

SENATOR BOURNE ON LEGISLATION

How to Prevent Misuse of Centralized Wealth.

COUNTRY'S GREATEST PROBLEM

Substitution of Popular For Delegated Government Suggested as the Solution—Steps by Which the End May Be Accomplished.

Discussing means for securing effective legislation preventing misuse of centralized wealth, Senator Jonathan Bourne, Jr., said: "The greatest problem before the country is to make the people responsible for the enactment of laws by giving them power to legislate under the initiative and to veto under the referendum in case the legislative branch of any state fails to truly represent the general welfare of the people and also to make the people responsible for the selection of public servants under efficient primary and corrupt practices laws, thus making all public servants directly accountable and responsive to the composite citizen, individual unknown. The substitution of popular for delegated government is rapidly accomplishing this result, thus substituting general welfare for selfish interest as the motive power of government and goal of the public servant.

What Trust Decisions Show. "The recent decisions of the supreme court in the Standard Oil and tobacco cases demonstrate that the next greatest problem before the country is the enactment of legislation which will provide broad, well defined, legal avenues through which dynamic mentality with centralized wealth can operate with the greatest efficiency, but with necessitated recognition of the general welfare of the people, the rights of employees and employers, insuring to the small stockholders their proportionate share of the increment incident to the operation of the capital in the aggregation of which they have participated.

Centralization of people, government and business is an economic evolution incident to our civilization. Man cannot prevent but can provide legal avenues through which these great forces must operate with the greatest benefit to the general welfare and the least injury to the individual. "The legal avenues should be as broad and well defined as possible, but barriers should be erected along the roadways providing for the imprisonment of any individual who attempts to break through them. Ascertainment of existing methods and conditions should be the first step; collation of opinions from practical employees, employers and economic students the second; analysis and deduction based on the ascertainment and collation of views the third; the enactment of legislation embodying conclusions the fourth; co-operation between lawmakers and business interests on the lines of ascertainment of the best legislation procurable, with resultant protection of the general welfare of the people and co-operative rights of employee and employer, the desideratum; ascertainment rather than investigation, prosecution rather than persecution, the goal; publicity and not secrecy one of the methods; the highest possible reward for legitimate efficiency and rigid obedience to the law, with personal punishment to the individual breaking the laws, the result."

FAMOUS SPECIALIST TELLS WHY WOMEN HAVE NERVES
Came From Italy to This Country and Got His Answer.
A famous Italian specialist, Dr. Enrico Serafini, has been trying to find out why women have nerves, and after thorough studies in Europe he came to the United States to seek the secret here. He has answered the question promptly. The woman with all the diversions she wants has so much more than she needs that she is headed straight for the miseries of neurasthenia. Neurasthenia in its scientific perfection was found by Dr. Serafini to prevail among American women of wealth and refinement. It is worse in Washington than in New York because Washington's activities are almost wholly social, while New York in spite of its tremendous onrush of energy mixes business and pleasure so thoroughly that people have less chance to suffer the monotony of continual amusement. Our very phase of neurasthenia is peculiar. The Latin races become so exhausted that they are limp with lassitude; the pure Saxons grow utterly dull and torpid; the Americans are overstimulated, as though they must keep going on faster and faster. The best thing to do with these human comets is to condemn them to such absolute rest and silence that they won't even think.

A Curious Superstition. The ancients believed that the marrow of the human backbone often transformed itself into a serpent. Pliny ("Natural History," volume 10, page 66) says that the marrow of a man's backbone will breed to a snake. The Chinese (Ward's "Eastern Travels") burned the backbone to "destroy serpents that might hatch therefrom."

Amending Dickens. Have a heart that never hardens, a temper that never tires and a touch that never hurts.—Charles Dickens. Dear, dear! How long Dickens has been dead! Writing for our day he would have said: Have a liver that never hardens, a tire that never punctures and a touch that never fails to land something.—Life.

He Was a Stayor. She (desperately)—Don't you believe they will worry over your absence if you fail to return home until such a late hour? He (carelessly)—There's nobody to worry except the landlady, and I make a point to keep her worrying by always owing her a month's board.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

A Complex Accomplishment. "I understand you speak French like a native." "No," replied the student. "I've got the grammar and the accent down pretty fine, but it's hard to learn the gestures."—Exchange

WILL TAX PET DOGS HOME FROM ABROAD.

The Government Finds Authority to Impose New Duty.

The treasury department has discovered another clause in the tariff law by which the nation's revenue may be increased. This is a clause under which those sending abroad American born animals must pay duty upon their return to this country. It will principally affect those sending racing strings across the Atlantic and those taking pet dogs over and back.

The decision to put the heretofore unapplied clause of the law into effect follows a decision of the United States district court in Texas. An American contractor had been working many horses and mules on the other side of the Mexican border. When the revolution came in that country he brought his stock back into Texas. The customs officials sought to collect duty upon it. This the contractor resisted. The case went to the courts, and the government won.

Section 506 of the free list of the tariff act of 1909 provides under what conditions articles of American make can be returned duty free after exportation. This free list includes "articles the growth, produce or manufacture of the United States, not including animals, when returned after having been exported."

The "not including animals" is the clause under which the present action is taken. It was included in the law for the purpose of preventing those on the border obtaining a revenue from their animals in a foreign country and then bringing them back without the government sharing in the revenue derived from such foreign service. They probably contemplated, customs experts say, the application of the law in this spirit and not to the letter. Not long ago the treasury department, keeping to the letter of the law, confined the \$100 duty free limit allowed every resident returning from abroad to embrace simply articles of personal necessity. A storm of protest arose, and the order was soon rescinded.

Under the tariff law foreign bred animals can be brought in duty free provided they are for breeding purposes, but these must be of blue blood, for in excluding them from the payment of duty the law contemplates the improving of our own live stock. Such animals may be also brought in without the payment of duty for exhibition purposes, provided they are placed in bond.

The Offense Defined. General Craft, an attorney of Terre Haute, Ind., was once called into a jewelry store in the town to settle a dispute.

"See here, general," explained the proprietor. "If I take a watch from Mr. Smith here and make repairs that cost me 10 cents and then keep it hanging up for a week and charge him \$6 when he comes to get it, what percentage do I make? We have been figuring for half an hour and only got up to 900 per cent, and that is but a dollar, so we decided to leave it to you."

Open Door and a Light. The wives of north country colliers observe a very touching and pathetic custom when an accident occurs in the pit. Directly it is known to the wife of a collier that an accident has happened in the pit where her husband works and that his fate is uncertain she throws open the house door, and, however inclement the weather may be, she keeps the door open and a candle burning in the window night and day till the man is brought home, dead or alive. In some cases the door has remained open and the candle alight during several weeks.—London Graphic.

House Numbers. Before the advent of the house number only business signs, coats of arms and house names marked the different buildings. Then, in London, for instance, one had to look for Mr. Jones, should he desire to call upon that man, in, say, "Whitechapel, not far from the Blue Boar." It is thought Berlin in 1705 was the first city to employ the numbering system. The German innovators did not put odd numbers on one side of their streets and even numbers on the other. They merely started from the Brandenburg gate and numbered straight ahead, taking no account of change of street. As they proceeded, therefore, the numbers grew higher, the height to which they attained being limited only by the supply of houses. The first house they numbered was No. 1, the last the number that betokened the total number of houses in the city.—St. Louis Republic.

Contradictory Admonitions. Father (having caught his son in a lie)—Haven't I always told you to tell the truth? Son—Yes, father, but you also told me never to become the slave of a habit.—Boston Transcript.

Lung Complaint. Lodger—I can't stay here any longer. Mrs. Binks. Landlady—Why not, sir? What is your complaint? Lodger—Lung complaint. Your baby howls too much.—London Telegraph.

Be true to your word and your work and your friend.—O'Reilly.

CURE FOR BLINDNESS.

Oculist Tells of Grafting Portion of Dog's Eye on a Human's.

That a person totally blind from ophthalmia, even from birth, can be made to see by having a portion of a dog's eye grafted on his own was the startling communication made by Dr. Borsch, an American oculist, in a paper read before a meeting of the French Ophthalmological society at Paris.

In the course of his address the doctor explained that as a result of blindness from ophthalmia and from other causes the cornea, which is the transparent membrane in the front of the eye, becomes opaque, and in such a case the only chance of restoring the sight is to replace the defective cornea by a healthy one.

To perform this difficult operation Dr. Borsch first operates on a dog, lays back from its eye the conjunctiva or skin of the eyeball surrounding the cornea, removes a portion of the latter and places it aside in blood serum. He then performs the same operation on the patient's eye, removing a part of the front of the eye of the same size as the cornea taken from the animal. The dog's cornea is then placed in position on the human eye and secured with stitches of the finest possible silk, the surrounding skin, which had been laid back, being brought into place over the edge of the cornea and also sewed.

The new graft unites with the eye in a few days, aided by a temporary glass cover to keep it in shape and by injections of the serum to stimulate vitality.

PRIMING SCHEDULE.

Plan Adopted in Chicago Corporation Counsel's Office.

"Give a girl a chance to primp, a real chance, and she will do better work all day. The eternal feminine is getting more feminine every day, even if a good many women are shouting for votes and divided skirts," sighed A. B. Callaghan, chief clerk in the office of the Chicago corporation counsel. As he uttered this doleful plaint he handed an order to the office boy, instructing him to post it in full view of the ten best stenographers in the office. It said:

The ten most competent girls in this office will be allowed to primp for fifteen minutes each morning. They will report at 8:45, primp for fifteen minutes and get ready for work at 9 a. m.

This sudden generous streak on the part of the chief clerk caused a flurry among the ten young women who had elected themselves to the "ten club" of the corporation counsel's office. A short meeting was held, and a schedule was adopted. This priming time table, timed to consume fifteen minutes, was made out after a heated controversy as to whether the powder bag or the puffs should receive the most immediate attention:

- 8:45 a. m.—Inspect braids.
- 8:46 a. m.—Straighten puffs.
- 8:48 a. m.—Fluff hair.
- 8:49 a. m.—Adjust belt.
- 8:50 to 9 a. m.—Rub face with powder bag.

Wise or Innocent? He met her one night at a reception and asked her to go to the theater with him. She accepted, and, as they liked each other, they went again later. Then it got to be a weekly occurrence. Finally he got to thinking that he was solid enough with her to go out between the acts, and so he did. For several weeks he worked this and met with no rebuff. But she was thinking a lot, even though she wasn't saying anything.

One evening she said, "Why don't you go to the smoking room to smoke instead of going to the lobby?" "Is—is there a smoking room inside?" he asked.

"Of course. You always say that you are going out to smoke, and it seems so useless to have to take your hat and coat every time. And if you thought of it beforehand you could buy those cigarettes that you seem to like—the ones that smell like cloves, you know—before you come." He is wondering if she is as wise as it seems or as innocent as it appears.—Boston Traveler.

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HE CAME HOME WITH THE SHIP

Drowned Sailor Reappears to His Sweetheart.

The United States frigate Pensacola, ordered to Brazil, was getting up anchor. Lieutenant Edward Fletcher and his fiancée, Grace Banning, were standing in a corner of the deck speaking the last hurried parting words.

"From all I can learn, sweetheart," he said, "we'll get back here within six months, and when we do—"

"Oh, Ned, suppose something should happen?"

"What can happen in these times of peace? No; I'll be here with the ship, and then—"

"Don't speak so confidently; there are storms and, down there, hurricanes."

"Darling, I tell you I'll be here with the ship, no matter what happens."

There was a signal for visitors to leave the ship, a long, impassioned embrace between the lovers, and Miss Banning went ashore.

On reaching Rio, Lieutenant Fletcher was ordered to command a boat's crew to go ashore and bring off supplies. The passage was not considered dangerous, but a strong wind and tide, despite the oarsmen's efforts to keep the boat steady, carried her bow around so that she fell into the trough of the sea. At the moment a gigantic wave dashed against her side, capsized her, and the young commander and all of his crew were drowned.

The shock to Grace Banning at hearing of her lover's death well nigh upset her reason. At first she cried to him piteously to come back to her; that he had promised to come back with the ship. Then she fell into a stupor, a lack of interest in everything about her. In vain her mother endeavored to provide her with such occupation and amusement as would divert her mind. All in vain. She constantly brooded over the last scene between her and her lover, especially the words spoken by each, always ending, "Darling, I tell you I'll be here with the ship, no matter what happens."

Mrs. Banning was pained to notice that her daughter was keeping track of the Pensacola. That ship on touching at Rio received orders to proceed around "the Horn" to San Francisco, thence to Hongkong. Grace watched the government reports. Indeed, her heart was in the ship sailing around the world. Perhaps she was waiting for it to return that she might again stand in the corner where she had bidden what had proved a last farewell. When the ship reached China she began to appear more cheerful. It was as if her lover was aboard and, having sailed over half the globe, would now have entered upon the return. Mrs. Banning, not realizing the cause of the change in Grace, began to hope that she was mending and even looked about for a suitable party with whom she might make a match for her. She knew Grace would never marry for love and, being indifferent as to whom she married, might be influenced to take a rich husband.

At last it was announced that the ship Pensacola was due. She did not arrive on time, and Grace seemed troubled. When she arrived Grace was in a flutter, acting as one about to be reunited with a lover instead of with the ship on which he had sailed.

Then came invitations for a ball given by the officers on board the ship. Mrs. Banning reproved the servant who unwittingly gave the cards to Grace, but was thunderstruck when her daughter told her that she would attend the ball. Finding that she could not dissuade her, the mother consented, with a faint hope that the visit under such different circumstances from the last might break the spell.

On the night of the entertainment the ship was brilliantly illuminated, while a marine band furnished music. The decks were in possession of the dancers. Mrs. Banning kept an eye on her daughter for awhile, but Grace seemed to stand up so well under the strain that her mother soon gave over watching her. Then Grace was missing. She had walked, on the arm of a naval officer, to the corner where she had parted with her lover. That corner was now in the light, and couples were walking past it to and fro.

Suddenly Grace's form quivered, she threw up her arms and exclaimed: "Ned! Oh, Ned! I knew you would be here!"

She started forward with outstretched arms, but soon sank in a swoon. Her attendant, astonished, picked her up, while several couples who were passing sprang to his assistance. Water was sprinkled in her face, and she revived. Then, with a strange light in her eye, she walked away, supported by her attendant. Her mother was called, and they left the ship to be driven home.

The officer who had been her escort, puzzled, went back to the place where Grace had swooned. There in the corner where she had seen, or fancied she saw, her lover he picked up several strands of wet, slimy seaweed. He wondered how they came there.

Grace was driven to a home she never afterward left. She made no mention of the cause of her shock, and her mother never asked for information concerning it. The physician who was called in pronounced her case one of hysteria, the result of monomania or brooding on one subject. However that may be, her melancholy never left her, and six months after her second visit to the Pensacola she had passed away.

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A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	STATIONS	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.
8:30	10:00	4:30	Albany	2:00	10:50	10:50	10:50	8:30
10:00	10:00	4:05	Binghamton	2:40	8:45	9:00	9:00	8:15
10:00	2:15	12:30	Philadelphia	12:50	7:14	7:38	7:38	7:38
8:15	7:25	4:40	Wilkes-Barre	9:35	2:55	7:25	2:55	8:36
4:05	8:10	4:30	Scranton	8:50	1:18	8:36	1:35	8:12
P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	Ar	Ar	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
5:40	9:05	6:20	2:05	8:45	Carbondale	8:05	1:35	5:40
5:50	9:15	6:30	2:15	8:55	Lincoln Avenue	7:54	1:25	5:30
5:54	9:19	6:34	2:19	8:59	Whites	7:50	1:21	5:26
6:11	9:36	6:52	2:37	9:18	Fairview	7:53	1:03	5:08
6:17	9:42	6:58	2:43	9:24	Canaan	7:59	12:56	5:01
6:23	9:48	7:04	2:49	9:29	Lake Lodge	7:55	12:51	5:56
6:29	9:54	7:10	2:55	9:35	Waymart	7:57	12:49	4:50
6:32	9:57	7:13	2:58	9:37	Keene	7:59	12:43	4:45
6:35	10:00	7:16	3:00	9:38	Steens	7:59	12:40	4:45
6:39	10:04	7:20	3:04	9:42	Prompton	7:55	12:36	4:41
6:43	10:08	7:24	3:07	9:47	Fortville	7:51	12:32	4:35
6:46	10:11	7:27	3:10	9:50	Seelyville	7:58	12:29	4:36
6:50	10:15	7:31	3:15	9:55	Honesdale	8:05	12:25	4:30
P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	Ar	Ar	P.M.	P.M.
8:30	10:00	4:30	10:00	10:00	10:00	10:00	10:00	8:30

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