

PERSONNEL OF NEW SENATE

Dozen Old Members Re-elected or Certain to Be, While Thirteen Will Yield Their Seats.

By JAMES A. EDGERTON.

WE now know for the most part the personnel of the new senate. A few state legislatures are yet deadlocked because of our archaic method of choosing senators, and the results in these may not be known for days or even weeks. In Georgia the legislature will not gather till June to name a man to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Senator Clay, now temporarily occupied by former Governor Terrell. The Hoke Smith faction is in control, and it is not likely to elect Terrell. A progressive Democrat will presumably win. There is even talk of the redoubtable Hoke himself.

There are an even twelve members of the present senate who have been or almost certainly will be re-elected to the new one—Clapp of Minnesota, Clark of Wyoming, Culberson of Texas, Du Pont of Delaware, La Follette of Wisconsin, Lodge of Massachusetts, McComber of North Dakota, Nixon of Nevada, Oliver of Pennsylvania, Page of Vermont, Rayner of Maryland and Sutherland of Utah. Two of these are Democrats, two progressive Republicans and the remainder regular Republicans. Out of twenty-one regulars whose terms end with this session thirteen have been or will be defeated.

Because of several deaths there will be exactly twenty-four of the new senators, an unusually large number. I doubt if in the memory of those now living there were ever an equal number of new senators at the beginning of any congress.

Lippitt a Textile King.

It is a startling fact that among these entire twenty-four there is only one regular Republican of the stand pat variety. There are or will be six progressive Republicans, and the remainder are Democrats. More significant still, the one lone regular is from Rhode Island and even in that state got in by the skin of his teeth. He is Henry F. Lippitt, head of a big textile company. Lippitt has never before held a prominent office, but has been in politics—very much in, it is said. It is even averred that he wrote the cotton schedule in the present tariff law. It is also worthy of note that Lippitt received two Democratic votes in his very close contest, just as Lodge received two Democratic votes in Massachusetts. He is fifty-five years of age.

George Payne McLean, who beat Senator Bulkeley in Connecticut, says he is a progressive, but wants somebody handy with a brake. McLean is a leading lawyer, a persuasive speaker, is fifty-three years old and has held various offices, including those of United States district attorney and governor.

Charles Elroy Townsend, the victor over Senator Burrows in Michigan, is also a progressive. Despite the fact that he lives in the railroad town of Jackson, Townsend has been against the railroads in his law practice and as a representative in congress was one of the authors of the famous railroad rate bill. He is of a serious turn of mind and is regarded by those nearest him as a "man of destiny." Since he is only fifty-four years old it may be as well to take note of Senator Townsend.

Asio J. Gronna, who succeeds Senator Purcell of North Dakota, is at present an insurgent congressman from that state. He was born in Iowa in 1858, removed to North Dakota, where he was engaged in farming and banking, held some minor offices and has been in congress for three terms.

Poindexter an Insurgent.

Miles Poindexter, the new senator from Washington, is also an insurgent congressman. Although he lives in Ballinger's own state, he sided with Pinchot and then went back home and swept the state despite the opposition of the national administration and of Ballinger's friends. Poindexter is only forty-two years old, but has been a supreme court judge and is serving his first term in the house.

John D. Works, who replaces Flint of California, was a soldier in the Union army, having enlisted in 1863, when he was fourteen years old, and serving till the end of the war. He has also been a supreme court judge and has written several law books. Just how much of a progressive he is may be judged by the following utterance:

Progressive Republicans and progressive Democrats are so nearly alike that one can hardly tell them apart. When the time comes for progressive Democrats and progressive Republicans to combine against the money power and the interests for the protection of our free institutions every true patriot will be found joining hands without reference to party.

Among the new Democratic senators, of whom there are to be seventeen according to present indications, John Worth Kern of Indiana is perhaps the best known. Mr. Kern is famous for having been an unsuccessful candidate for vice president and for being a very successful cultivator of a whisker. He is sixty-one years old and is a rather vigorous speaker who is long on horse sense. He has held several offices and would have held others if the electorate had not prevented him. For one thing, he was city attorney under Mayor Tom Taggart in Indianapolis. As well known as Kern is John Sharp Williams, who succeeds Money

Popular Forecasts Place Townsend of Michigan and Pomerene of Ohio as Men of Destiny.

of Mississippi. It is a rather strange coincidence that Money is the present minority leader of the senate and Williams the former minority leader of the house. Speaking of the scholar in politics, Williams is one of the best educated men in our public life, having taken courses in several southern universities and at Heidelberg, Germany, where he was a schoolmate of the kaiser. He is also one of the homeliest members and best story tellers in congress. He is fifty-six years old and is a lawyer and planter. His recreations are writing political poetry and making Democratic stump speeches.

Gilbert M. Hitchcock, the new senator from Nebraska, also received part of his education in Germany. Although a Democrat, Hitchcock is the son of a former Republican senator and son-in-law of a former Republican governor, Lorenzo Crouse. His election to the senate occurred forty years to the day after the election of his father, P. W. Hitchcock. The present Senator Hitchcock is a lawyer and editor, is owner of the Omaha World-Herald, of which he once made William J. Bryan editor, is fifty-one years old and is serving his third term in the house. It now seems a moral certainty that Hitchcock will contend with his former friend and chief, Bryan, for the Democratic leadership of Nebraska.

Pomerene Self Made Man.

Politics turns up strange figures and now and then brings forth a really great man. It is possible that something like that has happened in the case of Albee Pomerene, the new senator from Ohio. Personally Pomerene is something of a Puritan. Politically

he is very much of a fundamental Democrat. He is forty-seven years old. In youth he had largely to make the money to pay for his education and in addition had to read all the lessons to an almost blind half brother when the two went through Princeton together. He practices law in McKinley's own town of Canton and was the only Democrat elected in the county in 1896, when McKinley reached the presidency.

Pomerene was then discovered by Tom L. Johnson. Finding that the young prosecuting attorney had ideas on the taxation question, Johnson procured his appointment on the tax commission, of which Pomerene was made secretary. Next Johnson put him up for governor to defeat Harmon, who savored too much of reactionism to suit Tom L. Harmon beat Pomerene in the convention, but this year the Canton man was given second place on the ticket, a nomination he did not want. Despite his election as lieutenant governor he became a candidate for the senate. Against him was Edward W. Hanley, chairman of the state committee. Pomerene challenged Hanley to joint debates, and when the caucus was held the honorable chairman had but ten votes.

Senator Pomerene does not smoke, drink or swear and has no vices except politics. He can be very firm on occasion and is a good speaker.

Johnson Old Style Democrat.

Of quite a different stamp is Charles F. Johnson, the new senator from Maine. He is a Democrat of the old school and if not a conservative is at least safe and sane. He has run for governor once or twice in Maine—drafted, of course, and not expecting to be elected. He has also been a candidate for other offices and has been elected mayor of Waterville and Democratic leader of the house on two occasions. He is the attorney of the Maine Central railroad, and various corporations. Senator Johnson is nearly fifty-two years old and is as warm

hearted and companionable as Senator Eugene Hale is cold and aloof. James A. Reed, who beat ex-Governor D. R. Francis in the race to succeed Senator Warner of Missouri, was born in Ohio in 1861. He first removed to Iowa, where he was educated and studied law, and in 1887 went to Kansas City. Twelve years later he was prosecuting attorney of the county and for two terms was reform mayor of Kansas City.

Because of Senator Elkins' death there are two new Democratic senators from West Virginia. William E. Chilton of Charleston, who succeeds Senator Scott, missed by only one vote being Democratic national committeeman in 1908. He thought he had that victory clinched, but one man betrayed him. Chilton is not a stranger to Washington, where he is most popular. He is a wealthy man, but has not as many American dollars as Clarence W. Watson, who takes the short term so briefly occupied by Davis Elkins.

Watson Worth Millions.

Watson is a multimillionaire who owns coal mines, vast expanses of land, villages, fleets and railroads. He is only about forty-four years old and a few years ago created a sensation in society by winning a cool quarter of a million in prizes at the London international horse show. Watson started out early in the senatorial game, traveled from county to county and before the other aspirants had fairly awakened to the fact said he had things pretty much his way. Then, when the elder Elkins died and there were two senators to elect, Watson tied up with Chilton, and the game was won. At least these are the tales told in West Virginia.

One of the exciting incidents of the contest was the flight of the entire Republican membership of the state senate. As there are fifteen Republicans and fifteen Democrats the exodus left the body without a constitutional quorum, and Governor Glasscock, a Republican, refused to recognize the senate as legally organized. So long as the fifteen Republican senators remain in Cincinnati, out of reach of the West Virginia sergeant-at-arms, there seem large obstacles

between Chilton and Watson and those coveted seats in Washington.

W. A. Blount, who is to be the new senator from Florida, has a unique distinction. He is a corporation attorney who refuses to lobby for his clients in the legislature. He puts in his brief in the case, and there his services end. He is attorney for the Louisville and Nashville railroad and various other concerns, but says his connections end the moment he receives his certificate of election.

Former Governor Napoleon B. Broward, a truly progressive Democrat, was originally elected in the primaries to succeed Senator Tallaferra, but died before he could take his seat, and Blount was chosen in his stead.

Thornton's Election Sealed.

Two of the new Democratic senators to fill vacancies caused by death are John B. Thornton of Louisiana and Claude A. Swanson of Virginia. Judge Thornton was chosen after a peculiar tangle. The legislature chose Governor Sanders for senator, but after it adjourned he declined and appointed Thornton. The question was raised as to Sanders' power to do this under the constitution, whereupon the legislature met once more and removed the doubt by electing Thornton.

As for Senator Swanson, his career has a tinge of the romantic. When a boy his father's financial reverses compelled him to quit school and work on a farm, clerk in a store and do other things to earn his way. He managed to procure a university education and went rapidly to the front. Despite the fact that he is only forty-eight years old he has already been in congress more than twelve years and governor of Virginia four years.

On March 4 there will also be new Democratic senators from New York, New Jersey, Tennessee, Colorado and Montana and presumably a new progressive Republican from Iowa—that is, there will be if a sufficient number of keys are found to unbolt all the deadlocks.

STREET CLEANING METHOD EMPLOYED BY LACROSSE.

Commissioner's Talk Explains System Used by Municipality.

In cleaning the streets of Lacrosse, Wis., George Folk, street commissioner, carefully studied the various methods which seemed adaptable to that city and from these has reached several conclusions as to the most desirable practice under the conditions obtaining there, which may be of use to other enterprising towns.

He believes that a machine macadam scraper, requiring but one team and a driver, who also operates the machine, can accomplish in a day more than twice as much work as twenty-five men using the old fashioned hoe. The latter method required five or six weeks for each of the semiannual cleanings, but with the machine this is now done within two or three weeks. Macadam streets in residence portions of the city are given but two cleanings a year, in spring and fall.

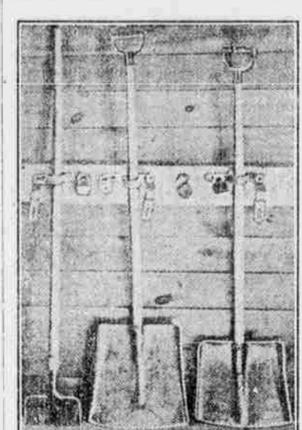
In cleaning the business districts hand sweepers are employed to take up the heavier refuse, such as broken glass, hoops, stones and other materials, many of which are dropped by careless drivers, these being kept constantly removed. Sand and dust are removed by machine sweepers in the morning or evening, the frequency

with which this is required on any given street being determined by observation. The machines leave this dirt in piles, which are removed by the day force a few hours later. Hand sweepers are instructed when going on their routes in the morning first to clean the center of the street and to clean the gutters later after the shopkeepers are through sweeping the stores and sidewalks. Waste paper cans at the street corners he finds to be of considerable assistance in keeping the streets clean.

For cleaning brick or block pavements in the spring after a winter's accumulation of dirt he finds the quickest and cheapest method to be by the use of iron snow shovels in the place of old fashioned hoes. Each of the cleaning crew is required to furnish his own shovel, which is kept at headquarters in locking racks provided by the city.

These racks are made of ordinary straight haws such as are kept in stock at any hardware store, which have been heated and bent in a half circle so as to fit closely around the handle. One end of the haw is fastened permanently to the wall by a staple, while the other end may be fastened to another staple by padlock. These racks are arranged around the room in the men's quarters. In this way each man is sure always to obtain his own shovel or other tool, it being the practice to have the men furnish the locks also and thus be the sole possessors of the keys to the same.

It is not so much being exempt from faults as having overcome them that is an advantage to us.



LOCKING RACK FOR SHOVELS, ETC.

WHAT IS CIVIC BEAUTY?

What is civic beauty? Not fine streets, parks, fountains and public buildings. "Handsome is as handsome does" also applies to a town. If a town be full of lawlessness, racket, noise, licker, scandal, contention, it is not the town beautiful—it is the town ugly. Order is heaven's first law everywhere, and a town is no exception. Letting things go helter skelter is a losing business. Let a man deface his own property and it depreciates all property. Let the town do an ill piece of work or permit another to do it and the welfare of the whole community is weakened. Civic life is the main thing. It is for that fine streets and structures are encouraged. The true civic life implies things that are positive—purity, honor, cleanliness, decency, order, quiet. Behavior is the first thing a town needs to take care of if it wants to guard its own honor or welfare. Respectability is not in money, houses nor lands—it is in conduct, and right conduct is a utility, an advantage to a community. When that is not rightly prized a community is very unfortunate.

The Critic's View.

"Excuse me, Watkins," said Penley, "but would you mind giving me your opinion of a little bit of verse I have written?"

"Certainly not," said Watkins. "Fire ahead."

"Thanks, old man," said Penley. "Here is the opening stanza:

"I am the wind that blows away;
I am the gale that ruffs the sea;
I am the zephyr soft that play
In and about the woodland tree."

"Wyb," said Watkins, lighting his pipe as he meditated, "I should say that that was a very breezy poem."—Harper's Weekly.

A Hard Hearted People.

Filial piety finds no place in Tibetan character. It is no uncommon thing for a son to turn his father, when too old for work, out of doors and to leave him to perish in the cold. The superstition that the souls of the dead can, if they will, haunt the living drives their hardened natures to gain by the exercise of cruelty the promise of the dying that they will not return to earth. As death approaches the dying person is asked, "Will you come back or will you not?" If he replies that he will they pull a leather bag over his head and smother him. If he says he will not he is allowed to die in peace.

Royal Jewels in Pawn.

The ex-Sultan Abdul Aziz pawned all his crown jewels for a million francs at the Mont de Piete at Paris, and they were only just redeemed by the Moorish government in time to prevent their being sold among other unredemmed goods.

The sword of state, which is regarded in Serbia as a sacred relic, was also pawned by a former king, while one well known European monarch found himself in such straitened circumstances that the famous house of Attenborough once temporarily had possession of all his old silver.

Queen Isabella was, however, the most famous royalty who made no secret of the fact that she raised money upon the security of the portraits of her ancestors, which hung on the walls at the palace Castile, her Parisian home. The royal lady often declared how deeply she was indebted to her royal forbears for coming to her rescue and helping her out of her financial predicaments.—London M. A. P.

Town Criers' Club.

A club to be known as the Town Criers was organized at an enthusiastic meeting of the leading business men of Fargo, N. D., recently. This organization is the outcome of the usual interest in advertising which has been felt in the town for some time.

HALF DOZEN OF THE NEW FACES THAT WILL BE SEEN IN THE UNITED STATES SENATE AFTER MARCH 4.



[Upper row—Claude A. Swanson, Virginia; John W. Kern, Indiana, and Gilbert M. Hitchcock, Nebraska. Lower row—George P. McLean, Connecticut; Charles F. Johnson, Maine, and James A. Reed, Missouri.]

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—Thorndike in Baltimore American.