

Made Mentally a Criminal

By GERALD FERGUSON

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John Williams awoke with a terrible headache. He had a dire remembrance of having been the night before with two friends of his, Borland and Tucker, of taking a number of drinks and smoking a large quantity of cigars. Suddenly he remembered something else. He and his friends had been discussing the various ways criminals gave themselves away. Williams had wondered why they did so, averring that he would suppose every faculty they possessed would be called out to shield them from detection and punishment.

This is as far as Williams remembered. From that time the liquor he had taken affected him so far that he had no recollection of what had transpired. He did not even know how he had got to bed. The experience was a novel one to him, for he had never been intoxicated before. He was employed in a bank and so trusted was he that he was made a keeper of the safe lock combination in order that when the cashier was absent the funds might be available.

Something under Williams' pillow rendered his head uncomfortable. Putting his hand there to discover what it was, he pulled out an oblong parcel done up in brown paper. He opened it and was surprised to see a package of bank bills. Then he remembered something more. He had made a bet with Tucker that he would take a sum of money from the bank, keep it a month, meanwhile proceeding with his duties at the institution without betraying his secret. Then the party had gone to the bank. Williams had opened the safe and had taken the money.

All this he recalled while looking at the package and was horrified at what he had done. If detected what a villain would it be for Borland and Tucker to swear that the money had been taken on a bet and was to be returned? He was in the position of a criminal. His first thought was to telephone to the bank that he was ill and would not be there that day. But the loss would be discovered, and his absence would cause suspicion that he had taken the money. No; he must get up and go to the bank as usual. He plunged into a cold bath, dressed, drank a cup of coffee and, leaving the bills locked in an old trunk in a storeroom, went to face the officers and clerks of the bank.

Meanwhile he had been thinking that he would confess the whole affair. Would he be believed? Would it not be considered that he had committed the theft, become frightened at what he had done and made up this story to save himself? His two friends would testify for him, but almost any one would help a fellow out of such a fix, and their testimony would be taken "with a grain of salt." No; his only hope was to carry out the conditions of his bet successfully.

He entered the bank, assuming as careless an air as he could command. Nothing seemed amiss with those assembled there. Williams sat down at his desk and went to work. About 11 o'clock he was called into the president's office, where he found the cashier, both officers showing by their demeanor that the loss had been discovered.

"Mr. Williams," said the president, "\$5,000 in bills is missing from the safe. You and Mr. Stivers, the cashier, and one other are the only ones who know the combination of the safe lock. I am not going to accuse you of taking this money. I simply wish to hear what you have to say about the matter."

Williams, whose heart was in his throat, denied any knowledge of how the theft could have been effected. He looked frightened, but that was to be expected. The president, after studying his face carefully, dismissed him. Williams went back to his desk and to misery. As to doing his work that was impossible. What he tried to do he blundered over. After an interminable day of wretchedness he went home and to his room and fell on his bed with a groan.

"If I, who am really innocent of wrong," he said, "am so affected by my position, what must be the state of a real criminal?"

There was no sleep for Williams that night. He dreaded to go to the bank that day and dare not remain away. He went to his desk at the usual hour, and as he sat down, though he looked at no one and no one looked at him, he felt that a battery of eyes was upon him. During the day a trifle of comfort came to him, since he was treated by all in the bank with the same friendliness as before the robbery. But there was a steady wear upon his nerves, and when he reached his room he felt that he had lost much ground on this first day of his trial.

He now knew that he could not stand the strain for thirty days nor for half that time. He must find a way to return the money, covering his tracks at the same time. He was so unstrung that he could not, dare not use any method that occurred to him.

On the fifth day he went to the president and confessed that he had been tempted to steal the money, making no mention of his bet.

The omission saved him. His friends told of the bet, and the president understood the mental strain that had led Williams to confess himself the criminal he was not.

NEW TALES THAT ARE TOLD

Cannon as a Campaigner.

Joe Cannon as a campaigner is advanced to the front row in the opinion of Jim Monaghan, no particular speaker himself, but a shrewd observer. James had stage managed a political meeting out Maywood way and had provided a tent which covered a large gathering. Mr. Cannon was the principal speaker.

Mr. Cannon found the going hard and was not making much headway. It was none too warm, and the comfort of an audience naturally has a good deal to do with making it complacent if not enthusiastic.

The speaker stopped suddenly and said, "Young man," at the same time



"YOU HAD CHARGE OF THE ARRANGEMENTS HERE?"

making a beckoning motion. Monaghan, standing up in the rear of the tent, heard and saw, but did not stir, probably because of the stunning sensation of being called a young man.

A repetition of the phrase and gesture aroused him, and he indicated in pantomime the question, "Do you mean me?" Uncle Joe nodded, and Monaghan walked down the aisle to the platform.

"You had charge of the arrangements here?" he asked in a loud voice.

"Yes."

"Would it be possible to have any stoves put in this tent?"

"Hardly this late, Mr. Cannon."

"I know that it takes time to get fires going, but if you could get some stoves and have them painted red you might warm up your meeting. I can't do it."

Then, of course, Uncle Joe "got" his crowd.—Chicago Evening Post.

AN ARTIST'S VIEW OF PARSIMONY.

Mr. Abbey's Epigram Vanquished an Economist.

"The late Edwin A. Abbey, the American painter, who lived in London, was only comfortably well off, whereas he might have been rich."

The speaker, a Chicago art dealer, had just returned from Europe. He continued:

"I dined one evening with Abbey in his house in Chelsea, and after dinner we walked in the blue twilight on the Chelsea embankment.

"As we passed Old Swan House and Clock House and the other superb residences that front the river, I reproached Abbey for his extravagance.

"Why," I said, pointing toward Clock House, "if you had saved your money you might be living in a palace like that today."

"But Abbey, with a laugh, rather got the better of me. He rattled off this epigram, and it's an epigram I'll always remember when I'm tempted to be parsimonious:

"Some folks," he said, "are so busy putting something by for a rainy day that they get little or no good out of pleasant weather."—Kansas City Star.

A Comprehensive Prayer.

James H. Stewart, director of the agricultural experiment station at Morgantown, was in Pittsburgh the other day. He is an exceptionally big man, with all the native American fondness of big men for humor, loves to listen to a good story and loves to tell one. Here is his latest:

"I attended a colored camp meeting in one of our West Virginia counties, where there is a large colored population, and while there heard a powerful prayer by one of the preachers in behalf of the missionaries. 'O Lawd,' he prayed, 'extend thy protecting arm over de missionaries in all parts ob de wul; in Asia and in Pehsia; in Europe and in Africa; in de land ob de midnight sun, and in de islands ob de sea, and especially, O Lawd, guard and watch ober de missionaries in dat fah olf land whar de foot of man has neber trod and dat de eye of Gawd has ne'er seen.'—Pittsburgh Gazette-Times.



Good Form

Concerning Courtesy.

Small courtesies of life seem to be entirely lost in the rush of big things. The leaving off of the little things that go to make living worth the while is a well known and recognized fact to women who crave those graceful attentions, so easy in the giving when the thought is right.

Many men no longer consider it necessary to rise when a lady enters the room. If they proffer a chair it is seldom done with the old time alacrity, and a few trips on a city car will be sufficient to convince the veriest skeptic of the truth of courtesy's decadence.

Be it said in favor of man, continually on the rack regarding these omissions, that he is by no means the greater offender. Women who entertain will tell you of scores of invitations to which they have never even received the courtesy of an acknowledgment. "R. S. V. P." at the end of a card or note means nothing to a woman too thoughtless or too ill bred to take five minutes for a reply. Such treatment of a social courtesy is an offense garish enough to cause the offender's name to be struck from the social list of the hostess.

The small courtesies of woman to woman are fully as important as those from man to woman or woman to man.

The Finger Bowl.

A finger bowl is the final service of a fruit course and usually terminates a dinner. The bowl should be half filled with water and set upon a plate holding a small dolly.

When the plate upon which the bowl is carried to the table is intended to receive the fruit the bowl and dolly are placed at one side of the dish. Tips of fingers of each hand are dipped in turn into the water and rubbed together gently until all traces of the fruits are removed. They are dried on the napkin, which should remain on the knees and not be used as a towel after a hand bath.

If the water in the bowl is scented, the odor should be very faint indeed. A better plan is to place a single fragrant blossom or leaf to float on the surface of the miniature lake. The host or hostess may set the example by taking the blossom from the bowl and drying it on the napkin and pinning it on as a favor. Fansies are particularly pretty for this purpose, and nasturtiums make gay little craft for sailing in the finger bowl.

Etiquette of Wedding Gifts.

Though persons in mourning may not attend either the religious ceremony or the reception following a marriage, they send wedding gifts the same as if they expected to be present.

Should the wedding invitation be sent to a friend who is traveling or who lives at a distance the recipient sends a bridal gift and is careful to forward it so that it will reach the bride before the ceremony if possible.

In case the recipient does not know the bride or her family, but has received either social or substantial favors from the groom, the present is sent to the bride the same as if she were an acquaintance.

An invitation extended to those who know the bride and groom only slightly and are in no way obligated to either does not demand a gift. While it is considered good form to respond with a present, it is quite as proper to send to the bride on her wedding day a box, basket or bouquet of flowers with a card of congratulations.

Points to Remember.

At an informal dinner custom has decreed that the hostess be served first. She looks over the dishes as they are served and suggests any changes to be made before the guests are served.

The hostess gives the signal for leaving the table by quietly rising, first seeing that all the guests have finished.

Courtesy demands that any introduction receive recognition, no matter if it is undesirable, but the acquaintance can be dropped afterward by a failure to recognize the undesirable party when next you meet.

When a young man invites a girl to a dance he sees that her program is well filled, asking her if there is any friend in the room she wishes to favor.

It is quite as necessary for a girl or woman to give her seat to an older woman as for a man to extend the same courtesy.

In accepting an invitation marked R. S. V. P. an immediate answer should be given, as a "last minute" acceptance may inconvenience the hostess.

The Loving Cup.

The host and hostess drink first from a loving cup, then the guest of honor, after which the cup is passed around the table to the other guests. Each person is expected to give a toast or a sentiment.

If the dinner is given for the guest of honor the cup is passed first to this guest and then to the host and hostess. After this it is passed around the table. It is always passed at the close of the dinner. Wine, claret cup, fruit punch or even cider may be used.

Bridesmaid Hint.

Bridesmaids and maids of honor follow unhesitatingly the wishes of the bride regarding the color and style of their gowns and all the accessories.

Color Effects. Improvements in the stereoscopic effect of relief maps have been attained in Vienna by means of a new color scheme worked out by G. Freytag. The effect is well shown when a square is colored with the reds in the center and the yellows, greens and blues ranged outside the red in the order named. Such a square appears to the eye to be raised in the center. If the order of the colors is reversed the central part of the square appears to be depressed. In arranging the colors the tints are varied by careful gradation, and violent contrasts are avoided.

Tattoo Marks.

Tattoo marks, formerly regarded as ineffaceable, are removed by a French army surgeon by rubbing off the surface of the skin and then applying for forty-eight hours a paste of newly slacked lime and powdered phosphorus. If necessary the application is repeated.

Roscoe Conkling.

In 1880 Roscoe Conkling was described as "a man who has the physique of a gladiator and the manner of a man who would enjoy being a king."

Suits of Armor.

Record of the first armor worn by warriors was in 1063 B. C.

Hancock's Gaudy Dress.

The heroes of the Revolution had a high regard for dress. The patriot John Hancock was sent at noonday wearing a scarlet velvet cap, a blue damask gown lined with velvet, with satin embroidered waistcoat, black satin small clothes, white silk stockings and red morocco slippers.

Chinese River Dwellers.

About 200,000 people live in boats on the river at Canton and 50,000 at Hongkong. It is this custom which makes it possible for such losses of life to occur in typhoons.

"I've advertised for a reliable, careful chauffeur."

"Do you expect to get one?"

"Yes, indeed. All the reckless dare-devils seem to be employed."—Detroit Free Press.

THE MERCHANT WHO WINS

EMERSON said something about an institution being the lengthened shadow of a man. The same is true of a business. A STORE, for example, REFLECTS THE CHARACTER OF ITS OWNER.

Take two typical stores. The one is enterprising, has attractive displays, advertises liberally and intelligently and reaches out for new business.

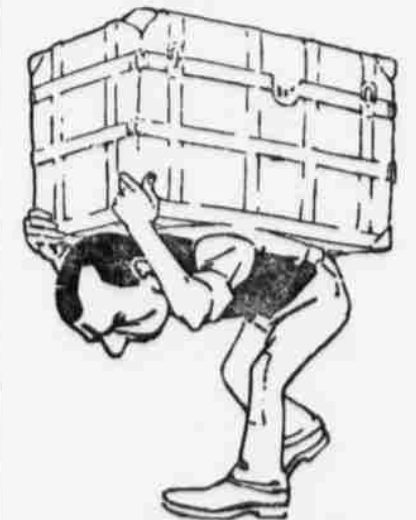
The other goes along in a humdrum fashion, advertises little, and that in a stereotyped way, makes no display of its wares and no effort to turn over its stock at frequent intervals. It follows the methods of twenty years ago. It does not reach after new customers and in consequence loses its old ones.

Which of these stores will succeed and which will fail?

WHICH PROPRIETOR READS THE PAPERS AND WHICH READS LAST YEAR'S ALMANAC?

That tells the whole story. THE PROGRESSIVE, HUSTLING, UP TO DATE MERCHANT READS THE NEWS-PAPERS. He also makes others read the advertisements he places in the newspapers. Therefore he is a winner. BE A WINNER. THE CITIZEN.

DON'T MOVE OUT



Let us print you some HAND BILLS

ADVERTISE

And Business Will Boom

CASTORIA

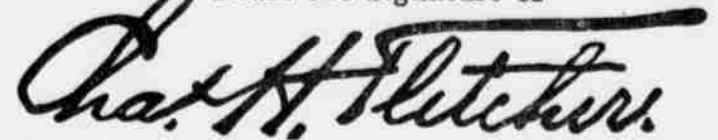
The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

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The Honesdale National Bank

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FACTS:

FIRST:—It is the oldest bank in Honesdale and has had SEVENTY-FIVE YEARS' EXPERIENCE.

SECOND:—In its vaults on December 5th, 1911, it had in CASH \$104,548.33 and has more in quick assets, Government and High Grade Railroad Bonds, with approved Reserve Agents, etc., than its total DEPOSIT liability.

THIRD:—It was chartered for the purpose of taking care of the banking needs of this community and is PREPARED to do it, paying three per cent. interest on SAVINGS ACCOUNTS.

FOURTH:—Its Board of Directors comprises men of the highest standing, willing at all times to extend liberal accommodation upon satisfactory security.

OFFICERS:

HENRY Z. RUSSELL, President  
ANDREW THOMPSON, Vice President  
LEWIS A. HOWELL, Cashier  
ALBERT C. LINDSAY, Asst. Cashier

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THE HONESDALE NATIONAL BANK extends to everyone in Northeastern Pennsylvania the Compliments of the Season and suggests that a bank book issued by this institution, appended to the cheerful Christmas Tree, makes a practical gift for the boy or girl, inspiring them along the path of economy and thrift; producers of success and comfort. One dollar will start an account and you can send it by mail and we will issue the book as you direct.

THE NORTHWESTERN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Agency at Honesdale, Wayne Co., Pa. FROM THE 53d ANNUAL REPORT.	
Total admitted assets.....	\$ 273,813,063.55
Total insurance in force.....	1,080,239,708.00
Total number policy-holders.....	425,481.00
New Insurance Reported and paid for in 1910.....	118,739,033.00
Increase in Insurance in force over 1909.....	67,740,613.00
Total Income for 1910.....	5,379,802.25
Total payment to policy-holders.....	32,809,899.00
Ratio of expense and taxes to income.....	12.78 per cent.

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