

OREGON CURRUPT PRACTICES ACT

Makes the Expense of Running For Office Nominal.

\$400 TO RUN FOR SENATE.

Jonathan Bourne, Jr., Will Again Be a Candidate Without Making Speeches, Distributing Literature or Spending Money—Penalty For Law's Violation.

The announcement that Senator Jonathan Bourne, Jr., will stand for renomination without making any speeches, distributing any literature or spending money has called attention to the provisions of the Oregon corrupt practices act, which makes it possible for a candidate in that state to present his cause before the voters at nominal expense.

The Oregon law provides that the secretary of state shall issue a publicity pamphlet in which each candidate is permitted to use not to exceed four pages in setting forth the principles for which he stands and the reasons why he should be nominated. His opponents may occupy a like number of pages in opposition to him, but must sign their names to their arguments and be responsible under the libel laws of the state. Candidates are required to pay from \$10 to \$100 a page for this space, the amount varying with the importance of the office. A copy of this pamphlet must be mailed to every registered voter not less than eight days prior to election. In practice the secretary of state mails the pamphlet to the voter as soon as he registers.

This law provides an ample opportunity for every candidate to present his claims before the voters of his election district at a cost which will not bar any aspirant. It practically compels the candidate to go on record expressly as to his principles and policies and prevents his basing his campaign on local prejudices. Since the same pamphlet goes to every section of the state it is impossible for a candidate to make one appeal to the voter in the city and another appeal to the voter in the country.

Under this law a candidate for the nomination for senator can state his cause fully to all the voters of the state at a cost of \$400. In the general election campaign the secretary of state issues another pamphlet, distributed in like manner, in which each party may occupy not to exceed twenty-four pages at \$50 per page and each candidate four pages at \$100 per page. Aside from the amount expended for space in the publicity pamphlet, the Oregon law limits every candidate to an expenditure of 15 per cent of one year's salary in the primary campaign and 10 per cent of one year's salary in the general election campaign, provided that no candidate shall be limited to less than \$100. Every candidate must file a sworn itemized statement of campaign expenditures within fifteen days after election. A similar sworn statement must be filed within the same time by every person who expended or contributed \$50 or more in support of or in opposition to any candidate.

Doubtless there will be violations of the Oregon corrupt practices act, just as there always will be violations of every other criminal statute, but the Oregon law has set a high standard in political methods and by providing a means of publicity has removed the necessity for large campaign expenditures. The penalty for violation of the Oregon corrupt practices act is a fine of not more than \$5,000 or imprisonment for not more than one year, or both. A candidate violating the law also forfeits his right to the office. This is the main barrier preventing its violation.

FLEET THROUGH THE CANAL.

Battleships Will Be Kept Six Months Alternately in Each Ocean.

It is the present plan of the navy department to have the battleship fleet spend about an equal amount of time in the Atlantic and Pacific as soon as the Panama canal is open to navigation. The great armament known as the Atlantic fleet since its formation will belong as much to the Pacific as the Atlantic, and the persistent demands of the west coast for adequate naval protection will be satisfied, at least partially.

Mr. Meyer, secretary of the navy, is already looking ahead to the effect which the completion of the canal will have on the fleet, which is to remain intact after that event. Statements that it would be divided under two commands, one for the Atlantic and one for the Pacific, are based on a misinterpretation of a remark made by Mr. Meyer recently. He has had no idea of dividing the fleet and, in fact, is strongly opposed to any such plan. "Keep the fleet together" has been a watchword among naval authorities ever since the fleet was brought up to the sixteen battleship standard and has been indorsed by the general board and the senior line officers.

It is proposed to make use of the canal in the development of fleet mobility. Probably the fleet will spend the first six months of a year in the Atlantic and the remainder in the Pacific, keeping up these periodical ocean from ocean cruises with such degree of regularity as conditions permit.

CHARLES G. GATES.

Whose Father's Illness Causes Cash to Europe.



New York, July 6.—A few minutes before sailing time for the Cunarder Mauretania, Charles G. Gates, son of John W. Gates, who is ill in Paris, went on board in a great hurry and asked for a cabin.

The purser told Mr. Gates there was no space left.

"But I must go," said Gates, "my father is ill in Paris, so you'll have to stow me away in some nook or cranny."

The purser gave him an officer's berth.

BALLOON BURNS; TWO FALL.

One Had Become Entangled in Ropes and Was Carried Off.

Topeka, Kan., July 6.—Two men, one an involuntarily passenger, had a narrow escape from death when they fell from a burning balloon here. As Bert Curry, a Kansas City aeronaut, was rising in his hot air balloon Walter Taylor, a spectator, became entangled in one of the ropes of the balloon and was jerked aloft.

As the balloon rose it was seen that the gas bag was on fire. The flames rapidly ate into the fabric. The balloon continued to rise to a height of 100 feet, when it collapsed and fell, dropping the two men into a popcorn stand below. Both were badly scared and scratched, but otherwise were unharmed.

The balloon was a total wreck.

HORSE COMMITS SUICIDE.

At Least So Owner Explains Animal's Death in Brook.

Tarrytown, N. Y., July 6.—It was so hot in Glenville that a horse owned by J. M. Cooke went to a brook and drowned itself.

William Beckman, constable of Greenburgh, was prostrated after carrying his 6 by 6 badge around for five hours.

Cooke's horse was found by Beckman with its head under water. He leaped the horse had not drowned itself; just drunk itself to death. Cooke, however, said it was a case of suicide.

Genesis of the Playhouse.

Thespis in 530 B. C. acted his plays in a wagon. In 490 B. C., during the time of Aeschylus, creator of drama, the performances took place upon temporary wooden scaffolds, one of which, having collapsed during a representation, the Athenians were induced to build the great theater of Dionysius, calling it the Lenaxion, which was the first permanent stone structure of its kind. It required 100 years to erect it. There was no scenery, but he scene was decorated so as to represent the locality in which the action was going on. Roofless was his structure, but around the building were porticoes, to which the people retreated during rainstorms. Sometimes awnings were used to ward off the sun's heat. Invariably the actors were males, who wore masks with mouthpieces, answering the purpose of speaking trumpets. Owing to the vastness of the theater metal vases were placed under the seats to serve as reflectors of sound. Performances began in the morning and usually lasted twelve hours.—New York Telegram.

Hanged and Buried and Lived.

It is not given to many men to be hanged and buried and yet be able to tell the tale, but such was the experience of one John Bartendale, who was executed at York in 1634 for felony. After his body had hung for nearly an hour it was buried. A gentleman passing by the grave, which had not been filled up, thought he saw the earth move, and with the help of his servant he disinterred the convict, who was still alive. It was the custom in those days to bury suicides and executed criminals without any coffin. The man was carefully treated and entirely recovered. He became hostler at the coaching house in York and lived a most exemplary life. When asked what he could tell in relation to hanging, as having experienced it, he replied, "When I was turned off flashes of fire seemed to dart from my eyes, from which I fell into a state of darkness and insensibility."

ABRAHAM LINCOLN AND PICKETT BABY

Best Story of the Martyred President Printed For First Time.

The recent death of Major George E. Pickett, son of the great Confederate soldier of that name, who led the famous charge of Gettysburg, recalls a story told by the widow of General Pickett and mother of Major Pickett, of her first and only meeting with Abraham Lincoln, says Henry Mann in the July Columbian. It was the day following the abandonment of Richmond by the Confederates and when the Union troops were in possession of the city. Mrs. Pickett was alone with her baby boy, her husband making the final stand with Lee and his ragged and hungry veterans. It may be needless to say that the wife of the absent general was in no friendly frame of mind toward the conquerors, and her irritation was increased by seeing a body of negro cavalrymen sweeping past her house.

The door opened and in stepped a tall figure in solemn black wearing a high hat. "Is George in?" said the intruder without other word of introduction.

"If you mean General George E. Pickett," answered Mrs. Pickett severely, "he is on duty with the army." "George has been a bad boy," continued the visitor, stretching out his long arms and taking the baby, which seemed to like him at sight and cooed with pleasure in his embrace.

Mrs. Pickett, still angry, could only utter "Sir!"

"George has been a bad boy," added the caller, giving the baby a toss of two, to its great delight, and seeming not to notice Mrs. Pickett's resentment.

"He was the nephew of a dear friend of mine, and I had him appointed to West Point, but he has been a bad boy." After a pause, while Mrs. Pickett listened speechless, the visitor went on, "But you can tell him when he gets back to come and see me in Washington and I will take care of him."

"Who are you?" asked Mrs. Pickett, still in mystery as to her caller's identity.

"I am Abraham Lincoln," was the answer.

"What!" exclaimed Mrs. Pickett.

"The president of the United States?"

"That is what they call me," replied Mr. Lincoln. Then, handing back the baby, he passed out with the parting injunction, "Don't forget to tell George to call on me."

The visitor departed. Mrs. Pickett noticed there was something in the baby's little fist. It was a fifty dollar greenback. Major George E. Pickett was that baby.

DUMB MAN SPEAKS.

Surgeons Had Removed Bit of Bone From His Brain.

When Harry Wiltze of New Haven, Conn., was fifteen years old, twenty-one years ago, he was run over by a wagon when playing ball in the street. In a hospital it was found his skull was fractured. The injury left him insane, and he spent a long time in the Middletown (N. Y.) asylum. He was released as cured, but the insanity recurred at intervals.

Last December he became dumb. Recently he was removed to St. Raphael's hospital at New Haven. There an operation was performed on him by Dr. Morris D. Slattery. A piece of the skull that had come in contact with the brain was removed. An hour afterward, when Dr. Slattery returned to the room, he was greeted from the bed with "Hello, doc!"

Wiltze's complete recovery is expected.

AMERICANS ECONOMIZING.

Bills For Luxuries Cut, Although Imports Increase.

A wave of economy is sweeping the country, according to figures of the bureau of statistics of the department of commerce and labor, which disclose that Americans cut their imported champagne bill in two and adorned themselves with fewer diamonds by \$7,000,000 worth during the last eleven months than in the same period last year. At the same time the United States increased its imports over the corresponding period of 1910 by more than \$145,000,000.

Diamonds valued at \$37,250,000 were brought in during the eleven months ending with May, 1910, while the total for the similar period just ended was only \$30,500,000. Champagne dropped from \$6,000,000 to \$3,000,000, silk laces from \$5,000,000 to \$3,500,000 and dressed furs from \$10,000,000 to \$7,000,000.

TO USE REINDEER.

Canadian Government Will Employ Them in the Mail Service.

The government of Canada has made an addition to the mail transportation facilities of the country in the form of fifty reindeer. The purchase was made from Dr. Grenfell of Labrador. The animals will be taken from Labrador by boat to Quebec in September and will go by train to Edmonton or Athabaska landing. Snows will be built to complete the journey down the Athabaska river to Fort Smith, which is the destination of the herd.

The reindeer proved a great success in Labrador, the original herd of 300 having grown by natural increase to 1,200. It is believed that the experiment at Fort Smith will prove a success and that winter travel in the Canadian north where dog teams are now used will be robbed of its dangers and of a good deal of its hardship.

Roll of HONOR

Attention is called to the STRENGTH of the

Wayne County Savings Bank

The FINANCIER of New York City has published a ROLL OF HONOR of the 11,470 State Banks and Trust Companies of United States. In this list the WAYNE COUNTY SAVINGS BANK

Stands 38th in the United States; Stands 10th in Pennsylvania. Stands FIRST in Wayne County.

Capital, Surplus, \$527,342.88

Total ASSETS, \$2,951,048.26

Honesdale, Pa., December 1, 1910.

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NEW FOR SPRING -- AT -- MENNER & COMPANY STORES



LATEST CUTS and STYLES in CLOTHS



Our long Traveling and Walking Coats are Pretty in Shades and Styles.

Menner & Co. New Offerings.

THE DELAWARE & HUDSON COMPANY

Saratoga Springs and Lake George

EXCURSION

Saturday July 15th

Adults, \$5.75 Children, \$3.00

Tickets Good Returning On Any Regular Train Within Ten Days.

TRAINS LEAVE

Wilkes-Barre	Scranton	Carbondale
7:00 a. m.	7:45 a. m.	8:30 a. m.
7:10 a. m.	7:55 a. m.	8:40 a. m.
3:15 p. m.	4:05 p. m.	4:50 p. m.

STOPPING AT INTERMEDIATE STATIONS

For further information, consult Ticket Agents, or G. E. Bates, Division Passenger Agent, Scranton, Pa.