

DAMAGE CLAIMS AGAINST MEXICO

Government Asked to Make Good For Rebel Depredations.

\$20,000,000 GOLD THE EXTENT

Revolutionists Plundered Foreigners and Their Own Countrymen Alike, and American Interests Are Among the Heaviest Sufferers.

Claims for damages aggregating an enormous sum, estimated at not less than \$20,000,000 (gold), will be submitted to the government as a result of the depredations committed upon foreign property interests by revolutionists in different parts of Mexico.

The revolutionists in the states of Chihuahua, Morelos, Guerrero and Sinaloa live exclusively off of the country. They get their horses, saddles, foodstuffs and supplies from the ranches and towns. They get money from every available source, holding up banks, stores and individuals. Thousands hold receipts for horses, cattle, arms and ammunition, supplies and money taken by rebels. While the heaviest sufferers are the railroads, there are thousands of mining, manufacturing and other industrial concerns and individuals that have claims ranging from \$1,000 to \$100,000 that will be presented to the government for payment.

For several weeks the Chihuahua division of the National Railways of Mexico was in the hands of the rebels. The trains were operated by rebel crews and the freight and passenger receipts went to maintain General Pascual Orozco's army. While the Mexican government owns the majority of the stock, approximately 40 per cent is held by Americans and Europeans. It is stated that the minority holders will insist upon the government making good. This, it is expected, will mean over \$5,000,000 gold.

Railroad a Sufferer.
The Southern Pacific railroad of Mexico, a new line not yet completed down the Pacific coast, has also suffered heavy losses at the hands of rebels in the state of Sinaloa and the territory of Tepic. The claim which this company will submit will probably be not less than \$2,000,000 gold.

The Mexico Northwestern railroad, owned by British interests, was for several months practically paralyzed and many of its bridges were destroyed and the tracks torn up. The same interests also own large industrial plants along the line of the road, and their claim will aggregate about \$1,500,000 gold, it is said.

The American Smelting and Refining company, which has had to pay heavy tribute to the rebels, will demand more than \$500,000 gold, according to estimates.

Two Men Ask \$5,000,000.
Other foreign mine owners in the republic claim damages aggregating probably more than \$1,500,000.

In the state of Chihuahua, where the vast estates of Luis Terrazas and his son-in-law, Enrique Creel, have been ravaged by rebels, the amount of damages asked for by these two men alone will be upward of \$5,000,000.

The Banco Minero of Chihuahua was made to donate \$200,000 gold to the Orozco cause. The Banco Nacional gave up \$150,000; the Banco de Sonora, \$100,000, and individuals, \$200,000.

The Intercontinental Rubber company of Torreon, which is owned by the Rockefeller-Aldrich interests, will ask for approximately \$500,000 gold. Other industrial concerns of that section will claim \$500,000.

Hundreds of smaller individual sufferers will demand an aggregate of not less than \$5,000,000.

ENDOWS TWAIN LIBRARY.

Andrew Carnegie Makes the Author's Memorial Self Supporting.

The public library founded by the late Samuel L. Clemens (Mark Twain) in Redding, Conn., where he spent the latter years of his life, has been endowed by Andrew Carnegie with a fund sufficient to support it. The library is to be known as the Mark Twain Memorial Library.

When Mr. Clemens moved to Redding he placed several thousand volumes from his own library in a small vacant chapel and opened it to the public. Just before his death he erected a building for the library as a memorial to his daughter Jenn. After the author's death Mrs. Gabrielowitch, another daughter, donated the larger part of his remaining library to the collection.

The library up to the present time has been supported by voluntary contributions.

CUTS NEW TEETH AT 89.

Full Sets in Upper and Lower Jaws Coming Out Nicely.

Jonathan H. Cole of South Plainfield, N. J., celebrated his eighty-ninth birthday recently with unusual glee because, he informed his friends, he is cutting new teeth. Twenty years ago he procured a set of false teeth and had no trouble until three weeks ago, when he suffered severe pains.

A dentist removed the false teeth and began treatment, but discovered that the pain was due to the cutting of full sets of lower and upper teeth.

A \$2,000 TEMPTATION

By M. QUAD

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It was said of the town of Tompkinsville that it contained more honest, truthful men than any other town of its size in the state. Among other incidents related to prove the claim it was told that a merchant who had been paid 3 cents too much by a customer living twenty-five miles away hired a man to drive the distance and back to hand over the pennies.

Again, a grocer who had warranted a pound of coffee to be Mocha found out that it was only Rio and saved his conscience by returning the money and a pound of tea besides.

The stranger who dropped quietly into Tompkinsville one day and registered at the tavern as Henry Beach was about forty years old. He had a pleasant way with him, but a physiognomist would have said that he was a cynic. The day after his arrival he called at the office of the Weekly Recorder and took the breath away from the editor by making his cash down price for a full page advertisement. The thing was unprecedented. It was too tremendous to be swallowed under five minutes.

There wasn't a great deal to that ad. when it appeared. It was headed "Two Thousand Dollars For Some One," and it asked people to call on Mr. Beach and give up certain information and hear away the money. You can wager that they began calling without delay. To all, and it took days to get to the last one, the advertiser explained:

"Seven years ago I had to pass through this town on my way to Illinois. I was driving a horse and buggy, and just in front of your town hall one of the hind wheels of the vehicle began to wobble. The nut had worked off the axle, and the wheel was about to roll away and cause an accident, in which I might have lost my life. At the critical moment a man stopped me and pointed to the wheel.

"I was in dire haste to reach the bedside of my dying mother, and I don't remember that I even thanked the good man. I ran back, found the nut in the dust and, clapping it on the axle, I sped away. I was in time to see my dear mother breathe her last. Then I had to go to South Africa and Australia on business and have come back only a few days. I have felt all along that the man who notified me of my wobbling wheel ought to be rewarded, and I am here to do it. I want to find him and hand him \$2,000."

The first man to hear the story was that same grocer who had acted so square about the coffee. He was fat and excitable, and when the story had been told he was twitching like a whod broken horse.

"Seven years ago, was it?" he asked.

"Seven to a day."

"Let's see? Let's see? Ah, yes, I remember. Seven years ago today as I was passing the town hall a man came along in a buggy. Whatever made me look at the hind wheels I can't say, but I noticed that—"

"What time in the day was this?" interrupted Mr. Beach.

"What time? Um! Let's see! My watch had run down the night before, but I think it was about 10 o'clock."

"Then it was some other man. I passed through here at 4 o'clock in the afternoon!"

Mr. Kennedy, the undertaker, came next. He listened with bated breath to the story as told the grocer and then replied:

"It is curious how a few words will recall a forgotten incident to you. Seven years ago today I was standing in front of the town hall when a Mr. Johnson asked me if I had heard that old Mrs. Harvey was sick and like to die. That makes me sure of the date."

"Of course."

"Mr. Johnson had passed on when I saw a man in a buggy coming at a fast clip. As he was about to pass me I saw that one of the hind wheels was wobbling."

"And you held up your head and called out?" said Mr. Beach.

"I must have done so."

"It looks as if the \$2,000 was yours, but a question or two. At what hour in the day was that?"

"Let me think a minute. What hour? What hour? Well, sir, as near as I can put it, it was about half past 3 in the afternoon. Yes, I am sure it was."

"But I was driving through your town at 9 o'clock in the morning, so it couldn't have been you. There must have been two of us with wobbling hind wheels."

The undertaker meekly retired, but it was afterward said that he went home and kicked his dog and jewed his wife.

That investigation lasted about two weeks, and it used up almost every man in the town. Even a minister and elders and deacons called. None of them came right out and affirmed that he saw the wobbly wheel, but all contended that it was very likely they were passing the town hall at the hour named. If they were passing and if they saw the wheel, why, of course, they called the driver's attention to it.

Among the applicants for the reward were ten women. Each one of them was sure of the wheel and the wobble until Mr. Beach gave the hour as 11 o'clock at night. When he had closed up his case he went back to the editor, who had not been on the spot when the wheel wobbled, and paid him \$40 for a full page ad. This time it read:

"Tompkinsville has a population of 1,450. There are 532 ill and dishonest men and women among them."

And then he paid his bill and moved on.

GOVERNMENT'S PLANT DOCTORS

Their Practice Largest in World, but They Get No Fees.

SPEND \$300,000 EACH YEAR.

Physicians and Nurses at Thirty-five Field Stations Throughout Country, In Addition to the Big Pathological Laboratory in Washington.

There are about fifty associated physicians, with headquarters in Washington, who, while having in one sense the largest practice in the world, get no fees from their patients. The physicians are the plant doctors employed by the government to guard against and eradicate the ravages of disease among plants within the borders of the United States. In addition to the big pathological laboratory in Washington, the government maintains thirty-five field stations or plant hospitals scattered through the country, each with its physician in charge and a corps of nurses.

The bureau of plant industry of the department of agriculture, under which this work is conducted, spends \$300,000 a year in protecting the health of our plants. It is estimated that this activity results in a saving of \$40,000,000 a year in the fields and forests. The annual losses in the whole country from plant disease amount to upward of half a billion dollars a year.

Plant diseases become epidemic from time to time and sweep through a country, causing terrible mortality among certain growing things and sometimes completely destroying great agricultural industries. Before 1870 Ceylon coffee was known for its excellence throughout the world. Coffee plantations formed the principal business of the island. But a pestilence struck the coffee plants and wiped them out in fifteen years, causing a loss of \$75,000,000. Not a pound of coffee has since been grown on Ceylon. Sometimes the plant pestilences are the direct cause of the loss of thousands of human lives, as in the great Irish famine, which was directly due to a disease which swept the potato fields and destroyed the tubers.

Epidemic of 1885.
In 1885 an epidemic of wheat rust caused damage of \$1,875,000 in the state of Illinois. The California vine disease wrought \$10,000,000 worth of destruction in 1892. Throughout the United States the wheat rust pestilence damaged the crop to the tune of \$87,000,000 in 1898. A blight swept over the potato fields in New York in 1904, causing a loss of \$10,000,000.

In some respects a few plant diseases have points of similarity with human ailments. The sugar beet, for instance, suffers from a sort of malaria, the germ of which is injected into it by the bite of an insect. A round, fungoid spot on the leaves of the beet is the sign of another disease which causes the leaves to curl up and die and greatly diminishes the precious sugar in the beet itself. While these diseases have not spread sufficiently to exercise any serious injury to the crop, they and twenty others which afflict the sugar beet in minor degrees are being particularly studied by the plant doctors.

Not only is the beet's saccharin content productive of sugar worth \$70,000,000 in the United States each year, but the beet is a wonderful soil conservator and in rotation with other crops has become the foundation of modern scientific agriculture in Europe. Another reason why particular attention is being given to the task of rendering the sugar beet immune to the attacks of disease is that, while the culture of this crop has expanded very rapidly within the last ten years, its cultivation is still comparatively a new industry in the United States, and only a small proportion of the area adapted to its growth is now devoted to it.

Chestnut Bark Diseases.

One curious plant epidemic, the chestnut bark disease, is now sweeping the eastern part of the country and threatens to eliminate this species of tree completely from American forests. It has done \$100,000,000 damage thus far, and the chestnut is already a thing of the past within a radius of fifty or more miles about the metropolis. The disease is caused by minute fungus. The only method of controlling the spread is by segregation—destroying infected trees throughout the territory involved and creating an immune area.

By applying principles of eugenics to build up a harder race the plant doctor occasionally checks the ravages of disease. This plan was tried successfully when a pestilence swept through the sea island cotton in South Carolina fifteen years ago. In an acre of cotton four or five stalks would be found standing among the stricken plants. From these stalks seeds would be selected and tried out on the infected land the following year, and again the healthiest stalks would be kept for breeding purposes. By the end of five years a strain was found that could resist the disease. But when a similar watermelon disease attacked the melon fields a few years later this method could not avail. The pestilence was too severe.

The most striking of all the recent discoveries by the plant doctors have been made in connection with cases of cancer, which is a very common disease in plants.

When father learns that Willie smokes
He wears a heavy frown
And lays aside all quips and jokes
And calls poor Willie down.
But when he drinks with other men
He spins a merry yarn
About the days of childhood when
He smoked behind the barn.
—Milwaukee Sentinel.

Prejudged.
A jury trial in a western town had gone along for more than an hour when the trial judge discovered that the panel was shy a juror.
"What does this mean?" he roared.
"There are only eleven jurors in the box. Where is the twelfth?"
"Please, your honor," answered one of the eleven, "he has gone away from here on some other business, but he has left his verdict with me."—Lippincott's Magazine.

A Point of Law.
The boat began to roll and pitch.
The judge clung to the rail.
He didn't like the bounding waves;
His solemn face grew pale.
But happily a clever thought
Came to his legal brain.
He overruled the motion
And felt all right again. —Life.

Persuasive.
"Will the ladies move up front, please?" said the conductor on a car crowded with matinee girls.
There was little response, so he spoke again.
"Move forward, please, ladies; the motorman is a great deal better looking man than I am."
Smiling, the ladies moved up.—Boston Transcript.

Daisy's Diagnosis.
"Would you think me too bold if I threw you a kiss?"
"Said smart Alec to pert little Daisy."
"Oh, no; not a bit of it!" countered the miss.
"Just simply and awfully lazy."
—Canadian Courier.

Unworthy.
A woman lately wrote an editor of the personal columns and said:
"I have lost three husbands and now have an offer of a fourth. Shall I accept him?"
The reply came: "If you have lost three husbands I should say you are too careless to be trusted with a fourth."—Harper's Magazine.

Impatience.
"Some of the problems of human existence are becoming more and more complex."
"Yes," replied the admiring parent.
"I can hardly wait for my daughter's graduation essay to let us know what to do about them."—Washington Star.

Among the Higher Ups.
Our domestic was called Mary Ann. She came from the County Cavin. To lesson her toll. She lit fires with oil. Now we miss her and also the can.

Its Nature.
"I know a little sure thing warranted to throw all comers."
"Where?"
"On the pavement—that piece of banana peel."

Another Consignment of HORSES



from South Dakota
HEAVY DRAUGHT AND DRIVING HORSES
All horses will be
SOLD AS REPRESENTED
M. LEE BRAMAN
Allen House Stable, Church St.

NOTICE OF INCORPORATION.
In Re Incorporation of the Methodist Episcopal Parsonage Association of Equinunk, Pa., in the Court of Common Pleas of Wayne county. Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the said court, or a law Judge thereof on the 12th day of August A. D. 1912, at 2 o'clock p. m. under the Act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled an act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of certain corporations ap-

proved the 29th day of April A. D. 1874, and the supplements thereto for a charter of an intended corporation to be called the Methodist Episcopal Parsonage Association of Equinunk, Pa. The character and object of which is to secure and maintain a parsonage for the use of the Minister of the Methodist Episcopal Charge of Equinunk, Wayne County, Pennsylvania, and for those purposes to have, possess and enjoy all the rights, benefits and privileges afforded by said acts and its supplements. The proposed charter is now on file in the Prothonotary's office of said Court.

M. E. SIMONS,
Solicitor.
Honesdale, Pa., July 16, 1912.
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WHEN THERE IS ILLNESS

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. You can find no more reliable store than ours. It would be impossible for more care to be taken in the selection of drugs, etc., or in the compounding. Prescriptions brought here, either night or day, will be promptly and accurately compounded by a competent registered pharmacist and the prices will be most reasonable.

O. T. CHAMBERS,
PHARMACIST,
Opp. D. & H. Station, HONESDALE, PA.

1871 ABSOLUTE SECURITY 1912
The Leading Financial Institution of Wayne County
Wayne County Savings Bank,
Honesdale, Pa.

Capital Stock	\$200,000.00
Surplus and Profits	350,000.00
Total Capital	550,000.00
Resources	3,050,000.00

We are pleased to announce to our CUSTOMERS and FRIENDS that by the increase of our CAPITAL STOCK to \$200,000.00 we have the largest CAPITALIZATION of any Bank in this SECTION.

CORRESPONDENCE INVITED

OFFICERS:
W. B. HOLMES, President
A. T. SEARLE, Vice-President
H. S. SALMON, Cashier
W. J. WARD, Asst. Cashier.

DIRECTORS:
W. B. HOLMES
T. B. CLARK
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C. J. SMITH
H. S. SALMON
J. W. FARLEY
H. J. CONGER
F. P. KIMBLE
E. W. GAMMELL

July 15, 1912.

NOTICE TO WATER CONSUMERS

The use of water for sprinkling lawns, gardens, streets, etc., is hereby prohibited EXCEPT between the hours of 6 & 8 a. m. and 6 & 8 p. m.

Honesdale Consolidated Water Co.