

COMEDY OF
LOST NUMBERS

A Woman's Shrewdness Unlocks a Mystery.

"Oh, Maria, I'm ruined! Our wedding will have to be postponed."
"For heaven's sake, George, what's the matter?"
"I've lost twenty \$100 bills."
"Where?"
"Where? What nonsense! If I knew where wouldn't I go and find them? I've been robbed!"

"One of the customers of the house came into the office last evening when I was alone and insisted on paying me \$2,000. I told him that I would not receive it, as the safe was locked and I didn't know the combination. Then he said he had to take a night train for New York and I must receive it, as he wouldn't carry it with him. Fearing he would report me to the firm and they would blame me, I consented and gave him a receipt. After he had gone I put the bills in my inside pocket and started for home. I can remember leaving the office and walking a short distance. Then my memory stops. At the end of a block I was lying on the sidewalk with a crowd around me. The first thing I did was to put my hand in my pocket to feel for the bills. They were gone!"

"Gone? Oh, George!"
"A couple of policemen took me home, and mother persuaded me to go to bed."

"But what was the matter with you?"

"Why, the policemen say that I was undoubtedly followed by some person or persons who snatched my money and took the money. Any one could see into the office, for the gas was on and the curtains not drawn. They may have seen me counting the bills and making a memorandum of their numbers after the customer had gone."

"You have the memorandum?"

"That's what troubles me. If I had that the bills could be recovered. I can't remember what I did with it."

"Don't distress yourself, George, dear. Since you remember making it, we must find it. First the office must be ransacked."

"The office has been ransacked and nothing found. I don't believe I left it there."

"Nor I. It would be more natural for you to take it with you. I hope you didn't put it in with the notes."

"I don't know whether I did or not. My head aches yet, and I can't remember much of anything."

"Do they blame you at the office?"

"Oh, yes. They say that I had no business to receive the money under the circumstances."

"And do they intimate—have they shown any disposition to suspect you?"

"They don't say so, but they look it."

"George, that memorandum must be found. You may have put it in some safe place in the office so unusual that it will be very hard to find it. You must attend to that. I can't help you. If you put it in any of your pockets I will find it, for I will go home with you and turn them all inside out."

"Cheer up, come, let us go to your home, and I will make a search."

"First give me your coat."

"Here it is."

"Now your vest and trousers."

"Here they are."

"Your hat. You may have put the money in the lining. No; it is not in any of your pockets nor your hat. Did you have on gloves?"

"No."

"You wouldn't have put it in your shoes. I've examined all your outer clothing. I don't suppose you have any pockets in your underclothing?"

"Not except in my nightshirt, in which I have a pocket for my handkerchief, but," contemptuously, "I didn't have on my nightshirt on the street."

"Certainly not. Have you got on the shirt you had on when you were robbed?"

"No. Mother gave me a clean one to put on this morning."

"What did she do with the soiled one?"

"Oh, my dear, you are wearing me out!"

"If you will get me the soiled shirt I'll not trouble you any more."

"Here it is in the closet. But I must say that it seems very ridiculous to overhaul a shirt to find a memorandum. But father gave me a long lecture the other night to serve me after being married about the singular ways women have of getting at things, and it may be that, after all, very contemptuously, 'there is some connection between \$2,000 and a soiled shirt. Here it is.'"

"Where is the collar?"

"Oh, that's in the closet too. I suppose you want the collar?"

"Yes, I do."

"Well, here's the whole thing. By thunder!"

"These marks in pencil on the cuff—what are they?"

"The numbers of the notes."

"Thank heaven!"

"You mean 'thank you.' Father's right. Women do have queer ways of getting at things. Give me a kiss—another, another, a thousand."

Extract from newspaper item:

A Quick Recovery.—A man attempting to change a hundred dollar bill yesterday when which was a number known to the police was arrested, and nineteen other similar notes that had been stolen were recovered. George Randall, from whom they were taken, is to be married this evening. Mr. Randall's employers have given two of the bills to his bride as a wedding present.

ROADS
AND
ROAD MAKING

ROAD BUILDING PROSPEROUS.

Thrives Equally in Times of Financial Depression.

The work of road building is peculiar among the industries of men from the fact that it seems to thrive equally in prosperous times and in periods of financial depression. The season of 1907, when the tide of national prosperity was at its flood point, broke all previous records for the amount of money expended and the amount of work accomplished in highway improvement. The season of 1908, with that tide somewhat ebbing, is already giving promise of greater deeds than its predecessor.

In what are termed good times the people demand road improvements for their comfort and pleasure, and each new carriage or new automobile makes a new recruit to the army of good road advocates.

In less prosperous times, and when other industries are closing their offices and plants and many men are being thrown out of employment, thereby causing a glut in the labor market, the appropriations of States and municipalities are continuous and the public work goes on. More than this it goes on at an accelerated pace, for when labor is cheap it is possible to make each dollar do more work and, hence more square yards of pavement and more miles of macadam are laid.

At the present time, judging from press reports from all parts of the country, there is more street and highway work projected for the coming season than ever before.

Some local newspapers are asserting that these enlarged undertakings are for the special benefit of the unemployed, which statement should not be permitted to go unchallenged.

It is wise business foresight for city or county officials to secure labor—which is the largest item of expense—for public works when it is to be had cheapest. It is not the part of wisdom, however, to make places for untrained and unskilled help on works that are to be permanent as far as possible.

Neither does it mitigate the charity when an incompetent laborer is fed at the public crib instead of at the public soup house.

Road building, to be permanent and satisfactory, requires brains and experience in all the workers, from the superintendent to the man with the tamping bar. If the help can be employed so as to alleviate necessity without interfering with the quality of the work, so much the better, but the quality of the work is the main consideration to which all other things, even the charity of temporary relief, should be subordinated.

The increased construction of public works during a period of financial stress is merely a business question of buying labor when it is cheapest.

Ohio Road Improvement.

The Automobile Club of Toledo was organized recently by men prominent in the local business world, and a charter secured. The club begins with a membership of 100, which it is expected will be increased speedily to 300 or 500. Its principal object will be to co-operate with similar clubs in other places in urging legislation favorable to good roads. In speaking on this question, E. D. Libby, president of the club, said: "We call it the Automobile Club of Toledo, and that name might easily mislead, because the club is not entirely devoted to furthering the ends of motoring enthusiasts, but we had to use the term automobile in order to affiliate with the most powerful organizations in the country, which are working in the interests of good roads in America, and which are almost entirely the outgrowth of interest in the sport of motoring."

Toledo, until the organization of this club, was the only town of consequence in the country that did not have some sort of good roads organization. The business men of the town, drivers of automobiles and others, have shown great interest so far, and we feel sure that this club will become a strong influence for better highways in this section of the State, and as such an influence, the club deserves the active support of everyone interested in seeing the roads of northwestern Ohio become a credit instead of a disgrace to this part of the State."

Good Roads Bill in Congress.

It is estimated that more bills for the improvement of the public highways of the country were introduced in Congress at its opening session than ever before at one session. Among the bills was one by Senator Latimer of South Carolina. Representative Flood, of Virginia, also introduced one, which in many respects appears to be unique in regard to originality. It provides that the Secretary of the Treasury at the end of each fiscal year, take an account of all the funds in the United States Treasury, and after deducting from that sum the amount required by law to be kept in the Treasury to immediately provide for the distribution of this surplus, not exceeding \$25,000,000 annually during the continuance of the law, on a per capita basis, to the States and Territories.

FOR THE CHILDREN

Lincoln's Tribute to Washington.

Lincoln said of Washington: "Washington is the mightiest name on earth—long since mightiest in the cause of civil liberty, still mightiest in moral reformation. On that name a eulogy is expected. It cannot be. To add brightness to the sun or glory to the name of Washington is alike impossible. Let none attempt it. In solemn awe pronounce the name, and in naked, deathless splendor leave it shining on."

Lincoln's First Political Speech.

"Gentlemen, Fellow Citizens—I presume you all know who I am. I am humble Abraham Lincoln. I have been solicited by my friends to become a candidate for the legislature. My politics are short and sweet, like an 'old woman's dance.' I am in favor of a national bank. I am in favor of the international improvement system and a high protective tariff. These are my sentiments and political principles. If elected I will be thankful, if defeated it will be all the same."

Homemade Valentine.

The 14th of February has come around again, and, of course, everybody is beginning to think of valentines. Perhaps you may be glad to have a few ideas for "homemade" valentines, which are always prettier and more interesting than those you buy. Take an envelope of any shape desired and open it out flat by slipping a knife underneath the flap and so loosening the mucilage. On the inside print the following verse:

To you I send, dear Valentine,
This faithful little heart of mine.
Its every beat is full of love
For you, my own dear Valentine.

The word heart may be pictured instead of printed or cut out and pasted to the envelope. The same way with the turtle dove, the turtle being green and the dove a soft gray.

Fasten the envelope again and on the outside write:

If you but break, dear Valentine,
This binding seal of wax and twine
And look beneath you'll surely see
The greatness of my love for thee.

Tie it with a piece of red twine or ribbon, then seal it with red wax or any other color you happen to have, and the valentine is complete.

The Lion's Mistake.

A British officer was shooting in Somaliland. One night as he lay on his bed within his tent a lion made a sudden spring over the rough fence which had been put up around the encampment.

The lion took no notice of the animals, but went straight to the sportsman's tent and seized the sleeper—fortunately by the hand only.

It must have been a terrible awakening for the officer. But somehow as the lion changed his grip for the man's shoulder it got hold of the pillow instead and then decamped with its prize.

Next morning the pillow was found in the jungle at a distance of several hundred yards from the encampment.

What a disappointment it must have been to the hungry lion when he discovered his mistake!

Old Rhymes.

The common little rhyme beginning "Thirty days has September," if not as old as the hills at least is as old as 1596, for in that year it was printed in London in an old arithmetic. This is how it reads in its original form:

"Thirtie daies hath September,
April, June and November;
February eight and twenty alone;
All the rest thirtie and one."

The rhyme beginning "Multiplication is vexation" is likewise not an outburst of modern scholars, for it is found in a manuscript of even older date, 1570:

Multiplication is mie vexation,
And Division quite as bad.
The Golden rule is mie stumbling stile,
And Practice makes mie mad.

Omitted Words.

Can you supply the seven words omitted? They must all be formed of the same six letters:

A — sat in his — gray.
Watching the moonbeams — play,
On a keg that in the bushes lay,
And the leaves with their — took up the song.

Thou — the brave. Thou — the strong.
To thee doeth — of great battles belong.
John Barleycorn, my king.

Answer: Stutter, ulster, luster, rustle, lurest, rulest, result.

A Cat's Presence of Mind.

The presence of mind of the cat is marvelous. A cat was chased by two dogs into a corner of the yard with high walls, but the cat escaped unhurt by a gymnastic feat which involved running for several feet up a vertical wall, turning in the air, alighting on the back of one of the dogs and springing thence to the top of a gate.

Puzzle and Answer.

Bought a lot of eggs for 12 cents. Had there been two more they would have cost 1 cent less per dozen. How many in the lot?

Answer.—Sixteen eggs for 12 cents equals 9 cents per dozen. eighteen equals 8 cents.

Penny Fred.

With a penny Freddie bought
A valentine for Nell.
And, of course, its being cheap
Was not very swell.

Now, Miss Nell was very vain,
And she liked things nice.
So a gift was sought for her
'Less it cost a price.

When she got the valentine
She sneered, her lip did curl.
'Till let Fred know," she said, with scorn,
'That I'm no penny girl!"

Milady's
Mirror

There are various preparations sold by manicures to remove stains under the finger nails. With careful laws most of these can be relied upon, but if there is any doubt about a special preparation substitute lemon juice.

As a stain remover it is excellent and the woman who keeps half a lemon on the stationary washstand where she washes her hands rarely will have to blush for the unsightliness of her nails.

Oxalic acid is also good, but is injurious to some skins. It should be applied with a bit of cotton on the end of an orange-wood stick. In using the lemon the tips of the fingers can be rubbed into a section of it. Later rinse well with clear water.

Stains on the sides of the fingers are quickly removed with a moist pumice stone. This is invaluable to get off the first blotches after preserving, painting or doing any disfiguring work. In cases where the skin under the nails has roughened a little powdered pumice can be moistened with lemon juice and applied with an orange-wood stick.

Never scrape away a stain; it roughens both cuticle and nail and becomes a dirt catcher rather than dirt remover.

Soaking the tips of the fingers in olive oil will help to keep the skin about the nails in good condition.

Sweet Cream Face Bath.

When a woman's face is inclined to dryness in cold weather the less she uses water on it the better, for the water is drying and will aggravate the condition that other agents which are cleansing may soothe and even heal.

A person who is willing to take the trouble to use sweet cream daily on her face will give the best of treatment. A tablespoonful of cream is sufficient for this bath. To every tablespoonful of cream should be put ten drops of tincture of benzoin. This latter preserves the integrity of the cream and is an excellent application.

To use this mixture a small bit of old soft linen should be saturated and the face then thoroughly wet. The throat and the flesh behind the ears should also be bathed. Then with the finger tips the surface so anointed must be rubbed gently for five minutes. This will send the cream into the pores and loosen the dust. The face must then be wet with more cream. This last wash is to remove the soiled application.

Before rethring is the best time for this work. The last anointing must remain on all night. In the morning the face should be wiped with a lotion of one-eighth glycerin, the other seven parts being rosewater. The wash is intended to have just enough glycerin in it to prevent the astringent action of rosewater.

Sunning the Hair.

The reason that some women's hair is so thin is because they never give the hair a chance to get at the scalp, especially with the number of rats worn nowadays. But, even if you do not wear them, give your hair a sunning at least once a week and every day if it is possible. Your hair needs such a treatment, and so does your scalp, for the cold dries the natural nourishment and thus the hair is likely to become dry and lusterless. Take all the hair pins out of the hair, remove all the tangles by running the fingers through it, then seat yourself in a comfortable seat by the window through which the sun is streaming. Toss the hair about from time to time and massage the scalp to get the glands working properly.

Part the hair in different places so the sun will get all over the scalp. Do this for an hour if you can; but, if not, half an hour is better than none. You need not fear headache unless it is the hottest part of the summer.

For Motorists.

The woman who motors should take more care of her complexion in winter, for it is now that much havoc is wrought by biting east winds. Before starting on a long drive she should always rub cold cream into her face and on returning should wipe it off with equal parts of rosewater and glycerin. The tendency to wrinkles which is produced so often by frowning when motoring is prevented if the face is bathed with sour milk, the approaching wrinkles being gently rubbed in the opposite direction.

Braid Invalid's Hair.

"When caring for a patient with long, heavy hair I arrange it in two firm braids," writes an experienced nurse.

"Fastening two long, soft ribbons or strips of cloth at the top of the braid, I wind it closely to the end, again securing the strips carefully."

"In this sheath the hair lies smooth and untangled, only needing to be cared for once in several days and giving the sick one the least possible annoyance."

A Good Fattener.

Olive oil is an excellent fattener. Some can take a tablespoonful after each meal easily. It stimulates and makes active the digestive organs, clears the complexion and makes the eyes bright and sparkling.

Trials and Temptations.
Every man deems that he has precisely the trials and temptations which are the hardest of all for him to bear, but they are so because they are the very ones he needs.—Richter.

Fly Time.
Howell—What is the best time of day to go up in an airship? Powell—Well, I've always been a believer in early rising.—New York Press.

Comparatively Easy.
"It is hard to lose the savings of a lifetime."
"Oh, not so hard. I know of a dozen men with schemes that you could go into."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Patriotism.
It is the duty of every man who desires to carry on his business in peace and safety to take his share in the defense of his country.—Sir Walter Besant.

A Nail Shortage.
"How much is this manicure set?"
"Three dollars."
"Well, I think you ought to give me a discount on it. It's to be a present for a man who has but two fingers on his left hand."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

His Salad Days.
Nebuchadnezzar was eating grass.
"Anyway, I can ask friends to dinner unexpectedly without being afraid the grub won't go around," he boasted. Thus we see every cloud, etc.—New York Sun.

Mormons in Iowa.
Sixteen Mormon elders from Utah have invaded Iowa to try to start a church in one of the cities and thence to spread the belief over the State.

Some Freight.
The volume of freight sent by water from New York can better be realized when one considers the fact that 1,350 tons are loaded on ships every hour.

Speed of the Falcon.
Trained falcons to attack deer, deer, deer in time of war have been trained in the Russian army. Their speed is four times as rapid as that of carrier pigeons.

ERIE TRAINS.
Trains leave Union depot at 8.25 a. m. and 2.48 p. m., week days.
Trains arrive Union depot at 1.10 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.

NOTICE OF ADMINISTRATION.
ESTATE OF SARAH A. WILSON, Late of Honesdale, Wayne Co., Pa. All persons indebted to said estate are notified to make immediate payment to the undersigned; and those having claims against the said estate are notified to present them duly attested for settlement.
J. ADAM KRAFT, Executor.
Honesdale, Pa., Jan. 17 1911.

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The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Hatcher*
In Use For Over Thirty Years
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900 DROPS
CASTORIA
ALCOHOL 3 PER CENT.
A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomach and Bowels of
INFANTS & CHILDREN
Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral.
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Pumpkin Seed—
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A Perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.
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Exact Copy of Wrapper.

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W. J. WARD, ASST. CASHIER
We want you to understand the reasons for the **ABSOLUTE SECURITY** of this Bank.

WAYNE COUNTY SAVINGS BANK
HONESDALE, PA.,
HAS A CAPITAL OF \$100,000.00
AND SURPLUS AND PROFITS OF 427,342.00
MAKING ALTOGETHER 527,342.00

EVERY DOLLAR of which must be lost before any depositor can lose a PENNY. It has conducted a growing and successful business for over 35 years, serving an increasing number of customers with fidelity and satisfaction. Its cash funds are protected by MODERN STEEL VAULTS.

All of these things, coupled with conservative management, insured by the CAREFUL PERSONAL ATTENTION constantly given the Bank's affairs by a notably able Board of Directors assures the patrons of that SUPREME SAFETY which is the prime essential of a good Bank.

DECEMBER 1, 1910
Total Assets, \$2,951,048.26

DEPOSITS MAY BE MADE BY MAIL.

DIRECTORS
W. B. HOLMES
A. T. SEARLE
T. B. CLARK
CHAS. J. SMITH
H. J. CONGER
W. F. SUYDAM
F. P. KIMBLE
H. S. SALMON
J. W. FARLEY

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

A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	STATIONS	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.
SUN	SUN	SUN	SUN	SUN		SUN	SUN	SUN	SUN	SUN
10 00	10 00	10 00	4 30	Albany	2 00	10 50	10 50	10 50	10 50	10 50
10 00	10 00	10 00	6 05	Hinghamton	12 40	8 45	8 45	8 45	8 45	8 45
10 00	2 15	12 30	8 30	Philadelphia	3 53	7 31	7 31	7 31	7 31	7 31
1 20	7 25	4 40	1 20	7 10	Wilkes-Barre	10 20	4 05	7 15	2 25	10 55
2 05	8 15	5 30	2 05	7 55	Scranton	9 57	3 15	6 30	1 35	10 55
P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	Lv	Ar	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
5 40	9 05	6 20	2 05	8 45	Carbondale	8 05	1 35	5 40	12 17	8 29
5 50	9 15	6 30	2 15	8 55	Lincoln Avenue	7 54	1 25	5 30	12 07	8 17
6 04	9 29	6 40	2 29	9 09	Whites	7 50	1 21	5 24	12 03	8 03
6 11	9 36	6 52	2 36	9 16	Fairview	7 53	1 03	5 28	11 44	7 54
6 17	9 42	7 01	2 42	9 24	Canad	7 55	12 55	5 01	11 31	7 47
6 23	9 48	7 07	2 48	9 30	Lake Lodore	7 59	12 49	4 45	11 25	7 39
6 30	9 55	7 13	2 55	9 37	Waymart	7 59	12 49	4 54	11 29	7 37
6 37	10 02	7 20	3 02	9 44	Keene	7 59	12 49	4 46	11 23	7 30
6 43	10 08	7 26	3 08	9 50	Scranton	7 59	12 49	4 46	11 23	7 26
6 50	10 15	7 33	3 15	9 57	Porter	7 59	12 49	4 41	11 18	7 23
6 56	10 21	7 39	3 21	10 03	Honesdale	7 59	12 49	4 37	11 15	7 19
6 50	10 15	7 27	3 15	9 50	Honesdale	6 55	12 25	4 40	11 05	7 15
P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	Ar	Lv	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.