

TO GET THEIR REWARD AFTER NINETEEN YEARS.

Wreck Heroes Finally Allowed to Accept Watches From Canada.

After nineteen years Elliot C. Hadley, lightkeeper of Baker's island, and Mrs. Albert C. Whitten of Somerville, Mass., widow of A. C. Whitten, are to receive silver watches presented by the Canadian government in recognition of what seafaring men designate as one of the bravest acts ever performed on the Massachusetts coast.

On Aug. 23, 1893, about 3 o'clock in the morning, the schooner Lottie B. of St. John, N. B., Captain McCarrou, went aground on the Londoner, just south of Thatcher's island. Hadley and Whitten, the former first assistant and the latter second assistant, were on duty attending the lights. Some hours after the schooner struck the captain and one of the crew put out in a dory and rowed to Rockport in search of a towboat to haul the vessel off. Shortly after the men left the vessel the wind hauled around to the southeast, and it was soon blowing a gale, the seas rolling over the wreck.

Knowing that there were men on board, Hadley and Whitten launched their small dory. After a long struggle these two men reached the schooner and, taking the crew into their boat, set out for shore and landed on the island with the greatest difficulty.

The affair was reported to the Canadian government, which within a few days presented the two assistant keepers with silver watches suitably engraved. Then came the hitch. The keepers were unable to accept these mementoes under the rules of the government. The senate has just passed an act which allows Hadley and Whitten to receive the gifts, and they have been sent on with the compliments of the Canadian authorities.

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

Norman E. Mack Sends Out Official Notices of Party Gathering.

The official call for the Democratic national convention, to be held at Baltimore on June 25, has just been issued by Norman E. Mack, chairman, and Grey Woodson, secretary, of the Democratic national committee. The representation and the method of naming of delegates are outlined as follows:

"Delegates and alternates from each state of the Union shall be chosen to the number of two delegates for every senator and two delegates for every representative from the states respectively in the congress of the United States under the congressional reapportionment of districts based upon the census of 1910. The District of Columbia, Alaska, the Philippines, Hawaii and Porto Rico are each allotted six delegates.

"In the choice of delegates and alternates the Democratic state or territorial committee may, if not otherwise directed by the law of such states or territories, provide for the direct election of such delegates or alternates if in the opinion of the committees it is deemed desirable and possible to do so with proper and sufficient safeguards. Where such provision is not made and where the state laws do not provide the manner of such election then the delegates and alternates to the said national convention shall be chosen in the manner that governed the choice of delegates to the last Democratic national convention."

His Occupation Gone. Cupid was found weeping his eyes out.

"What in the world is the matter?" asked his discoverer, puzzled. "Is somebody's heart too tough?"

"Tough nothing," he sobbed. "The girls are taking my job away from me and doing it better themselves."—Buffalo Express.

An American Missionary Tells How Nanking Fell

Many Religious Workers in Besieged City Were Witnesses of Battle.

Order Maintained at Sword's Point—Looters Beheaded Without Trial.

NEARLY all the missionaries of the Methodist Episcopal church who were shut off by the revolution in west China are now out of the danger zone is the news cabled to the board of foreign missions in New York by Bishop Bashford from Shanghai. Twenty-four of those sent out by the board and sixteen of the Woman's Foreign Missionary society have reached Shanghai from Chungking and Chengtu. The Rev. and Mrs. Spencer Lewis, Dr. J. H. McCartney and the Rev. W. E. Manly remain behind to look after the native Christians. The others are now attending the west China conference in Shanghai. The Rev. and Mrs. J. C. Curnow, Dr. and Mrs. C. W. Freeman, the Rev. and Mrs. Elrick Williams and the family of Dr. McCartney are leaving shortly for America.

The revolutionists were under the impression that the imperialists at the South Gate fort would join them, so one night they made an attack on the fort. The imperialists hoisted a white flag to mislead their enemy and when they advanced opened fire upon them. Lack of ammunition forced them to retreat, but they returned to the attack on the next night. The next day the German and American consulates moved to the warships at the river port, the gates of the city were closed and the real siege began. There was much excitement. Dr. Blackstone writes, but the fourteen foreigners were confident they would come to no harm. Order was maintained at the point of the sword, and all who looted or disturbed were beheaded without trial.

Dr. Blackstone saw one case of "justice" delivered on the spot. Three soldiers purchased 25 cents' worth in a store, but paid only 10 cents. A rumpus followed, and an officer riding by dismounted and had the three soldiers beheaded. Three Manchu soldiers robbed a missionary of \$300. They were soon captured, beheaded and their heads carried on poles while a warning was shouted to all. Then followed wholesale beheading, for when the outbreak came it was suspected that many revolutionists were in the city. A student possessing the mission house was beheaded and his heart cut out. His richsha man suffered the same fate. The announcement that all useless Chinamen would be beheaded was followed by a search of the city for such, and the missionaries helped many to get away.

Revolutionists Take Fort.

"It was on a Thursday that we saw the hardest fighting," Dr. Blackstone writes, "and it marked the time of victory. Early in the evening the booming of the cannon at the South Gate fort began and was soon followed by a continuous roar of musketry. We listened to this battle with intense interest, knowing that the revolutionists would make a desperate effort to capture the fort this time, as it was their fourth attack. The big guns shot forth red flames, which flashed against the smoke and clouds, adding to the weirdness of the tragedy. At one time we could hear spent bullets dropping near us, which were from the revolutionists bring from the farther side of the fort toward the city. Finally, after about three hours, a big charge was made, the great guns were worked at a rapid rate and the

roar of the musketry ceased. Then a perfect fusillade of explosions, heavier than the musketry, followed, and immediately all was silent, and we knew the fort had been taken.

"Later in the night very heavy firing started up at the northeast gate, outside of which there is a high mountain, within a half mile of the wall. There had been continuous light firing going on there for eighteen hours, and after midnight the firing increased to a regular bombardment. The day previous we had seen the imperial tents at the first peak of this mountain, where 250 imperial soldiers were stationed with rapid fire and mountain guns. Above them on a higher peak we had seen the revolutionists take a stand with mountain artillery. The fort just inside this northeast gate had two 6-inch, two 4.7 inch and two 3-inch guns, these being manned by Tartar soldiers, probably because this fort is near to and overlooks the Tartar City. On the north side of the city are the Tiger and Lion Hill forts, both of which were in action in this battle. With the three forts in action and the two mountain artilleries also, we had by far the fiercest cannonading of the whole siege. Just before daylight a fierce rush was made, and the victory was won. Eighty of the 'dare to die' band had charged the height and, with hand bombs, drove the imperialists in a wild flight down the mountain."

Mere Boys as Soldiers.

Dr. Blackstone declares the work of the young soldiers, mere boys, was characterized by the highest bravery and that, with proper training they will make the greatest fighters the world can produce.

Negotiations for the surrender were conducted by Vice Consul Gilbert, the Rev. A. J. Bowen and a Mr. Tsao.

When word came that General Jang Hsulu had fled through the north gate and escaped across the river the soldiers began to loot. The havoc they wrought, writes Dr. Blackstone, was awful. The local police went out after the looters. As fast as they were caught they were beheaded in a brutal fashion. Two were caught at the doctor's gate. One was beheaded, and he interfered and saved the other man's life. The looting was not directed against the foreigners. The mutilated bodies of soldiers were strewn about the streets.

Dr. Blackstone heard that the gunners in charge of the imperial fort at Nanking were revolutionists and worked the guns with the officers standing over them with drawn swords. They shot to miss.

The missionaries witnessed the burning of the Manchu city, a step made necessary because there were eighteen mines secreted there. The Manchus were well treated by the victors, none being killed except those who resisted or who had arms hidden. The populace were delighted with the change, for they felt they were in the hands of their friends.

Viljoen a Mexican.

General G. B. Viljoen, Boer war hero and adjutant to Paul Kruger in the closing days of the Boer republic, has renounced his American citizenship and received Mexican naturalization papers. He is now in Sonora on a mission to the Yaqui Indians on behalf of the Mexican government.

FIRE MADERO RANCH HOUSES!

Reports State That Fighting is in Progress at San Andreas.

El Paso, Tex., Feb. 6.—It is reported that a full battalion of federal troops, with a machine gun platoon, will be sent to Juarez to campaign in and around that town and between there and Casas Grandes in the suppression of the rebel bands now working independently in that section.

Casas Grandes is reported to be in the hands of Vasquistas. Pearson, Chihuahua, was also reported taken by a band of 200 armed men, who claimed to be followers of Emilio Vasquez Gomez.

At San Andreas, which is on the Mexico Northwestern, west of Chihuahua, fighting is reported to have occurred. A report received in Juarez says that a big fire had been seen to the east of San Antonio, which is on the main line of the Pearson line. It is believed that the fire was the Madero ranch houses, as they are located near there.

Fighting is also reported to have occurred at Santa Isabel, on the Northwestern, below Madera. No trains are running south of Madera.

RABBITS NOT ANIMALS.

Kansas Justice Makes That Ruling, but Doesn't Decide What They Are.

The Kansas rabbit is not an animal, according to O. O. Boudinot, a Pittsburgh (Kan.) justice of the peace. Justice Boudinot doesn't presume to say just what a rabbit is, for he didn't have to do so.

A negro was arrested by Edward Doty, deputy game warden, charged with hunting without a license. He was arraigned for trial before Justice Boudinot. A jury was sworn, and the state started to submit its evidence. It was shown that the prisoner had shot rabbits. Immediately Justice Boudinot discharged the jury and dismissed the case on the ground that the rabbit is not a Kansas animal.

CHURCHES GAIN SLOWLY.

\$24,000 Increase in 1911, Catholics and Methodists Getting Four-fifths.

The Catholic church showed the greatest numerical gain last year, with 230,000 new members, while the Methodist church shows the greatest proportionate gain with 204,000, according to Dr. H. K. Carroll, formerly director of the religious census. The total gain of all churches was \$24,000. The increase is less than 1.7 per cent.

"It cannot be considered at all satisfactory," comments Dr. Carroll. "The greater part of this country's population are not church members."

DYING OF A RARE DISEASE.

The Skin of an Iowa Woman Becomes Black and Hard.

A disease seldom recorded has attacked Mrs. Abel Hare, forty-five years old, of Elgin, Ill., and is slowly causing her death. It is known as Raynaud's disease.

It is turning the flesh on her hands and arms into a black substance, hard, immovable and without feeling. The disease has spread from the fingers to the elbows in a week, and the hands resemble ebony in appearance. Physicians say it results from contraction of the coverings of the blood vessels.

Political Quips.

When a politician works hard for a man that man is himself, although it may not always look that way from the road.—Atchison Globe.

With one convention on the 18th and the other on the 25th, it looks as if we might have a two ring circus next summer.—Washington Post.

Arizona and New Mexico are displaying exemplary modesty as new states in not coming to the front with favorite sons for the presidency.—Cleveland Leader.

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