

UNCLE SAM'S BILLION COUNT Two Months' Job Made Necessary by Change of Treasurer. NO SHORTAGE IS LIKELY.

Democrats Once Caught Republicans With 2 Cents Missing, but Individual Employees Have Used Ingenious Methods of Stealing.

Uncle Sam is going about the counting of his money, something more than \$1,000,000,000, and that it will not be entirely "easy day work" may be judged by the fact that it will employ about twenty hunky laborers, besides a committee of treasury officers, for probably more than two months.

This count is made necessary officially by the change of United States Treasurer Lee McClung being succeeded by Carmel Thompson of Ohio. When the formal transfer is made the new treasurer will give a receipt to the outgoing treasurer for more than \$1,000,000,000 in gold and silver coin and paper money.

All of the paper money is counted piece by piece. Much of the gold is counted in that way, but practically all the silver and some of the gold are counted by weighing the sealed bags containing them on scales that are delicately poised so that the slightest variation from the ascertained weight of a bag of coin would be accurately recorded. The silver and gold coin is kept in sealed bags.

Tossing Around Money.

It requires some physical effort to count these. They are heavy, and each one must be handled separately. Taken from the pile in which it is stacked by a laborer, a bag is tossed to another laborer, who passes it before the committee of inspection. The committee after weighing the bag passes it on to other laborers, who put it back in the symmetrical pile until the next count is ordered.

Men have been permanently injured by accidents in handling these bags of coin. There are a number of men now being carried on the rolls of the treasury who have suffered sprains or broken limbs or been injured internally through being hit with money bags in the course of the official count.

The committee which supervises the count is usually composed of three persons, all officers of the treasury.

These counts, often as a change in the treasurer's office has required them, have almost invariably shown the stock of Uncle Sam's money in the treasury to be intact, but once there was a shortage. It was in 1885, when the Democratic party succeeded to power in the government after years spent in the political wilderness.

There was also a frequent demand from campaign orators that the books of the treasury be opened and the cash counted. So the country was not wholly unprepared to hear that the official count of the billion or so in the treasurer's office had disclosed a shortage.

Shortage Caused Surprise.

There was really some surprise, though, at the size of the deficit. It was only 2 cents.

Republicans throughout the country rallied heroically to the relief of their party. A perfect shower of two cent stamps fell upon the United States treasurer, coming through the mails from all sections of the country, but it was not necessary to turn to private subscriptions to make up the deficit. Two days after the official count ended the missing 2 cents were found as the result of moving a desk.

So far as the memory of the present officers of the treasurer's staff goes, this is the only shortage that has ever been disclosed by any count of treasury cash, although it is possible that there may have been some others. There have been losses and thefts from time to time.

One United States treasurer in recent years made the discovery that a thousand dollars was missing. The sum was represented by a single bill. He made good the loss, and congress later reimbursed him.

Several years ago a negro laborer managed to make away with several hundred dollars while engaged in the work of handling bags of silver. He was detected and punished.

He invented a novel method of securing money and concealing the act. He provided himself with slugs of lead each of which weighed exactly the same as the weight of a silver dollar. Not infrequently in the progress of a count these bags of silver coin fall open or are found to be unfastened. It is an easy matter for a skillful man to tear them open by quickly removing the string.

This laborer from time to time while working at the top of a huge heap of sacks of coin would report to the committee below that sacks were open, and he would then be directed to tie the sacks. Probably he was personally responsible for the sacks being open, but he seized this opportunity to extract one or more silver dollars from the bag and supplied lead slugs of equal weight to take their place.

When the bags were weighed later they were found to be of proper weight, and for a long time suspicion was averted from the offender. He had been a trusted employee, which aided his plan, but finally he was detected and arrested.

BULGARS' THIRD ELEVATION TO POWER AMONG WORLD NATIONS

Thrice Risen From the Oppressed and the Lowly Masses.

THE quick ascendancy of Bulgaria into the society of powerful nations is the third evolution which has elevated the Bulgars from among the oppressed and the lowly masses. Twice before Bulgaria has existed as a free and independent nation, and each time she has known the glories of worldwide influence. In the past her territory was far greater than the present Bulgaria and perhaps greater than will be the new Bulgaria repeated from the tumbling ruins of the Ottoman empire.

Bulgarian traditions extend to A. D. 679, when a tribe called Bulgarians appeared from the direction of the Danube, under the leadership of Asparuch. They were not Slavs, and history has not determined if they were Uralians, Finnish, Tartars or Turks.

But these Bulgarians who settled south of the Danube were a powerful tribe, and their desire to conquer was backed by a strong system of state organization. Asparuch knew how to organize his forces into a government, and it was under him that the first semblance of government appeared among the Bulgarians. His people became military and accustomed to discipline and to leadership. Those factors were absent from the Balkan Slavonic tribes and were necessary for the single tribal, territorial and political whole found in the Bulgarians under Asparuch.

This state organization was effected on the ruins of numerous tribes which had lived in the Balkan peninsula for generations. History says the Slavs reached and settled that country first in the third century and that even then they found the ruins of towns and roads left by the Romans. But those early occupants of the territory left no descendants, and the first traditions of the land really sprang from the Bulgarians under Asparuch.

Adoption of Christianity.

An epoch in the early career of the Bulgars was marked when they and the Slavs, in the reign of Boris, adopted Christianity in 864. This faith was adopted for purely political reasons, and it had a great influence internally and externally.

Internally it brought about a close union between the Bulgars and the Slavs, and by means of a common literature it placed on an equality the habits, customs and language of both. Externally Bulgaria appears as an empire in the congress of nations. On the geographical maps of that day Bulgaria is shown as an empire extending across the Balkan peninsula and down nearly to the Bosphorus.

Following the adoption of Christianity there is no mention in historical records of tribal or racial division between the invaders and the conquerors. The conquerors contented themselves with establishing a great Bulgarian state, and they adopted the language of a mixed mass of people and assimilated the races.

Simeon the Great, son of Boris, became the first czar of Bulgaria, and with him occurs the first mention of such a title. At the same time the first Bulgarian archbishop was created a patriarch, and there history records the division between and co-operation of the state and church. These titles, however, were not recognized by the Byzantine empire, then the greatest on the earth, until the reign of Peter, son of Simeon.

Arrogant In Success.

During Peter's reign the Bulgarians prospered, but there was a weakness in its external affairs. It failed to make allies. It became arrogant in its success, and in the succeeding reign of Boris II, it antagonized the Byzantine empire, and the Greek general, John Tsymeh, took to Constantinople.

ROOM WITH GLASS FLOOR.

American Artist's Decorative Scheme For an Aeroplane Illusion.

Montfort Coolidge, a New York painter in Paris, has evolved a novel idea of room decoration for the villa of Count Gabbi, a young and wealthy aviator at Rimini, Italy. The panels will represent landscapes of southern Europe as seen from an aeroplane.

The ceiling of the room will be colored to resemble the sky, while in the middle of the floor will be set a large panel of glass. Some distance below the glass and lighted electrically from the sides will be fixed a painting resembling the Italian Alps seen from an immense height.

The illusion of flying in an aeroplane will thus be given to the occupants of the room, which will be used for musical entertainments. This remarkable scheme has, it is asserted, sound artistic principles. Mr. Coolidge explains that the paintings being below the level of the eye, it can be enjoyed in comfort while listening to the music, but a decorated ceiling is far too high to be properly appreciated in these circumstances.

Mr. Coolidge asserts that this idea is a development of the methods of the Romans, who adorned their floors, as well as their walls, with mosaics.

ELEVATION TO PAST TERRITORY GREATER THAN NEW BULGARIA IS LIKELY TO BE.

Weakness Develops.

Byzantium, however, was weak in herself. She did not continue in a position to cope with dangerous and difficult problems since her own rulers were not firmly fixed upon their seats and because of internal jealousies and dissensions. Here it was said that craft weakened the Byzantines, just as it is said to have made their successors, the Turks, weak in the present war with the Balkan allies.

Bolgars Asen and Peter, descendants of the first czars of Bulgaria, made a successful revolution in Tirnova in the early part of the twelfth century, obtained independence of the Bulgars and proclaimed the second Bulgarian empire.

Asen I. and his successors, notably Asen II., greatly increased the powers and territory of the second Bulgaria, waging victorious wars with the Greeks and the crusaders and extending the boundaries of the empire still more widely than in the time of Boris II. They annexed Moesia, Thracia, Macedonia and Albania as far as Durazzo, which is now the Adriatic port of contention between the Servians and the Austrians.

But the second Bulgarian empire was as weak as the first in lacking any definite state policy. Apparently its leaders were fighting for aggrandizement without knowing why. They formed no alliances. There was no higher inspiration than rehabilitation and revenge which prompted their warlike moves. Therefore it was in the position of being strong and aggressive when the throne was held by a strong and aggressive czar and weak and ineffectual when the ruler was incapable.

Engaged In Many Wars.

The unstable internal condition of the country was aggravated by the many wars and expeditions which were carried on without definite purpose. These weakened it and prepared it for catastrophe. These facts led to the establishment of a strong Servian kingdom, which made its capital at Uskub, under the Servian czar Dushan, in the first half of the fourteenth century. This division of power made it easy for the Turks to conquer Bulgaria and later the whole Balkan peninsula.

Bulgaria then disappeared as an independent nation for five centuries until the domination of the Turkish empire was broken down by the efforts of the Russians and the Roumanians. Then the Berlin treaty gave Bulgaria practical liberty, and in 1908 Ferdinand declared the absolute independence of the Bulgarians and proclaimed himself czar. Until then he had been a prince. The title czar is clearly traced through 1,800 years from Caesar. One form of it is kaiser.

PLEADS FOR THE SKUNK.

Living's High Cost Reduced by It's Efforts, Zoologist Says.

While the importation of elk into Pennsylvania has caused hunters to awaken to the fact that there are no laws that prohibit the killing of these animals, because there has not been for many years an elk in the state's forests, Economic Zoologist H. A. Surface suggests that the game laws should be extended to provide protection for an animal which to his mind is even more important. It is the skunk.

"There is no animal more valuable than the skunk," said Dr. Surface. "The economic aspect of the utility of the skunk was well illustrated this year by the potato crop. If the state had enough skunks potatoes would be selling at reasonable prices. The skunk, in a measure, will help solve the high cost of living.

"The skunk likes white grubs, and they never were more plentiful than this year. The grubs have done much damage. They are the larvae of the May beetle, or June bug. These grubs eat the roots of grass and attack the roots of the potatoes.

"With more skunks there would have been fewer grubs, and potatoes would not be selling at 90 cents a bushel."

ARTIST SEEKING YANKEE BEAUTIES

Famous French Etcher's Quest Not Confined to Society.

Paul Helleu Cares Not From Which Section of the Country They Come, Be They Humble or Exalted, but They Must Be a Delight to the Eye.

Paul Helleu, the famous French dry paint etcher, who has received a modest fortune for each of the etchings he has made of beautiful American society women, is again in this country, this time on a beauty quest, pure and simple, in which the simple country girl, the modestly dressed shopgirl and the healthy, red blooded miss of the ranch has just as much chance of being selected as the proudest society maid or matron. And the master etcher takes pains to emphasize the fact that he is not confining himself to New York. In eight fair faces he desires to encompass the entire range of beauty in America.

So if you are a young woman and your friends are in the habit of raving over your charms and your mirror tells you you are an exquisite type of American beauty, look out for a tall, dark man with a pointed beard. He may be after you.

M. Helleu is looking for types. There is not room in his sketchbook for all the types he may find, and he only wants eight. Last summer he made for E. Illustration, the French weekly, a series of eight sketches of the most beautiful types of Parisiennes and others that he could find at Deauville during the fashionable season, and now the same paper has commissioned him to make eight sketches of the most beautiful types he can find in America.

Commissions For Portraits.

Of course M. Helleu came over here to carry out commissions to make portraits of American women and children, which he engaged to do before leaving home. When M. Helleu was in New York ten years ago he made pictures of almost every young society woman of that time, and some of these he has made again almost every year since then. His reputation was made first in pastel work, and his work is famous not only for its beauty, but for the few lines he makes in the execution of a picture.

"I have nine portraits to make," said he. "Some of them are of children; some are of women in society. I believe I have made the portrait of almost every society woman in New York. My latest subject was Mrs. Clarence Mackay. Here is the most beautiful woman in Paris just now," he said, taking up an etching which seemed little more than an outline. "It is Mme. Menier. Here is a recent portrait of the Duchess of Marlborough, and here is a late one of Mrs. Philip Lydig, whom I have done five or six times.

"I shall not make my selections of American types without careful study," said M. Helleu in answer to a question. "They will by no means be limited to society women. On the beach at Deauville, at the races, in the restaurant of the Hotel de Paris at Trouville and at the casino last summer I searched long before I eliminated those that I did not consider to be the best types.

"Which nationality of women lends itself best to treatment in your style of work?" he was asked.

"That is a question which I do not like to answer," was the reply, "but if you were to ask an American woman and she told you her mind her answer would be that the Frenchwoman is the prettiest and the most chic. Else why do your American women come over to Paris for their frocks and their hats, their thousand and one little adornments of person in which Paris sets the standard? Not only does the Frenchwoman dress better, but her face and figure are prettier. The proof of this is that the American women copy the French as much as possible even in the figure.

American Woman a Spender.

"Of course the American spends a great deal more on her clothes—poor American husband—but the effect is difficult to achieve. A Frenchwoman is by nature economical. It is inborn in her to achieve very great results on little expenditure of money. The Frenchwoman has not the money to spend on her clothes that the American woman has. Yet take the women of any class you will see on the streets of Paris. Consider the little marguerite on the Rue de la Paix. She makes wages that are infinitesimal, but notice the way she selects her hat, how her poor little dress conforms to the style of the moment, how the dainty touch here and there about her costume makes her a picture.

"Your American women are extravagant in dress. They are getting more luxurious all the time. It is a species of folly. American women spend four times as much on their frocks as Parisiennes. Of course I will admit that the French and the American women are the most stylish in the world. "Beauty is not confined to any one set of women, and I shall not necessarily confine myself to drawing the eight most beautiful women I shall see, because I do not wish to have two of the same type. My idea is to picture the best I can see of eight different types."

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Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Reserve fund, Cash, specie and notes, Due from approved reserve agents, etc.

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D. & H. CO. TIME TABLE--HONEDALE BRANCH In Effect Sept. 29, 1912. Table with columns for stations and times: SUN, A.M., P.M., A.M., P.M., A.M., P.M.