a farm two miles east of the course and from there he finally sent word. The Wright brothers and Frank C. Coffyn, who had gone out in an automobile scouting for him, found Brookings, brought him in and sent an autotruck for the aeroplane.

The second hourly distance event found three aviators with even scores. The records were: Grahame-White, 21 laps; M. Auburn, 21; M. Latham, 21; Hoxsey, 19; Johnstone, 18; Radley, 4, and M. Garros, 1 lap.

M. Latham and Messrs. Drexel and Ely went up in the second hourly altitude event, but did not seem pleased with the working of their machines and quickly withdrew. The sight of ten aeroplanes flying at once, which thrilled the spectators, was the first glimpse of such an aerial gathering this hemisphere has seen. J. Armstrong Drexel did some spectacular driving during the first hourly distance event, making the distance record for the day, twenty-seven laps, in a Bierliot monoplane. He started almost last, after several of the aviators had been circling for five or ten minutes, but forced up the pace and soon led the racers.

In the afternoon's competition for the grand speed prize were J. P. D. McCurdy in a Curtiss biplane, J. C. Mars in a similar machine and J. F. Frisbie in a biplane of his own make modeled on the lines of the Curtiss. The other types of biplanes will eliminate at a future date.

The result of the hourly distance contest for the first hour was Drexel, 27 laps; Auburn, 26; Johnstone, 19; Hoxsey, 18; Grahame-White, 18; Brookings, 5, and Latham, 5 laps.

The Pinkertons held up the Wright brothers as they were attempting to enter the main gate. Wilbur and Orville Wright were trying to walk in when they were stopped, and, although they showed cards and proclaimed their identity, the policemen were obdurate and refused to admit them. Even when Hoxsey arrived and identified his teachers they were not let in, and Hoxsey carried word to Allan A. Ryan, head of the exhibition corporation. He sent a policeman post haste to order the admission of the two pioneer aviators.

"It was very unfortunate," said Mr. Ryan.

The Wrights were disturbed and angry, but preserved their customary silence.

CRUEL WIRELESS HOAX.

Steamer Oklahoma Supposed In Distress Reports "All Safe."

Newport, R. I., Oct. 25.—Developments prove that the wireless message of distress, purporting to come from the big tank steamer Oklahoma with forty-six men aboard, was a wireless hoax.

The revenue cutter Acushnet, which had picked up the mysterious "S. O. S. Oklahoma," was in communication early today with that steamer, well down on the southern coast on her way to Port Arthur, Tex., and she reported everything all right.

Admiral John J. Read Dead.

Mount Holly, N. J., Oct. 25.—Rear Admiral John J. Read, U. S. N., retired, died at his home here after an illness of about two weeks. Heart disease was the cause. He served with the gulf squadron in the attack on Fort Fisher during the civil war and was afterward in command of the Olympia, being succeeded by Admiral Dewey.

SIGHT AIR PILOTS

Report of Hawley and Post In Missing America II.

HUNTER SAW A BALLOON.

Word Comes From Canadian Wilds That Cheers Anxious Friends of New York Aeronauts in International Race.

Ottawa, Ont., Oct. 25.—The search for the missing balloon America II, which sailed from St. Louis a week ago last Monday and of which little trace has been heard since, has become international. Instructions have been sent to all engineers and chiefs of staff on the Transcontinental railway to be on the lookout for the missing aeronauts.

A late Cobalt special says that a hunter named Charles Treadway, who, while tracking a moose, at dawn on Wednesday morning saw a balloon pass over him at the mouth of the Kippewa river near Lake Temiskang, in northern Quebec.

As this point is thirty miles distant from the point where the Helvetia landed, it is considered probable that it is the lost balloon, America II.

"I was on the trail of a moose just before dawn on Wednesday," said Treadway, "and the moon was still bright and clear. I had come out on a bare, rocky river to get my line to follow the moose when I saw a balloon above me. If I had not wanted to avoid scaring the moose, which I knew was near, I would have shouted to it. It hung above me white as satin. I saw the basket quite plainly and shadows hanging out of it as if trying to locate their position, and it would have been easy to hail them."

"I should say the balloon was travelling somewhere about forty miles an hour. Making the direction it did, the balloon would go into the unsettled country in northern Quebec and, knowing the bush as I do, I would not like those fellows' chances of getting out."

A special from Quebec city says that a report has reached there that the America II had landed in the wilds of Quebec and that Alan Hawley and Augustus Post, the aeronauts, are on their way to that city by boat.

The balloon America II, passed over Thompsonville, Mich., Tuesday, Oct. 18, according to a message received by the Aero club of St. Louis.

The message was signed by Alan R. Hawley and Augustus Post, pilot and aid. It read:

"Thompsonville, Mich.—America II, passed over this place Tuesday. Course due north."

The delayed message was dropped to a farmer eight miles from Thompsonville and was forwarded by E. B. Northrop of Thompsonville.

CHILD SETS SELF ABLAZE.

Mother Absent, She Plays With Matches and Dies of Burns.

New York, Oct. 25.—Three-year-old Ida Luca, left alone by her mother while she went out to work, played with matches and was burned to death at her home, 121 Mott street.

The father, De Luca, is in jail at Portchester on a charge of grand larceny. This has compelled the wife to earn a livelihood for herself and family.

Ida wandered into the kitchen and, finding a box of matches, thought it great fun to light them one by one. The head of one broke off, and her clothing burst into flames. The screams of the child brought neighbors, who climbed in the De Luca apartment by way of the fire escape window, but too late to save the little girl.

DROUGHT IN NEW ENGLAND

Many Towns Short of Water—Farmers Face Problem.

Boston, Oct. 25.—Notwithstanding the comparatively heavy rains of Saturday, the first to moisten many places for weeks, most of the New England countryside remains dry. Many towns are forced still to rely on meager auxiliary sources for their drinking water and in several places the lack of water has jeopardized the safety of towns from fire. Farmers still are obliged to haul water for their stock over unusually long distances.

More than a dozen sawmills and several larger plants have been forced to shut down. This has brought temporary idleness to several thousand persons.

Indian Swimmers.

Some of the Indians of South America are powerful swimmers and use the stroke popularly known as the "Australian crawl," which, however, they discovered for themselves.

The Glowworm.

Despite the fact science has been puzzling over the problem for many years—experimenting and analyzing and dissecting—the glowworm's secret is still unsolved. We know very little more about its mysterious lamp—physiologic light the experts call it—than did our forefathers. Even its purpose is still hidden.

Chivalry.

Chivalry is from chevalier and simply means a horseman, originally used to distinguish one who rode from one who went to the wars afoot.

Spider Silk.

Size for size, a thread of spider silk is tougher than a bar of steel. An ordinary thread will bear a weight of three grains. This is as strong again as a steel thread of the same thickness.

Chinese Soy.

Chinese soy or bean sauce is the main constituent of the well known sauces used with meats, and it is exported in large quantities both to Europe and to the United States.

London's New Lord Mayor To Serve During Coronation



Photos by American Press Association.

With all the ancient picturesque ceremonial the liverymen of the city of London have just elected a lord mayor for the ensuing twelve months. Guildhall was crowded with a large gathering of "good men and true." As the lord mayor and sheriffs arrived in their carriages in guildhall yard in full state from the mansion house they were received with a fanfare of trumpets. A procession was formed, headed by the sheriff's chaplains, and then, following a practice over five centuries old, the company walked to the adjoining church of St. Lawrence Jewry to ask the Divine blessing on their proceedings. Afterward the procession of civic dignitaries was reformed and passed to guildhall, where the lord mayor, aldermen, sheriffs and high officers took their seats on the hustings. The names of the aldermen below the chair were then read to the livery. The election was then proceeded with, and the recorder announced that the choice of the electors had fallen upon Sir Thomas Vezey Strong, alderman and stationer. The announcement was received with great cheering, and the two sheriffs, with the common sergeant between them, and the other officers of the court of aldermen, preceded by the common crier, bearing his mace, walked in procession to the aldermen's court, where the lord mayor and not fewer than thirteen aldermen were sitting. After Sir Vezey Strong had thanked the aldermen for his election a procession was formed and passed to the great hall, the lord mayor elect being on the left hand of the lord mayor. The recorder received the announcement with great cordiality. Next the lord mayor elect formally assented to take upon himself the office, and then the sword bearer placed upon his shoulders the chain worn during his year of shrievalty.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION SUBMITTED TO THE CITIZENS OF THIS COMMONWEALTH FOR THEIR APPROVAL OR REJECTION, BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, AND PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH, IN PURSUANCE OF ARTICLE XVIII OF THE CONSTITUTION.

Number One.

A CONCURRENT RESOLUTION Proposing an amendment to section twenty-six of article five of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Resolved, (if the Senate concur), That the following amendment to section twenty-six of article five of the Constitution of Pennsylvania be, and the same is hereby, proposed, in accordance with the eighteenth article thereof:—

That section 26 of Article V, which reads as follows: "Section 26. All laws relating to courts shall be general and of uniform operation, and the organization, jurisdiction, and powers of all courts of the same class or grade, so far as regulated by law, and the force and effect of the process and judgments of such courts, shall be uniform; and the General Assembly is hereby prohibited from creating other courts to exercise the powers vested by this Constitution in the Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas and Orphans' Courts," be amended so that the same shall read as follows:—

Section 26. All laws relating to courts shall be general and of uniform operation, and the organization, jurisdiction, and powers of all courts of the same class or grade, so far as regulated by law, and the force and effect of the process and judgments of such courts, shall be uniform; but, notwithstanding any provisions of this Constitution, the General Assembly shall have full power to establish new courts, from time to time, as the same may be needed in any city or county, and to prescribe the powers and jurisdiction thereof, and to increase the number of judges in any courts now existing or hereafter created, or to reorganize the same, or to vest in other courts the jurisdiction theretofore exercised by courts not of record, and to abolish the same wherever it may be deemed necessary for the orderly and efficient administration of justice.

A true copy of Resolution No. 1.

ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Number Two.

RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, so as to eliminate the requirement of payment of taxes as a qualification of the right to vote.

Resolved (if the House of Representatives concur), That the following amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania be, and the same is hereby, proposed, in accordance with the eighteenth article thereof:—

That section one of article eight be amended, by striking out the fourth numbered paragraph thereof, so that the said section shall read as follows:—

Section 1. Every male citizen twenty-one years of age, possessing the following qualifications, shall be entitled to vote at all elections, subject however to such laws requiring and regulating the registration of electors as the General Assembly may enact:

First. He shall have been a citizen of the United States at least one month.

Second. He shall have resided in the State one year (or if, having previously been a qualified elector or native-born citizen of the State, he shall have removed therefrom and returned, then six months), immediately preceding the election.

Third. He shall have resided in the election district where he shall offer to vote at least two months immediately preceding the election.

A true copy of Resolution No. 2.

ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Number Three.

A JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, so as to consolidate the courts of common pleas of Allegheny County.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, that the following amendment to the Constitution of Pennsylvania be, and the same is hereby, proposed, in accordance with the eighteenth article thereof:—

That section six of article five be amended, by striking out the said section, and inserting in place thereof the following:—

Section 6. In the county of Philadelphia all the jurisdiction and powers now vested in the district courts and courts of common pleas, subject to such changes as may be made by this Constitution or by law, shall be in Philadelphia vested in five distinct and separate courts of equal and co-ordinate jurisdiction, composed of three judges each. The said courts in Philadelphia shall be designated respectively as the court of common pleas number one, number two, number three, number four, and number five, but the number of said courts may be by law increased, from time to time, and shall be in like manner designated by successive numbers. The number of judges in any of said courts, or in any county where the establishment of an additional court may be authorized by law, may be increased, from time to time, and whenever such increase shall amount in the whole to three, such three judges shall compose a distinct and separate court as aforesaid, which shall be numbered as aforesaid. In Philadelphia all suits shall be instituted in the said courts of common pleas without designating the number of the said court, and the several courts shall distribute and apportion the business among them in such manner as shall be provided by rules of court, and each court, to which any suit shall be thus as-

signed, shall have exclusive jurisdiction thereof, subject to change of venue, as shall be provided by law.

In the county of Allegheny all the jurisdiction and powers now vested in the several numbered courts of common pleas shall be vested in one court of common pleas, composed of all the judges in commission in said courts. Such jurisdiction and powers shall extend to all proceedings at law and in equity which shall have been instituted in the several numbered courts, and shall be subject to such changes as may be made by law, and subject to change of venue as provided by law. The president judge of said court shall be selected as provided by law. The number of judges in said court may be by law increased from time to time. This amendment shall take effect on the first day of January succeeding its adoption.

A true copy of Resolution No. 3.

ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

A JOINT RESOLUTION

Number Four.

Proposing an amendment to section eight, article nine, of the Constitution of Pennsylvania.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, that the following is proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in accordance with the provisions of the eighteenth article thereof:—

Amendment to Article Nine, Section Eight.

Section 2. Amend section eight, article nine, of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, which reads as follows:—

"Section 8. The debt of any county, city, borough, township, school district, or other municipality or incorporated district, except as herein provided, shall never exceed seven per centum upon the assessed value of the taxable property therein, nor shall any such municipality or district incur any new debt, or increase its indebtedness to an amount exceeding two per centum upon such assessed valuation of property, without the assent of the electors thereof at a public election in such manner as shall be provided by law; but any city, the debt of which now exceeds seven per centum of such assessed valuation, may be authorized by law to increase the same three per centum, in the aggregate, at any one time, upon such valuation," so as to read as follows:—

Section 8. The debt of any county, city, borough, township, school district, or other municipality or incorporated district, except as herein provided, shall never exceed seven per centum upon the assessed value of the taxable property therein, nor shall any such municipality or district incur any new debt, or increase its indebtedness to an amount exceeding two per centum upon such assessed valuation of property, without the assent of the electors thereof at a public election in such manner as shall be provided by law; but any city, the debt of which now exceeds seven per centum of such assessed valuation, may be authorized by law to increase the same three per centum, in the aggregate, at any one time, upon such valuation, except that any debt or debts hereinafter incurred by the city and county of Philadelphia for the construction and development of subways for transit purposes, or for the construction of wharves and docks, or the reclamation of land to be used in the construction of a system of wharves and docks, as public improvements, owned or to be owned by said city and county of Philadelphia, and which shall yield to the city and county of Philadelphia current net revenue in excess of the interest on said debt or debts and of the annual installments necessary for the cancellation of said debt or debts, may be excluded in ascertaining the power of the city and county of Philadelphia to become otherwise indebted; Provided, That a sinking fund for their cancellation shall be established and maintained.

A true copy of Joint Resolution No. 4.

ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

TWELVE nulla trespass notices for \$1.00; six for seventy-five cents. Name of owner, township and law regarding trespassing printed thereon. CITIZEN office.

SPENCER

The Jeweler

would like to see you if you are in the market for

JEWELRY, SILVER-WARE, WATCHES, CLOCKS, DIAMONDS, AND NOVELTIES

"Guaranteed articles only sold."

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF ERIE TRAINS.

Trains leave Union depot at 8.25 a. m. and 2.48 p. m., week days. Trains arrive Union depot at 1.50 and 8.05 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.