

LADY DECIES NOW.

Thousands Crowd Streets to See Wedding Party.

HONEYMOON ON RIVER Nile.

In St. Bartholomew's Church, Amid Elaborate Floral Decorations, Vivien Gould Becomes Bride of Lord Decies—Police Keep Guard.

New York, Feb. 8.—Miss Vivien Gould, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Gould and a granddaughter of the late Jay Gould, is now Lady Decies. The ceremony that united her with Colonel John Graham Hope Horsley-Beresford, D. S. O., fifth Baron Decies, was performed by Bishop David H. Greer of the diocese of New York, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Leighton H. Parks, rector of St. Bartholomew's church.

Outside of St. Bartholomew's there was a notable absence of confusion and of the crowding excitement which accompanied the wedding of Marjorie Gould to Anthony J. Drexel, Jr., last April. The police kept the situation well in hand, and, although there was some objection made to the arbitrary closing of Madison avenue to foot and heavy vehicle traffic, the scheme at least saved the disorder which otherwise would have resulted.

The police officers and men arrived on the scene three hours before the wedding. At that time there were already a thousand or so men and women, mostly the latter, in the street in front of the church and extending around the corner into Forty-fourth street. The space in front of the church was cleared. The lines beyond which only those possessing cards to the church or credentials from the police department could go left practically a block free in all directions from the church and prevented jostling to get close to the bridal party except when it was safely ensconced in its carriages.

It was getting along toward the wedding hour when the first of the maroon colored closed automobiles of the Gould family arrived. The crowd to the north and west of the church noted the big white flowers in the buttonholes of the chauffeurs and grooms and crowded a bit to try to get a peak inside. The bridesmaids were objects of interest, which caused more crowding, and then came a car from which stepped Miss Edith Gould, the maid of honor; Diana Dalziel, one of the flower girls, and then little Miss Gloria Gould appeared in the doorway of the machine. A maroon liveried groom picked little Miss Gloria up in his arms and deposited her safe and with dress unsoiled on the steps of the church.

Mrs. George J. Gould and Kingdon and Jay Gould all passed the same long distance scrutiny. Then there was a pause while the ordinary guests, in whom the crowds were not intensely interested, kept filing into the church. Half a dozen mounted policemen came cantering down Madison avenue shooting traffic out of the way, and behind them came the last of the Gould machines containing the bride and her father, George J. Gould. Mr. Gould handed his daughter from the carriage in such a way that the battery of photographers stretched this way and that to get a good shot at her, but she did not rush into the church and, without turning, heard a dozen or more shutters click before she reached the steps.

The crowd waited quietly enough for the return to the street of the party on which the bronze doors had closed. Some of the watchers on the outskirts of the crowd decided by this time that there was not much use in hanging around at that distance and moved along on their own affairs. The desertions reduced the pressure on the front ranks and made the task of the police still easier. When quick activity of the policemen on the street indicated that the service was over, one of the maroon automobiles stopped in front of the center opening of the tent, a lane was cleared through those privileged to enter its limits, and then the bronze door was thrown back. Lady Decies stood in the doorway, leisurely arranging her wraps. These fixed to her satisfaction, she came out, followed by Lord Decies. The crowd got the most fleeting sort of a fleeting glimpse of them and they stepped into the carriage which turned west into Forty-third street, through a lane cut out by the mounted men, and again turned north at Fifth avenue on its way to the Gould home. The other Gould carriages were watched as they took the same course and, so far as the crowd about St. Bartholomew's was concerned, the wedding was over.

After the ceremony there was a reception for a limited number at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Gould, 857 Fifth avenue, and later Lord and Lady Decies left in a private car for Palm Beach, near which place they will spend the first week of their honeymoon in a villa owned by a friend of the bride's father. Then a short stay will be made at the Jekyll Island club, it is understood, and Lord and Lady Decies will spend a short time at Georgian court before sailing for Egypt on the Carmania Feb. 15. They will spend two months on or about the Nile before going to London for the opening of the season that is to be made by the coronation festivities.

Those who were guests in the church saw what are said to be the most lavish floral decorations that ever graced a wedding ceremony in New York.

BRIDE OF LORD DECIES.



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The decorators had used spring shrubs, lilac, Forsythia, flowering crab apples, azaleas and hyacinths in profusion for the chancel. From the high ceiling depended great festoons of asparagus plumosa. About the columns was English ivy, and along the walls were wreaths of Alabama smilax. Then near the chancel rail was an abundance of palms. But the most effective of the whole decorations in the opinion of many were the great torches of Japanese calla and rose colored lilies that were placed at the end of each pew. The general effect of the whole was of white and green, though here and there was a touch of color.

After the wedding party had driven away a roan horse attached to a carriage being driven toward Fifth avenue took fright at the awning in front of the Gould house and careened and balked and turned on its haunches in a complete circle, throwing the carriage against a pile of bricks outside the Gary house. The occupants, two women, screamed, and two policemen grabbed the horse's bridle and led him up to the curb. News was sent in to the Gould house that Mrs. Kingdon, grandmother of the bride, was ill outside. Two butlers, assisted by a police inspector, helped Mrs. Kingdon out of her carriage in a fainting condition and into the house, where a physician was called. Mrs. Kingdon was taken ill on the way from her home, 780 Madison avenue, to the wedding and drove over to the Gould house with her maid. She missed the wedding.

ANOTHER GOULD TO WED.

Brother of Lady Decies and Miss Anna D. Graham Are Engaged.

New York, Feb. 8.—In spite of details, it became known that the engagement of Jay Gould to Miss Anna Douglass Graham is a fact. It was intended that the announcement should be deferred until after the marriage of Miss Vivien Gould, but relatives and friends of the young people have been told. An injunction of secrecy was laid, but this somebody neglected to heed; hence the premature announcement of last week.

DRY VOTE IN WEST VIRGINIA.

State Senate Adopts Resolution to Submit Liquor Question to People.

Charleston, W. Va., Feb. 8.—The senate has voted to submit the state wide prohibition amendment to a vote of the people. The vote was 23 to 7 in favor of the submission of the amendment. This will give to a vote of the people the proposition of amending the constitution to declare the state dry after July 1, 1912.

The joint resolution passed the house last week and was taken up by the senate Saturday and referred to the judiciary committee. Women who were working for the dry cause made the senators presents of white roses, and there was considerable enthusiasm shown by the prohibition advocates.

A SCIENTIST TO CHINA.

Dr. Richard P. Strong Will Investigate Plague Situation.

Washington, Feb. 8.—Dr. Richard P. Strong, a scientist of the bureau of science of the Philippine government, has been directed to go to China to investigate the plague situation at the request of the Chinese government. Dr. Strong is chief of the bacteriological laboratory at Manila and also is professor of tropical medicine of the University of the Philippines.

TALE OF THE WEATHER.

Observations of the United States weather bureau taken at 8 p. m. yesterday follow:

Temp.	Weather.
New York 29	Cloudy
Albany 24	Cloudy
Atlantic City 30	Cloudy
Boston 22	Cloudy
Buffalo 24	Cloudy
Chicago 30	Cloudy
St. Louis 36	Cloudy
New Orleans 70	Clear
Washington 34	Clear

PROSPERITY IN FREE LIBRARIES

Every Town Should Be In Possession of One.

CONDITIONS OF CARNEGIE.

Why Some People Are Against the Acceptance of Libraries From the Steel King—Most Cities Now Have Libraries—Majority Given as Gifts.

There is no doubt that where there is a free circulating library there is an intelligent community. Every town, whether it has 400 or 10,000 population, should furnish some sort of center where the inhabitants can procure an insight into the labors of the mighty and know what is going on in the world to increase knowledge.

The great majority of cities of 25,000 inhabitants and upward in the United States, says a New York educator, have a public library of some sort, and the same is true of many of the smaller cities and towns. But there are still quite a number of towns that are minus them, towns that really need them. A few public spirited citizens could easily advocate a library



MODEL LIBRARY BUILDINGS.

or reading room and get the support of the rest of the community if not of the town itself.

Books will always be forthcoming either from the shelves of individual libraries or from contributions solicited through various means. The newspapers will always help their town to gain the financial support of the citizens.

Many of the libraries already established have been founded on gifts of individuals, some have developed from subscription libraries, but the majority are now supported mainly or entirely by funds appropriated by the city government. A considerable number are still in the formative stage, this being true of those for which buildings are being erected from funds provided by Mr. Carnegie and for several hundred others for which he will probably provide buildings.

The conditions upon which he provides funds for the erection of municipal library buildings are simple. The city must provide a site, which it may obtain by gift if it can, and it must agree to provide annually for the maintenance of the library a sum equal to at least 10 per cent of the cost of the building. Practically this offer is open to any city or town which has no public library building.

Some good citizens think that the city should provide its own building and not ask for it as a gift. The people who have no taxable property and who therefore often erroneously suppose that they contribute nothing toward the payment of the taxes are usually quite willing to have a higher tax rate imposed for the purpose of securing for themselves and their families free library facilities, although in exceptional cases religious or sociological opinions may lead them to oppose it.

A considerable number of taxpayers are more or less reluctant to have their assessments increased for this purpose. They say:

First.—That they should not be taxed for things they do not want and never use.

Second.—That the furnishing free books tends to pauperize the community and to discourage the purchase of books for home use.

Third.—That there is no evidence that free public libraries improve the community materially or morally.

Fourth.—That the greater part of the books used are works of fiction, and that these are injurious to the readers.

Fifth.—That most of the arguments used in favor of free public libraries are merely sentimental and emotional, and that those who urge them most strongly do so for advertising and political reasons or to make a place for themselves or some of their relatives.

While it is difficult to trace to either specific instances of material or moral improvement, it is certain that the general diffusion of intelligence which both certainly effect does result beneficially in these directions. Communities with flourishing free schools and libraries are usually more prosperous and better than those without such facilities, and while there is doubtless room here for a confusion of cause and effect it is probable that there is both action and reaction. Prosperity calls for increased facilities for education, and these in turn tend to make the community more prosperous.

A BAR TO BEAUTY.

Miss Mildred Holland told the Professional Women's league that one aid to acquiring beauty was to keep your mouth shut when asked: 'She has longed to have radiant beauty.'

Though it seemed very far from her reach; she has sought for a skin that is frothy (which refers not to lemon, but peach); She has toiled to acquire a complexion And has laughed at the size of the bill, But she will not obey the direction: "Keep still!"

She has laved in the tonic that's ocean's, She has dabbled in sulphurous streams, She has tried many hundreds of lotions, Also powders and bleaches and creams; She has rubbed in the lemon juice cutting Till it burned like a blast from the south, But she's never sought beauty by shutting Her mouth.

She has put on a mask when retiring, And her husband's exceedingly gay, For her voice should be close to expiring When it's covered by paper mache; But, alas, as he falls into dozing He can hear her, relentless as law. For no commonplace mask can be closing Her jaw.

Yea, to garner the beauty that's facial There is only one thing she won't do, She will live in a region that's glacial; In the tropics she'll broil herself through; She will starve in determined endeavor She will banish the bite and the sup, But she'd rather stay homely than ever Shut up.

—John O'Keefe in New York World

A Tabor Story.

Count Boyenta, Mme. Modjeska's husband, was arranging with Senator Tabor for Modjeska's first appearance in Denver, and the founder of dramatic art in Denver asked what parts she played.

"Well," said the count, "there is 'Mary Stuart.'"

"Who wrote it?" asked Tabor. "Schiller," said the count.

"Is he a first class dramatist?" asked Tabor.

"Surely, surely," said the count. "He is most illustrious."

"Humph! Never heard of him," commented Tabor. "What else does she do?"

"As You Like It, 'Antony and Cleopatra,' 'Macbeth'—"

"Who wrote them?" "Shakespeare."

"How's he? Good writer?" "Excellent, excellent."

"Well," said Tabor ruminatively, "those fellows may be all right as authors, but they ain't well enough known to suit the people out here. What we want is something popular, something that everybody's heard of, I tell you what you do—you get her to give us something of Hoyt's!"

Fearful Fate of Ravallac.

In these days when executions, if held at all, are mostly carried out in private, it is difficult for us to understand the feelings of savagery with which an old time mob witnessed a popular execution. Here is Bloundelle Burton's account—'The Fate of Henry of Navarre'—of the scene when Ravallac, the assassin of the king, had, after shocking tortures, been torn asunder by wild horses: "The executioner had begun to dismember him and was about to cast his remains into the second cauldron when the vast crowd prevented him from doing so. They each required a portion of the body of the king's assassin, and most of them obtained one. That night many bonfires blazed in and around Paris, and in their midst were consumed pieces of Ravallac's frame; on barn doors in other places were nailed similar scraps of his body, as hawks and owls and carrion crows were nailed as a warning to others of their breed."

72 YEARS REQUIRED FOR LETTER TO GO 235 MILES

No Explanation in Sight For Delayed Journey of Missive.

If it takes a letter seventy-two years to travel 235 miles and both the writer and the addressee are dead when Uncle Sam at last gets around to delivery, how long will it take a postcard to make the journey? This is puzzling not only Nathan Warren, the postmaster at Yonkers, N. Y., but Mrs. Walter Paddock of the same place, who recently received a letter mailed from Geneva, N. Y., in 1838, directed to the great-uncle of her husband, D. O. Paddock, who has been dead forty years.

Mrs. Paddock says the letter was written by Peter Beatty and concerned the shipment of a consignment of lumber. Mr. Beatty informed Mr. Paddock that he would remit \$2,000 on receipt of the lumber. Whether Mr. Paddock shipped the lumber or not is likely to remain as great a mystery as the history of the letter from April 29, 1838, until it turned up at the Syracuse postoffice on Dec. 27 last. It is faded with age and instead of being inclosed in an envelope was folded square, with the edges pasted together. It had apparently never been in the dead letter office.

FARTHEST NORTH IN THE WAR

Place of Morgan's Surrender Marked by Monument.

A monument has recently been put in place on the Crubaugh farm in Columbiana county, O., which marks the farthest northern point reached by the Confederate forces during the civil war.

It also marks the spot where General John H. Morgan, the famous southern leader, surrendered. Many will not realize without looking at the map that Wellsville is north of Gettysburg.

For many years an old locust tree marked the place of surrender, but a short time ago it died and was cut down, the stump being taken to East Liverpool, O., and placed in the public library for safe keeping as a historical relic.

It was the idea of the late W. L. Thompson, a well known song writer, who lived near the scene of the fight, to erect a monument to mark the spot. He had a fund well started when he suddenly died, but his friends took up the work and carried it through. A huge granite bowlder was put in place last year, but it was not until a few weeks ago that the bronze tablet was put in place and the monument dedicated.

The tablet bears this inscription: "This stone marks the spot where the Confederate raider General John H. Morgan surrendered his command to Major George W. Rue July 26, 1863, and is the farthest point north ever reached by any body of Confederate troops during the civil war."

Grant and Pickett.

New evidence that the great men are the true men—true to themselves, to their country and to their friends—appears in a story told in Colonel Nicholas Smith's book, "Grant, the Man of Mystery." While Grant was president General G. E. Pickett, who led the fatal charge against the Union forces the last day at Gettysburg, called at the White House to pay his respects. Grant knew that his old comrade at West Point had been made a poor man by the war and offered him the marshalship of Virginia. While sorely needing help, General Pickett knew the heavy draft made upon the president by office seekers.

"You can't afford to do this for me," he said, "and I can't afford to take it." "I can afford to do anything I please that is right," Grant replied quietly.

Japan's Railway Improvements.

It will cost \$115,000,000 to widen the gauge of the railway from Tokyo to Shimonoseki, a distance of 704 miles. With this work completed Japan's end of what may be called the international railways, viz—those extending from Calais to Tokyo—will approximate 1,600 miles, inclusive of the sea trip across the strait from Shimonoseki to Fusan, for which large steamers are now being built.

THE SUFFRAGETTE'S TURN TO LAUGH.



—Heaton in Chicago Inter Ocean.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

Attorneys-at-Law.

H. WILSON, ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR-AT-LAW. Office adjacent to Post Office in Dimmick office, Honesdale, Pa.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Dentists.

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

DR. C. R. BRADY, DENTIST, Honesdale, Pa. Office Hours—8 m to p. m. Any evening by appointment. Citizens' phone, 3. Residence, No. 86-X.

Physicians.

P. B. PETERSON, M. D. 1126 MAIN STREET, HONESDALE, PA. Eye and Ear a specialty. The fitting of glasses given careful attention.

Livery.

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

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