

LATE SENATOR NIXON HAD ADVENTUROUS CAREER.

His Own Story of How He Was Held Up by Bank Robbers.

United States Senator George S. Nixon of Nevada, who died recently, was born on a farm in Placer county, Cal., fifty-two years ago. Farmer boy, telegraph operator, railroad agent, banker, mine owner and rancher were the successive steps in his career. He entered the employ of the Southern Pacific when he was nineteen years old and studied telegraphy. After four years he took a position with the Carson and Colorado railroad for a year, after which the president of the First National bank of Reno, a personal friend, offered him a position in the bank.

He held this place for two years and then helped to organize the First National bank of Winnemucca, of which he was cashier and manager until 1901, when he was elected president. He quickly identified himself with land reclamation and ranching companies and also with the mining interests of Goldfield, Tonopah and other camps. He was a member of the Nevada state legislature in 1891 and quickly forced his way to the front as a political leader. He was elected to the United States senate in 1905 to succeed William M. Stewart. He became chairman of the senate's national banks (select) committee and also of the committees on coast defenses, irrigation, mines, transportation and others.

"I was talking to a friend in the private office of my bank in Winnemucca in September, 1909," Senator Nixon once remarked. "Suddenly the door burst open with a crash, and a wild looking man with a six shooter leaped into the room and told us to hold up our hands. He walked us out into the lobby of the bank, where two other men were holding the rest of the bank employees up with rifles. The wild looking man ordered me to open the safe and when I made some excuse drew a knife and pressed it against my throat. I opened the safe in a hurry. They took \$25,000 in gold out of our safes and, lining us up in the street, jumped on their horses and dashed away, snatching their rifles and pistols in the air. Although pursued by a deputy sheriff on a switch engine, they had the nerve to stop at my house, three miles out of town, to get fresh horses. The same gang robbed an express car in Montana of \$40,000 in unsigned national banknotes a year later, and one of them was almost caught trying to pass one of the unsigned bills in a Nashville (Tenn.) store, but escaped after more gun play."

UREY WOODSON'S SUCCESSOR

J. C. C. Mayo is New Democratic National Committeeman from Kentucky. John C. Calhoun Mayo, the new member of the Democratic national committee from Kentucky, succeeds Urey Woodson, who has been on the committee for many years. Mayo is one of the powers behind Governor McCreary and is one of the most influential men in the state.

Twenty-four years ago Mayo, now forty-eight, was a schoolteacher in the Kentucky mountains. Today he is worth from \$5,000,000 to \$25,000,000. Mayo now has a \$250,000 home in Palutsville, Johnson county, Ky., his native town. He and his companies control hundreds of thousands of acres of coal land. They are pushing the railroads into the mountains and building towns of 5,000 and 10,000 population.

In politics Mayo has always been a Democrat, and for several years he has been active. Only in the past two years, however, has he become a factor. He is one of the delegates at large from the state to the Baltimore convention.

PENSION FOR MRS. SCHLEY.

Senate Votes \$150 a Month to Hero of Santiago's Widow.

Mrs. Annie R. Schley, widow of Rear Admiral Winfield Scott Schley, will receive a pension of \$150 a month if the house concurs in a bill passed by the senate. The committee on pensions opposed the naming of such a large amount, but was finally overruled.

The bill passed was introduced by Senator Rayner, who served as chief counsel for Admiral Schley before the court of inquiry that passed on his action at the battle of Santiago. He made an eloquent plea for the dead naval hero. It developed during the discussion that Mrs. Schley has an income of but \$450 a year in addition to the pension of \$12 per month allowed under existing laws. A brief but rousing speech was made by Senator Rayner, who asserted that Admiral Schley was in command of the American naval forces at Santiago and entitled to all the credit for the destruction of the Spanish fleet.

BOYCOTT CORNELL SUN.

Sage College Girls Decide Not to Support University Daily.

The co-eds of Sage college at Cornell have decided that they will not subscribe to the Cornell Daily Sun next year and that those who already have subscribed will cancel their subscriptions.

The girls have taken this action because they believe the Sun board has decided to run no Sage college news next fall. Just where they got this idea no one knows. Mrs. Gertrude Martin, adviser of women in Sage college, said the girls heard there would be no Sage college news and for that reason decided not to support it, as it would not be of any value to them.

\$25,000,000 THE COST OF ELECTING A PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

\$2,500,000 Is Spent In Nominating the Candidates on Each Ticket.

National Committees Will Spend \$6,000,000 In Approaching Campaign.

It costs a lot of money nowadays to run for the chief office in the gift of the nation. Never before has the presidency been so expensive a luxury. The business of maintaining a "boom," which involves the keeping up of a widespread popular interest and excitement, demands a lavish scattering of dollars, and the mere incidental expenditures of travel over long distances in a special car, with stenographers, etc., run up to a pretty figure.

Fortunately for Colonel Roosevelt he is not obliged to pay for these things out of his own pocket. Not being a rich man, he could not possibly afford to do so. But many personal expenses to be met from his private purse are unavoidable. Whenever he is at home he is expected to keep open house. Political supporters from all parts of the country come to see him and have to be entertained. He is obliged to hire several clerks merely to answer his mail.

In many ways the campaign is much cheaper for the president than for the colonel. For one thing, if Mr. Taft has any traveling to do, he has his annual salary out of which to pay for it, and, for another item, the government provides him with all the clerical assistance he wants, and he never has to buy a postage stamp.

The nominee on either ticket, Republican or Democrat, will find himself obliged to meet many extraordinary expenses before election day arrives. Benjamin Harrison was helped out during that period by his son-in-law, Robert McKee, and by other friends who contributed. Mr. Taft, who, as everybody knows, was a poor man, borrowed heavily from his brother, Colonel Roosevelt, while not wealthy, inherited a fortune of about \$150,000 from his father, a glass importer in New York, and so was comparatively independent.

\$2,500,000 For Each Ticket.

The total cost of naming the men for president and vice president will be something like \$2,500,000 for each ticket. This estimate includes the railroad fares and hotel bills of the tens of thousands of delegates who attend the county conventions. Then there are the state conventions, and finally the great national convention, with more than 1,000 delegates and half as many alternates.

The national conventions have no standing under the laws of the United States. They are not recognized or their doings made valid by the statutes, but they serve the purpose for which they are intended—namely, the selection of candidates by the great political parties, and it is undeniable that they are most interesting from a purely spectacular point of view.

After the nomination comes the election, the total cost of which is something like \$25,000,000—this being the approximate expenditure for choosing a president of the United States. In 1896 Mark Hanna spent nearly \$6,000,000 to elect McKinley.

It is well within the mark to suppose that the two national committees, Republican and Democrat, will together spend \$6,000,000 during the approaching campaign. Each of them will send out at least 5,000 speakers whose salaries will run from \$25 to \$250 a week, with an extra allowance of \$8 a day for expenses.

But for every stump speaker employed by the national committee the state committees will have ten. The rent of buildings in which the campaign meetings are held will amount to a tidy sum and then there is the item of printing, which will be not less than half a million dollars for the Democrats, and as much for the Republicans. Each national committee will send out at least 100,000,000 documents—largely speeches made or alleged to have been delivered in congress, and as such franked through the mail. The balance of such literature will go by express to the chairmen of the various state committees for distribution.

\$300,000 In Postage Stamps.

Even with such economy each national committee will spend something like \$300,000 for postage stamps. And another rather expensive item is campaign buttons, of which 5,000,000 will bear the portrait of the Republican candidate and an equal number that of his Democratic opponent. There will also be 5,000,000 lithographed likenesses of each of the two candidates sent out to the state chairmen. Minor expenditures are necessarily multitudinous, but perhaps the most striking peculiarity of the whole affair is that no accounting will be made of the enormous sums of money spent. The accounts will be kept by numbers, the names represented by them being known only to two or three men. Even the persons employed to keep the accounts will not be in the secret, and the books when the campaign is at an end will be burned.

But to go back a step to the nominees. From the moment of his nomination he becomes of necessity a popular cynosure. Detectives quietly and unobtrusively assume guardianship over him to protect him against possible at-

tack by cranks. But in other ways he is subjected to endless annoyances. Politicians and all sorts of other people make demands upon him or try to extort promises from him to be fulfilled in case of his election.

Once elected the successful candidate finds himself sore beset by all sorts of people who are eager to make use of him for advertising purposes. Scores of tailors in different cities exhibit the inauguration suit weeks before the event. Cigars are named after him, but only one brand, his name being patented as a trademark. Manufacturers of nostrums send him pills, spring medicines, cleansing compounds, etc., hoping for an acknowledgment which will be utilizable as an ad. There is bitter competition among the hotel keepers for his patronage, and whatever hostility he may select the rooms he occupies will be known from that time on as "the president's suit," fetching a higher rental.

Mr. Taft has saved something during his administration, but not very much probably. The average person might suppose that with a salary of \$75,000 a year, a fine house, rent free, lights, fuel, servants, music, flowers, stationery and even a handsome yacht provided he ought to be able to put nearly all of his pay into the bank. But what empties his pocketbook is the huge and unavoidable expenditure for entertaining. The formal dinners he is obliged to give at frequent intervals alone cost him from \$500 to \$1,000 apiece.

Roosevelt Entertained Lavishly.

No president has ever entertained so lavishly or so profusely as Roosevelt. The scale of expenditure in the president's palace, as it was called in the early days of the republic, has risen greatly within recent years. When Grant was elected for his first term the salary attached to the great office was only \$25,000.

It will be remembered that in 1873 a bill was introduced in congress raising the salary of the president from \$25,000 to \$50,000 and the pay of members of congress to \$8,000. There was a fierce struggle over it, with many tumultuous scenes, but finally it passed both house and senate. When Grant refused to sign it, it was again passed over his veto. Then a storm of popular indignation arose, and so much fuss was made in the newspapers about the "salary grab" that when congress met again the first thing it did was to repeal that part of the law which related to senators and representatives. It would also have restored the salary of the president to its former figure, but Grant protested against it in such terms, declaring it unjust, as to prevent such a step.

It is a curious fact that George Washington actually received two electoral votes for a third term, though he had refused to serve again—one vote from North Carolina and the other from Virginia. This was in the election of 1796, when John Adams led Jefferson by only three electoral votes. At the fourth election Jefferson and Burr received an equal number of electoral votes, the result being that the house of representatives proceeded to choose the president, each state casting one vote, and Jefferson was chosen.

This tie made the twelfth amendment necessary. Before that the constitution provided that the electors should vote by ballot for two persons without specifying which was to be president and which vice president. The arrangement was that the person having the greatest number of votes (if a majority) should be president and that the one coming next should be vice president, whether he obtained a majority or not.

Butler Offered Second Place.

At Monroe's second election a curious incident occurred. It was supposed that all the electors' votes were for him, but on opening the New Hampshire package it was found that one elector from that state had "bolted," explaining the matter by saying that he wanted George Washington to be the only man handed down to history as unanimously elected.

In 1884, it is related, James G. Blaine did not want the nomination for president because he thought he could not carry New York, the pivotal state. He suggested for the ticket William T. Sherman and Robert T. Lincoln. But Sherman refused, saying that he did not think that military men were suited to the White House job.

It is also related that Abraham Lincoln when a candidate for a second term offered the second place on the ticket with him to Benjamin Butler. But Butler declined on the ground that he ought not to leave the army at a period of crisis to take a civil position.

Daniel Webster, however, was the only man who ever threw away the presidency twice. He refused to accept the second place on the ticket with Harrison in 1840 and thus did not succeed the latter when he died. Again in 1848 he might have been vice president with Taylor if he had so wished. He refused, and Fillmore was put in, succeeding Taylor on his demise sixteen months later.

International Perpetual Calendar.

The Scientific American says: An international conference upon the subject of an international perpetual calendar will meet at Geneva, Switzerland, this summer. Of the many suggestions that will be discussed one will be that of Leroy S. Boyd. His perpetual calendar has thirteen months of 28 days each, which makes a total of 364 days. The extra or 365th day of the year is not counted in any month, but precedes the first day of January as New Year's Day. In leap year the 366th day is not counted in any month, but follows the last day of December as leap year day. The additional month is named Solaris, and comes between June and July. The year 1916 is taken as an illustration as, according to the present calendar, that year will begin on Saturday, which would become New Year Day, 1916, under the perpetual calendar. The following day, Sunday, would become January 1, 1916. In the perpetual calendar each month has the same number of days; every month and every week begins on Sunday and ends on Saturday. The same date in each month falls on the same day of the week. A printed calendar for each month will be unnecessary, as the days of each month are identical with those of the first month. The calendar is good for all time to come and like Bill Nye's Railroad Guide, "will be just as good two years ago as it was next spring." It will facilitate business calculations. A month will mean 28 and not 30 or 31 days. Wages by the week, fortnight and month are readily adjustable without even referring to the calendar which is easily committed to memory.

VICTOR ROSEWATER.

Chairman of Republican National Committee, Whose Seat Is Sought.



It is believed that the first clash between the Taft and Roosevelt forces in Chicago will come over the attempt to seat R. B. Howell, the Roosevelt national committeeman elect from Nebraska, in the place of Victor Rosewater, chairman of the national committee.

To Patrons Along the Scranton Branch of the Erie Railroad.

The afternoon train leaving Scranton as per schedule following, runs daily directly to Honesdale, giving people time to transact their business at the county seat and return home the same evening.

ARRIVE.	LEAVE.
8:20.....Scranton	1:30.....Dunmore
8:23.....Dunmore	1:37.....Honesdale
8:02.....N. York	1:46.....Honesdale
7:54.....Elmhurst	1:55.....Honesdale
7:43.....Wimmers	2:07.....Honesdale
7:40.....Saco	2:10.....Honesdale
7:34.....Maplewood	2:16.....Honesdale
7:20.....Lake Ariel	2:34.....Honesdale
7:09.....Gravity	2:41.....Honesdale
6:59.....Clemo	2:51.....Honesdale
6:53.....Hoadleys	2:56.....Honesdale
6:37.....West Hawley	3:27.....Honesdale
6:12.....White Mills	3:38.....Honesdale
6:03.....East Honesdale	3:47.....Honesdale
6:00.....Honesdale	3:50.....Honesdale

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HORSES

Wait for another consignment to arrive in Honesdale from Iowa the early part of June. It will consist of

DRAUGHT HORSES and MARES and FARM MARES

All horses will come directly from the farm and I will see all horses working in harness before purchasing.

Horses will be sold as represented

Watch this space for arrival of consignment.

M. LEE BRAMAN

Allen House Stable. Church St.

FIRE SALE OF DAMAGED HARDWARE!

We have added to our list a number of attractive bargains which we invite you to read over. The goods are not damaged to a great extent, therefore it behooves you to take advantage of our great fire sale.

REVISED LIST

Nails 50 cents to \$1.50 per keg.
Hinges 6 cts. per pound, now 3c lb.
Locks 30 cts. each, now 15c each.
Axes \$1.25, now 75 cts. each.
Sweeping compound 25 ct. pkg. now 15 cts.
Nickle Tea and Coffee pots \$1.25, now 65 cents each.
Hatchets 60 cts., now 35 cents each.
Beating at greatly reduced prices.
Heating Stoves \$20.00, now \$10.00 each.
Meat Choppers \$2.00, now \$1.35.
Wood measures 35c, now 10c each.
Metal Polish 50 c, now 30c can.
Files 15c, now 7c each.
Wood screws 1-4 original price.
Pocket Knives 60c, now 25c each.
Razors \$2.50, now \$1.00 each.
Paddocks 40 cts., now 15c each.
Bath Room fixtures at greatly reduced prices.
Rope 12 1/2 cts. lb., now 8 cts. lb.
Poultry supplies at greatly reduced prices.
Varnish Stains, greatly reduced prices.
Shot guns, greatly reduced prices.
Hunting Coats \$2.25, now \$1.25 ea.
Shot Gun shells, (smokeless) 60 cts., now 40 cts. box.
Carving Sets \$2.50, now \$1.50 set.
Saw Clamps, \$1.00, now 60 cts. each.
Saw sets 75c, now 50 cts. each.
Mrs. Pott's Sad Irons \$1.15, now 85 cents per set.
Asbestos Sad Irons \$1.75, now \$1.25 set.

Axes and all kinds of hand tools at greatly reduced prices.
Barn Door Hangers 75 cents, now 40 cents per pair.
Stove Clay, 35 cents, now 25 cents package.
Stove Clay 25 cents, now 15 cents package.
Stove Clay 15c, now 8c pkg.
Fishing Tackle, greatly reduced prices.
Steel Tapes 35c, now 20c each.
Bread Mixers \$2.00, now \$1.25 each.
Stewart Clipper \$7.50, now \$5.50.
3 H. P. Gasoline Engine \$135.00, now \$75.00.
Cultivators, \$8.00, now \$4.00.
Steel Barn Brushes 85c, now 50c.
Cupboard catches, 10c, now 5c.
Brass Surface Butts 25c, now 15c.
Bronze Surface Butts, 15c, now 8c.
Drawer Pulls 15c, now 8c.
Drawer Pulls 10c, now 5c.
Agriculture wrenches 15c, now 5c.
Hammock hooks 10c, now 5c.
Spool wire 10c, now 1c.
Stew pans 25c, now 12c.
Pie tins, 8c, now 3c.
Sink baskets 30, now 15c.
Garment hanger, 3 for 5c.
Coat and Hat Hooks, 10c doz. 5c. doz.
Mouse Traps 5c, now 3c.
Mouse Traps 10c, now 5c.
Bolts per 100, 50c.
Wash Basins 40c, now 25c.
Butter Bowls 75c, now 50c.
Grass Scythes 90c, now 15c.
Scythe Stones 15c, now 5c.

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Watch US Grow

Reasons Why!

It represents more stockholders than any other bank in Wayne county.

ITS DEPOSITS HAVE REACHED OVER THE \$300,000.00

mark and is steadily growing with the people's confidence and the bank's progressive yet conservative methods.

Its expense of management is limited to amount of business; together with its trust funds invested in bonds and first mortgages on improved real estate assures its depositors absolute security.

It treats its hundreds of small depositors with the same courtesy as though their funds were deposited by one or more persons.

This bank comes under the strict requirements of the State banking laws as all savings banks and is frequently visited by the Pennsylvania State bank examiner, besides having a board of directors consisting of sixteen of Wayne county's reliable business men and farmers.

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