

SNAPSHOTS AT CELEBRITIES

Claus A. Spreckels, Enemy of the Sugar Trust.



Photo by American Press Association.

Claus Augustus Spreckels, who gave important testimony before the congressional committee investigating the sugar trust, is head of the Federal Sugar Refining company. For many years he has fought the big combination, and in the course of his testimony he produced letters which purport to show that the trust was a violator of the Sherman law for at least a short time after the enactment of that statute.

Claus A. Spreckels, besides being a prominent figure in the sugar business for many years, has been active in the civic life of San Francisco. He took a leading part in the reform movement in that city which resulted in the conviction and imprisonment of Mayor Schmitz and Abe Ruef in 1907.

Mr. Perkins, Financier. George W. Perkins, organizer of the International Harvester company, former partner of J. Pierpont Morgan and associated with him as organizer of the steel trust, is said to have received \$5,000,000 for his share in the consolidation of the harvester companies.



GEORGE W. PERKINS.

formed by the consolidation of the McCormick Harvester company, controlled by John D. Rockefeller; the Deering, the Glessner, the Plano and the Milwaukee companies, all engaged in manufacturing agricultural machinery. Later four other companies were absorbed. According to statements made before the Stanley house committee, the International Harvester company is practically in control of the manufacture of farming implements.

Mr. Perkins is chairman of the finance committee and a director of the great harvester combine. He is a native of Chicago and is forty-nine years old. He began his career in the life insurance business, becoming chairman of the finance committee of the New York Life in 1900 and vice president of the company three years later.

Use of the Broom. Mrs. M. E. Wilkins Freeman, the novelist, entertained a delighted group of school children with a witty talk on humility and usefulness. "Some girls," the address concluded, "can sweep into a room with great majesty and stateliness, but when it comes to sweeping out a room—that's a different story."

DAMES AND DAUGHTERS.

One of the most expert women anglers in Great Britain is Lady Dalhousie.

Mrs. Crystal Eastman Benedict is a New York lawyer and inventor of the Russell Sage foundation of the opportunities for women's work.

Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens of Portland, Me., has been appointed by President Taft as a delegate to the thirtieth international congress of alcoholism. The congress will be held at The Hague in September.

Mrs. Taft's favorite book is "Pride and Prejudice," by Jane Austen, and this fine old novel is the gift which she invariably makes to the daughters of her friends who are about to make their debut in society.

Miss Paula Laddey was the only woman in the graduating class of the New Jersey Law school. She carried on her law studies while probation officer of Jersey City. Her object in studying law was the better to fit herself for her probation work and to enable her to assist the needy with legal advice.

Center of Population.

A peculiarity of the center of population is that nobody is there.—Indianapolis News.

The center of population still remains in the literary state of Indiana.—St. Louis City Tribune.

The census returns show that a farm near Unionville, Ind., is the center of population in these United States. Now let the Indiana poets get busy.—Milwaukee Sentinel.

The population center of the United States is moving west so slow that it will not reach the geographical center until next century. We have concluded not to wait for it.—Columbus (O.) State Journal.

Current Comment.

Why not fine the persistent speeder his automobile?—Baltimore Star.

One advantage of looking for the new comet is that you may find out what and where the constellation Auriga is.—Boston Globe.

The report that Venice is suffering from a water famine must make London a little apprehensive about a shortage of fogs this fall.—Indianapolis News.

"The latest ocean greyhound, the Aquitania," says a contemporary, "is to be over 900 feet long." That's not a greyhound; that's a dachshund.—Pittsburg Gazette-Times.

Sporting Notes.

Freddie Welsh will train for the fight with Ad Wolgast on Thanksgiving day on vegetarian principles.

Athletics has come into its own at the University of Wisconsin. A full course in all sports has been added to the curriculum, which, taken in connection with other work, will lead to a degree.

Kit Bransfield asserts Cobb's feat of scoring from second on a sacrifice fly is not so wonderful. Says he did it in Cincinnati eleven years ago. A feat which is performed only twice in eleven years is more or less wonderful.

Leagues of Locusts.

Rome was swarmed with African locusts in September, 1810.

Locusts formed one of the ten plagues of Egypt in 1491 B. C.

A cloud of locusts entered Russia in 1650 and were found lying dead in heaps to a depth of four feet.

Thirty thousand Venetians perished in 1478 on account of a famine caused by the depredations of locusts.

In the middle of the eighteenth century locusts were so abundant in New England that days of fasting and prayer were appointed, owing to the wide reaching calamity.

Over the Wires.

There are more than a billion calls a year over the telephones of New York.

The telegraph wires of the United States would wrap around the world 500 times.

A moisture, gas and even explosion proof telephone for use in mines has been invented.

Of the 7,500,000 telephones installed in the United States 500,000 are located in hotel bedrooms.

Trust Thrusts.

Step up behind any trust official, yell "Washington!" and see him jump.—Wall Street Journal.

We are going to have thirty-five little Standard Oil companies instead of one big one, and that'll be about all.—Baltimore Sun.

Speaking of the trusts, John E. Parsons says "all such wrongs right themselves," but let's tip them over first and see if they will.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Short Stories.

Bullets were formerly made of stone. There are few authenticated cases of great longevity in the torrid zone.

A lucky fellow is the physician who attends the empress of Russia. For each visit he makes he receives a fee of \$350.

The wealth of the Rothschilds is put at \$2,000,000,000. This is four times the probable wealth of all the Rockefellers. At 4 per cent the yearly income from the present Rothschild fortune would be \$80,000,000.

A NIHILIST'S DESPERATE DEED

Story of a Queer Bet and Why It Was Made.

Two men were conversing in a wing of the Winter palace in St. Petersburg, the one the Grand Duke Nicholas, the other Captain Dmitre Warasoff of the Russian army. The grand duke was sitting behind an ebony desk; the captain was standing before him.

"Your treachery is an unpardonable sin," said Nicholas. "I have advanced your interests by attaching you to the czar's staff, thus opening to you a career. You have repaid me by joining this conspiracy against the czar."

"I have not!" exclaimed the captain indignantly. "I have the proof."

"Let me see it."

The grand duke held before the young man a letter written in the captain's handwriting and signed by him. The accused man started back, a sudden pallor overspreading his face.

"Ah!" said Nicholas icily. "When confronted with evidence your assurance deserts you."

"I never wrote that letter!" "It is in your handwriting."

"So nearly like it that I could not tell it from mine. Nevertheless it is a forgery."

Nicholas' eyes flashed. "Who would be interested in perpetrating such a villainy?"

"I cannot imagine. Stop! Let me think. Can it be that they are trying to get me out of their way?" He paused in deep thought.

"What do you mean?" "I suspect certain men, a certain man especially, owing to an accidental discovery I recently made of an attempt not on the life of the czar, but on yours."

"Whom do you suspect?" asked Nicholas, changing color.

"One of them is my friend. If I accused him it might be wrongfully. I would rather go to Siberia than harm him if he is innocent."

"You will go to Siberia if you do not give me his name."

"Then I will go to Siberia."

The door opened and a young man named Pertof entered.

"How fortunate," exclaimed the com-er, "to find you two together! I have heard that Warasoff is in trouble, and I came to say to your imperial highness that any accusations against him are absurd."

"I am sorry to say, Pertof, that I have indisputable proof. Read that!" And he tossed him the letter he had shown the captain. Pertof read it and flung it aside contemptuously.

"The capital is full of plotting," he said. "I believe no accusations, for I am as likely to be accused as any one. Dismiss this matter from your mind, Nicholas. We three are intimate friends. None of us knows how soon he may fall a victim to intrigue. Therefore let us not worry, but enjoy what of life remains to us. Bring out some of that wine I tasted when we were last together and let us make merry."

The grand duke, though not convinced, concluded to fall in with his friend's humor and, tapping a bell, he ordered the wine.

Pertof emptied his glass; the grand duke sipped his; Captain Warasoff left his untouched.

"What's the matter, Dmitri?" cried Pertof. "Isn't his highness' wine good enough for you?"

"I cannot drink under accusation."

"You're squeamish, man. Whoever troubles himself at being suspected or even accused in these days is in danger of nervous collapse. I'll make you a bet of 100 rubles even that within thirty days I will be accused of some conspiracy. I'll make another bet of 100 to 1,000 rubles that within sixty days I go to Siberia and a third bet of 10,000 rubles that I am executed."

"You are trifling with serious matters," said Nicholas uneasily.

"Not at all. We are all in danger, and if I could make the last named bet it would be an insurance on my life for my family."

"I will take that bet," said Warasoff, with a singular look in his eyes.

"Done," said Pertof, taking his hand. The grand duke looked at both men as if he thought they had taken leave of their senses.

Pertof took a cigar case from his pocket and was about to strike a match when, recollecting himself, he handed the case to the grand duke.

Nicholas took a cigar from the case, struck a match and lighted it. He had taken but a few whiffs when Dmitri Warasoff made a leap for him, snatched the cigar from his lips and, raising a window sash, threw it out.

Nicholas looked at him angrily for the apparent insult. In a few seconds an explosion was heard in the court below. All stood mute for awhile. Then Warasoff, pointing at Pertof, said:

"There is the man, your highness, who forged that letter. I overheard him speaking with some suspicious persons upon the subject of an explosive cigar."

Pertof was tried and executed for the attempted murder of the Grand Duke Nicholas. The day after the execution the widow received an anonymous letter containing 10,000 rubles. It was in payment of the wager made between Warasoff and Pertof. The bet was made by Pertof because he had determined to sacrifice his life to the nihilist cause and accepted by Warasoff because he had loved the girl Pertof had married. Five years later he married his old love.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION SUBMITTED TO THE CITIZENS OF THIS COMMONWEALTH FOR THEIR APPROVAL OR REJECTION, BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF PENNSYLVANIA AND PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH, IN PURSUANCE OF ARTICLE XVIII OF THE CONSTITUTION.

Number One. A JOINT RESOLUTION. Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, so as to consolidate the courts of common pleas of Allegheny County.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly, met, That the following amendment to the Constitution of Pennsylvania be, and the same is hereby, proposed, in accordance with the eighteenth article thereof:—

That section six of article five be amended, by striking out the said section, and inserting in place thereof the following:

Section 6. In the county of Philadelphia all the jurisdiction and powers now vested in the district courts and courts of common pleas, subject to such changes as may be made by this Constitution or by law, shall be in Philadelphia vested in five distinct and separate courts of equal and co-ordinate jurisdiction, composed of three judges each. The said courts in Philadelphia shall be designated respectively as the court of common pleas number one, number two, number three, number four, and number five, but the number of said courts may be by law increased, from time to time, and shall be in like manner designated by successive numbers. The number of judges in any of said courts, or in any county where the establishment of an additional court may be authorized by law, may be increased, from time to time, and whenever such increase shall amount in the whole to three, such three judges shall compose distinct and separate court as aforesaid. In Philadelphia all suits shall be instituted in the said courts of common pleas without designating the number of the said court, and the several courts shall distribute and apportion the business among them in such manner as shall be provided by rules of court, and each court, to which any suit shall be thus assigned, shall have exclusive jurisdiction thereof, subject to change of venue, as shall be provided by law.

In the county of Allegheny all the jurisdiction and powers now vested in the several numbered courts of common pleas shall be vested in one court of common pleas, composed of all the judges in commission in said courts. Such jurisdiction and powers shall extend to all proceedings at law and in equity which shall have been instituted in the several numbered courts, and shall be subject to such changes as may be made by law, and subject to change of venue as provided by law. The president judge of said court shall be selected as provided by law. The number of judges in said court may be by law increased from time to time. This amendment shall take effect on the first day of January succeeding its adoption.

A true copy of Resolution No. 1. ROBERT MCAFEE, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Number Two. A JOINT RESOLUTION. Proposing an amendment to section eight, article nine, of the Constitution of Pennsylvania.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly, met, That the following is proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in accordance with the provisions of the eighteenth article thereof:—

Amendment to Article Nine, Section Eight.

Section 2. Amend section eight, article nine, of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, which reads as follows:—

"Section 8. The debt of any county, city, borough, township, school district, or other municipality or incorporated district, except as herein provided, shall never exceed seven per centum upon the assessed value of the taxable property therein, nor shall any such municipality or district incur any new debt, or increase its indebtedness to an amount exceeding two per centum upon such assessed valuation of property, without the assent of the electors thereof at a public election in such manner as shall be provided by law; but any city, the debt of which now exceeds seven per centum of such assessed valuation, may be authorized by law to increase the same three per centum, in the aggregate, at any one time, upon such valuation," so as to read as follows:—

Section 8. The debt of any county, city, borough, township, school district, or other municipality or incorporated district, except as herein provided, shall never exceed seven per centum upon the assessed value of the taxable property therein, nor shall any such municipality or district incur any new debt, or increase its indebtedness to an amount exceeding two per centum upon such assessed valuation of property, without the assent of the electors thereof at a public election in such manner as shall be provided by law; but any city, the debt of which now exceeds seven per centum of such assessed valuation, may be authorized by law to increase the same three per centum, in the aggregate, at any one time, upon such valuation, except that any debt or debts hereinafter incurred by the city and county of Philadelphia for the construction and development of subways for transit purposes, or for the construction of wharves and docks, or the reclamation of land to be used in the construction of a system of wharves and docks, as public improvements, owned or to be owned by said city and county of Philadelphia, and which shall yield to the city and county of Philadelphia current net

revenue in excess of the interest on said debt or debts of the annual installments necessary for the cancellation of said debt or debts, may be excluded in ascertaining the power of the city and county of Philadelphia to become otherwise indebted: Provided, That a sinking fund for their cancellation shall be established and maintained.

A true copy of Joint Resolution No. 2. ROBERT MCAFEE, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

NOTICE OF UNIFORM PRIMARIES.

In compliance with Section 3, of the Uniform Primary Act, notice is hereby given to the electors of Wayne county, Pa., of the County, Township and Borough officers to be nominated at the Primaries to be held at the regular polling places in each election district from 2 to 8 p. m.,

Saturday, September 30, 1911.

For county officers, each of the political parties is entitled to nominate as follows:

- One person for Judge of the Court of Common Pleas.
One person for Prothonotary and Clerk of the Courts.
One person for Sheriff.
One person for District Attorney.
One person for Register of Wills and Recorder of Deeds.
One person for County Treasurer.
One person for Coroner.
One person for Mine Inspector, 8th District.

Two persons for County Commissioners.

Two persons for all Township and Borough officers who were elected in 1908 for a three-year term will expire the first Monday in December and their successors are to be nominated and elected as follows:

- One person for Supervisor for 4 years.
One person for Constable for 4 years.
One person for Assessor for 4 years.
Two persons for Overseer of Poor for 4 years.
One person for Auditor for 4 years.
Two persons for School Directors for 2 years.
Two persons for School Directors for 4 years.
One person for School Director for 6 years.
One person for Judge of Election for 2 years.
One person for High Constable in each Borough.

Town Councilmen to fill the place of those elected in 1908.

Justice of the Peace in place of those elected in 1906.

One Town Treasurer in Townships that elect them.

One person for Registration Assessor in each election district in townships that have two or more polling places.

If any Supervisor is holding office by appointment by Court, his term expires and his successor must be nominated for a two-year term.

School Director candidates must designate on their petitions for which year-term they are candidates.

Petitions for county office can be obtained at the Commissioners' office. Petitions for Township and Borough office can be had of the party committeeman in each district or at the Commissioners' office.

All petitions for County, Township or Borough office must be filed in the Commissioners' office on or before Saturday, September 9, 1911.

Judicial candidates must file their petitions with the Secretary of the Commonwealth on or before Saturday, September 2, 1911.

J. E. MANDEVILLE, J. K. HORNBECK, THOMAS C. MADDEN, Commissioners.

Attest: Geo. P. Ross, Clerk. 62eol 3.

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D. & H. CO. TIME TABLE---HONESDALE BRANCH. Table with columns for A.M., P.M., and STATIONS. Stations include Albany, Binghamton, Philadelphia, Wilkes-Barre, Scranton, Carbondale, Lincoln Avenue, Whites, Farview, Canaan, Lake Lodore, Wayne, Keene, Stearns, Prompion, Fortville, Seelyville, Honesdale.