OPEN LETTER FROM A. O. BLAKE TO THE PEOPLE OF WAYNE COUNTY.

To the Voters of Wayne County:—

Gentlemen: September 30 is less than two weeks distant. The nomination papers are all on file at the Commissioners' office. The ballots are being printed. Saturday, a week, you will select a nominee. It is only fair to you, that you should know why I ask for your vote and influence.

I have always been a Republican. My family before me were staunch supporters of the party.

On September 30, 1866, I was born on a farm in Wayne county. My school days were spent at the Honesdale High school. After leaving school, I went to farming, where I made a specialty of making milk for the retail trade. For fifteen years I have been engaged in handling stock as a side line.

I am rated 100 cents on the dollar every time.

In my home town of Bethany I have filled many important offices. For six years I was a school director, and also served for the same length of time as auditor and poormaster. For nine years I have been a trustee of the Presbyterian church. Twelve years I acted as a director of the Bethany Burying Ground.

I am a charter member of the Beech Grove Grange, which was organized nineteen years ago, and have filled all its important offices.

I am Master of Wayne County Pomona Grange and county organizer. I am also affiliated with the I. O. O. F.

I have always aimed to produce an A1 article of milk both as to quality and cleanliness. Six years ago I began buying and shipping stock extensively. I have met and transacted business with hundreds of farmers in Wayne county, and sold stock through Orange, Sessex and Essex counties, York state, bringing money back and distributing it through the channels of business in Wayne county. I have always paid good prices, paying cash, and never having any difficulties with anybody.

Twenty-five years ago, last June, I was married. My family consists of one daughter who for four years has been away from home at a training school.

In the last election for candidates on the Republican ballot I ran for the office of Register and Recorder, receiving all but three votes in my home town. I was defeated in the election. It has always been conceded, however, that a defeated candidate should be the next nominee of the party. I have never asked for any other office in the county, neither has a large family of heavy taxpayers ever been honored by an office.

Now, Mr. Voter, we would ask you to deal as squarely by me as we have by you in all our business transactions. And trusting for a square deal in my candidacy for the office of Register and Recorder, I beg to remain,

Most cordially yours,

A. O. BLAKE.

ARSENICAL ASSASSINATION.

Historical Criminals Employed Poison to Attain Murderous Desires.

Arsenic as a means of procuring the death of one's enemies has a long history. In the fourteenth century it was a favorite instrument of the professional poisoner. Charles the Wicked recommended it to one of his agents.

"Go thou to Paris," he directed; "do what I tell thee and I will reward thee well. There is a thing which is called sublimed arsenic. If a man eat a bit the size of a pea he will never survive.

"Take it and powder it; and then thou shalt be in the house of the King, of the Count de Valois his brother, the Dukes of Berry, Burgundy and Bourbon, draw near and betake thyself to the kitchen, to the larder, to the cellar, or any other place where thy point can be best gained, and put the powder in the soups, meats or wines, provided thou canst do it secretly; otherwise do it not."

Two great criminal schools arose from the moral chaos of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries in Venice and in other parts of Italy, when even the State itself sometimes approved of secret assassination by poison. Foremost in the use of drugs thus used was arsenic, says American Medicine. There is a mass of data relating to these Italian poisoners.

Tofana the Poisoner.

They became famous for their knowledge of poisons as well as by the notoriety which came to them from their associations with the fiendish Tofana. She was the inventor of one of the most destructive and most subtle poisons of the period, aqua Tofana.

This famous murderess, a Sicilian by birth, in her early years had resided at Palermo, where she was known to have delved into the secrets of poisons. Later she went to live in Naples, and by the exercise of her profession she made such a name for herself that history will never forget it.

This woman's poison, the aqua Tofana, was distributed by her especially to young married women desirous of ridding themselves of their spouses. The better to conceal the nature of her potion she put it up in small vials marked "Manna of St. Nicholas of Bari," which she ornamented with an image of the saint.

Quickly the fame of this drug spread to Rome. The ladies of the imperial city availed themselves of its use to get rid of obnoxious husbands or to make way for others more acceptable. In 1659 so many young husbands died in Rome that an investigation was started by the authorities of the city, which resulted in the discovery of a society of young matrons banded together for the purpose of poisoning their husbands. These women were under the direction of one Hieroyma Spara, a pupil of Tofana. Spara and many of her society were put to death after confessing, under torture, to numerous crimes.

In a letter to Hoffman, Garelli, the physician to Charles the Sixth of Austria, writes that his sovereign informed him that while Governor of Naples, during the trial of Tofana, he had an opportunity of examining the documents of the case and that he found from them aqua Tofana to be crystalized arsenic in water. The symptoms of the poisoning by this solution as recorded by Hoffman correspond in detail to symptoms of arsenic poisoning.

From Italy this poison found its way into France, where in 1670 there was another era of secret poisoning by arsenic. This time its perpetrator was not one of the lower class, but an intimate of the court of Louis XIV, Maria Margaret, Marquise de Brinvilliers. An educated daughter of the captain of the court guard, married to an over-indulgent husband who would not suspect her fidelity, she fell a ready victim to the wiles of a villainous soldier, Jean Baptiste de Gauden, Seigneur de St. Croix.

While incarcerated in the Bastile he was taught the preparation of poison by a state prisoner named Eli. After his release from confinement he took to professional poisoning as a means of filling his coffers with gold. He was killed instantly by the fumes of a poison he was preparing. His domination over the marquise seems to have been absolute and she became a zealous accomplice and an adept pupil of his wickedness.

TO WRITERS FOR THE NEWSPAPERS.

George Hahn, associate city editor of the Brockton (Mass.) Times, is writing a series of articles on the use of English for The American Press. To writers for the newspapers he points out a few things to be avoided. As many friends contribute to the columns of The Citizen we believe it will prove helpful to them to reprint what he says:

In accounts of deaths "mourn their loss" is a phrase that should be avoided. The mental state of relatives is understood.

"Survived" is another frequent offender in a death account. If you mean to imply that the "surviving" relatives were threatened by a similar fate at the same time, then the word can be used. A dead person leaves relatives.

All deaths are "sad" without making mention of the fact. Funeral services are held in a house, not "from" it, and the body, not the "remains," is buried, not "interred." Don't use the word "demise" nor the trite "deceased." Say he or she was thirty years old, not "of age." "Don't refer to "the late" or use "pallbearers" for bearers, or "cortege" for procession. Don't say he "joined the great majority."

It is lamentable, but a fact, that the foregoing terms exhaust the entire death dealing vocabulary of some reporters.

Marriage.

Because accounts of marriages, like deaths, are so frequent commonplaces have crept in that can be easily guarded against.

First of all, marriages never "occur"; they take place. Don't refer to them as "quiet" unless you mean to imply that they are usually boisterous events. There is, properly speaking, no "groom," as the somber persons in the conventional garments are bride-grooms. The man is never married to the woman, but the woman to the man. Don't make mention of the "blushing bride" nor describe her as "charming"—they all are, more or less—but use a word less easy to think of or describe her in some detail and let the readers judge.

Avoid saying "the bride was given many handsome presents" when in reality you mean to say that many handsome presents were given to the bride. Don't say "the contracting parties," and remember that there is no "couple" until the marriage has taken place. Mention where they will live instead of "reside" and in a house or home instead of in a "residence."

"A, An and The."

Every newspaper has not the same pet abhorrences. Of nothing is there a greater variety of opinion than in the use of articles in beginning stories. Many editors decree that "a," "an" or "the" must never begin a story. Others apply the rule only to important stories or stories demanding more than a small heading (not "caption"). But in an effort to avoid the use of articles in beginning a story, as well as for other reasons, many reporters overwork the present participle.

It might be mentioned that at least two great papers, the Chicago Tribune and the New York Sun, exhibit little regard as to how often articles begin important stories. Yet Professor Bliss Perry, editor of the Atlantic Monthly, is quoted as follows:

"The average editorial column in the New York Sun is better written than the average page in the Atlantic Monthly and the English of both the Sun and the Atlantic Monthly is better written than that of the average book sent to those journals for review."

"Ladies."

Newspapers in smaller cities and in towns are inclined to refer to women as "ladies" and to men as "gentlemen." All "ladies" are women, so which is the better definition? How much stronger does "woman's club" sound than "ladies' circle?" "Saleslady" is ridiculous. Leave the word "gentlemen" to proprietors of cafes, halls and other public places, who in time will learn to use the better word if their newspapers prove a good example.

In reporting concerts or recitals avoid saying Mary Jane "scored" a success. The word should be relegated to the exclusive use of the sporting department.

The Canadian Reciprocity Campaign Is About Over

Victory Claimed by Both the Liberals and Conservatives.

Much Depends on Vote in Ontario and Quebec. Laurier's Threat.

THE reciprocity campaign in Canada is nearly over, and both parties in the struggle are confident of a victory on Sept. 21, and both apparently believe their prophecies. Tons of campaign literature have been sent throughout the Dominion. The government literature tells the electors that reciprocity in natural products has been the avowed policy of all Canadian governments, Liberal and Conservative, since confederation and that it means increased prosperity for the Canadian producer without hurting either him or the consumer. The Conservative literature tells the same electors that when Canada really wanted reciprocity, and wanted in vain, the country was young and unable to offer a home market valuable enough to keep the farmer going. It also tells him that reciprocity leads to commercial union and that commercial union means annexation and the end of British traditions in North America.

Generally speaking, these two sets of opinions are the substance of what platform orators have been giving to the people of Canada in all of the nine provinces.

Nationalists' Campaign.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier held only one meeting in the province of Ontario and has since been campaigning in his own province of Quebec, endeavoring by the force of his personal influence with the French Canadian electorate to stem the tide of nationalism. The most pressing danger to the government is to be found in the Nationalist campaign headed by Henri Bourassa, a former Liberal, in Quebec.

Bourassa, who is the grandson of Louis Papineau, a French Canadian patriot of bygone days, has broken with his old leader and has recently acquired extraordinary strength in Quebec as the champion of the so called rights of the French Canadian minority. He is making his fight on the naval policy of the Laurier government and the participation by Canada in British foreign quarrels and wars. He refuses to admit that reciprocity is the main issue before the country, and in a large section the younger Liberal element sides with him.

To the extent that he is against Laurier, Bourassa is with the Conservatives, although he denies that he is in league with them or thinks with them. The fact remains that if his campaign succeeds the Laurier government will no longer be able to count upon the substantial majority hitherto contributed by the province of Quebec, and added to this comparatively slight Conservative gains in the other provinces would mean the defeat of the Laurier government and the end of reciprocity.

R. L. Borden, the Conservative leader, will close his campaign in Quebec. Mr. Borden has spent most of his time in Ontario, a province which gave him a majority in the last parliament, which majority he hopes to increase.

Ontario and Quebec to Decide.

Ontario and Quebec between them must decide the election. A landslide in either province will send the government out of power or will send it back stronger than it ever was. It is not too much to say that the Laurier ministers are absolutely confident of the latter result. They are paying much attention to Ontario and Quebec, but are at the same time giving more care to the maritime provinces than has been noticeable in past elections.

R. L. Borden and W. S. Fielding, the minister of finance, who is the minister individually most responsible for the reciprocity agreement, are both Nova Scotia men, and both will have to fight hard for their own seats.

In the provinces west of Lake Superior little change is looked for. The Conservatives are strong in Manitoba, aided by a strong provincial government, and will be able to avert extensive losses even in the constituencies where the grain growers, the most ardent advocates of reciprocity, are influential.

Saskatchewan and Alberta are already almost solidly Liberal, so that there is little for the government to gain and little for the Conservatives to lose in those provinces.

The only fight of much interest is in Edmonton, where Frank Oliver, minister of the interior, is combating a split among his own party. British Columbia is already overwhelmingly Conservative and is expected to remain so.

Some Holding Aloof.

One of the big features promised by advance agents of the campaign is lacking. Premier McBride of British Columbia, Robert Rogers, minister of public works in Manitoba, and other leading provincial Conservatives were billed to join in the fight as federal candidates. None of them is running, and Liberal campaign students find in this circumstance as indication that a Conservative victory is not looked for among Conservatives of the inner party councils.

Two other things must be noted, each of them of outstanding importance in the campaign.

First.—Clifford Sifton has taken the stump and is aggressively opposing his old ministerial colleagues. Sifton was long regarded as the ablest man of the Laurier cabinet. He was minister of the interior. Sifton broke with the government half a dozen years ago, gave up his portfolio and remained in parliament as a private Liberal member. He is chairman of a permanent commission on conservation, established by the government. Mr. Sifton is opposing reciprocity on the same ground taken by the Conservatives. His influence is likely to account for some government losses.

Second.—The Ontario government, headed by Sir James Whitney (Conservative), has thrown its whole weight into the campaign against reciprocity. Sir James Whitney holds strong views as an imperialist and dislikes the prospect of closer relations with the United States. His minister of lands, forests and mines, Frank Cochrane, is organizing for the federal Conservatives in Ontario. Mr. Cochrane is the minister most closely in touch with the timber and pulp wood interests of Ontario, which, it is said, may be adversely affected by the Mann clause of the American bill.

In any Canadian campaign the odds are with the administration for the time being. It is so in this case, but not enough to weigh heavily where so important an issue as reciprocity is at stake. The campaign now being waged is regarded on both sides as the most important since confederation. It is perhaps the most bitter and savage ever fought in the Dominion. Each side asserts that American money is helping the other. Sir Wilfrid Laurier has announced that if he is defeated he will retire to private life.

NIZAM OF HAIDARABAD.

Premier Prince of Indian Empire Had Annual Income of $10,000,000.

Asaf Jah Nizam-ul-Mulk, the nizam of Haidarabad and the premier prince of the Indian empire, who died recently, was born Aug. 18, 1866, and succeeded his father, the Nizam Afzul-ud-daula, on the latter's death, Feb. 26, 1869.

The late nizam belonged to a family of the highest antiquity and importance among Mohammedan rulers, being lineally descended from the first caliph, Abu Bakr, the successor of the prophet. The area of the state of Haidarabad is 82,698 square miles and occupies the central part of that region of India which is called the Deccan. It has a population of 11,141,142, of whom 9,870,839 are Hindus. About 1,000,000 are Mohammedans, and the ruling class is of the Mussulman religion. The dominions include the city of Golconda, which now lies in ruins. The late ruler was the ninth in succession from the Mogul chieftain Asaf Jah, Nizam-ul-Mulk, the founder of the dynasty.

The nizam was said to have had at his disposal an income of about $10,000,000 annually, and he entertained lavishly. His collection of jewels, which contained many gems of almost priceless worth, was one of the most magnificent in India. Among these jewels was the historic crown of rubies brought to the court of Golconda in 1503 as a gift from the Shah Abbas, king of Persia, and the enormous diamond known as the Nizam.

RODE ON AN AVALANCHE.

Engineer and Son Slide 2,000 Feet Down Mountain Side.

W. L. Brown of San Bernardino, Cal., a civil engineer, rode for 2,000 feet down the side of Mount Grayback on an avalanche of ice and snow and is alive to tell of his experience. He was accompanied on the wild ride by his thirteen-year-old son, Lawrence.

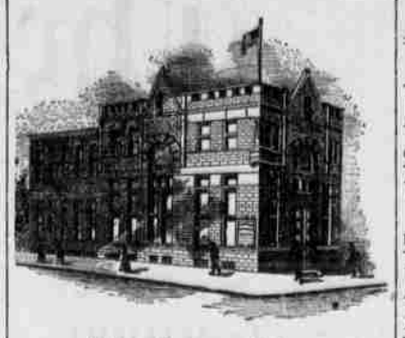
While far up on the slope of the big peak young Brown started a bowlder rolling down the mountain. It crashed into rocks and logs on the slope with such force that it jarred from its place a huge ice pack. The snow gave way, and Brown and his son found that they were on the crust that was slipping down the mountain side.

Brown was seated on the snow eating an orange when the avalanche started, and his son was thrown from his feet as the slide gathered in speed and tore over the rocks to the bottom of the ridge far below. They escaped death only for the reason that they were near the top of the avalanche. The bottom as it struck the saddle between Grayback and Mount San Bernardino broke up.

They would have been crushed to death or buried alive had they been at the bottom of the pack. The ice and snow were about eight feet deep.

Anointed With Holy Oil.

Egferth of Mercia, 785 A. D., was the first recorded English king to be anointed at his coronation with holy oil.



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REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE HONESDALE NATIONAL BANK AT HONESDALE, WAYNE COUNTY, PA. At the close of business, SEPT. 1, 1911.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$ 246,395 39
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		16 22
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation.		55,000 00
Premiums on U. S. Bonds		1,900 00
Bonds, securities, etc.		1,249,017 91
Banking-house, furniture and fixtures		40,000 00
Due from National Banks (not Reserve Agents)		2,742 72
Due from State and Private Banks and Bankers, Trust Companies, and Savings Banks		333 70
Due from approved reserve agents		129,907 39
Checks and other cash items		2,057 68
Notes of other National Banks		405 00
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents		320 14
Lawful Money Reserve in Bank, viz: Specie	$77,244 50	
Legal tender notes	13,755 00—	90,999 50
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5 per cent. of circulation)		2,750 00
Total		$1,821,845 65

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in		$ 150,000 00
Surplus fund		150,000 00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		49,216 63
National Bank notes outstanding		45,800 00
Due to other National Banks		1,885 53
Due to Trust Companies and Savings Banks		202 11
Individual deposits subject to check	$1,400,143 69	
Demand certificates of deposit	22,445 00	
Certified checks	55 00	
Cashier's checks outstanding	2,007 69	$1,424,741 38
Bonds borrowed		None
Notes and bills rediscounted		None
Bills payable, including certificates of deposit for money borrowed		None
Liabilities other than those above stated		None
Total		$1,821,845 65

State of Pennsylvania, County of Wayne, ss.

I, H. Z. RUSSELL, President of the above named Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

H. Z. RUSSELL, President.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 6th day of SEPT. 1911.

R. A. SMITH, N. P.

Correct—attest:
LOUIS J. DORFLINGER,
P. R. MURRAY,
ANDREW THOMPSON,
} Directors.
7lw4

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

WM. 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, P

Dentists.

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

DR. C. R. BRADY, DENTIST, HONESDALE, PA. 1011 MAIN ST. OFFICE HOURS—8 a. m. to 6 p. m. Any evening by appointment. Citizens' Phone.

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Livery.

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

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in your family you of course call a reliable physician. Don't stop at that; have his prescriptions put up at a reliable pharmacy, even if it is a little farther from your home than some other store.

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