

A MYSTERY AND ITS SOLUTION

Story of a Strange Wooing and Happy Ending.

Whittemore first saw her at the opera. It was her sweet face that attracted him, a face that bespoke some great sorrow. She kept her eyes turned upon the stage, but he noticed that it was where there was acting rather than music. All those in the box with her were chatting during the opera. While she, resting her cheek on her hand and her arm on the rail, her figure partly covered by a curtain, seemed to be absorbed by her own dreams. The opera was "Faust." During the scene where Mephistopheles and the nurse are walking in the garden and Faust and Marguerite are singing their love she turned her eyes away, and they fell on Whittemore in the parquet. His head turned toward her, his eyes fixed intensely on hers. She blushed slightly and looked again at the stage.

When the opera was ended and all rose to go Whittemore was watching her box. An elderly man put a wrap around her shoulders, and the others of the party were also getting ready to leave. Whittemore watched to see some of them speak to her; but though they were chatting with each other, no one said a word to her.

Winter passed into summer, and Whittemore went to the seashore. The morning after his arrival at bathing time he strolled down to the beach. There, sitting under a sun umbrella, was the girl he had seen at the opera. She was peering far out where the water and the sky met, and here and there a glint of sunshine on the horizon bespoke a sail. She was alone. Whittemore would have given worlds for some one to take him to her and introduce him, but he knew no one there. He had come to be alone and for rest. He waited, expecting that some of her friends would join her, but they did not, and after the bathing she arose and went away. As she passed him she started. Evidently she remembered him.

The next morning he was at the beach early, watching for her. When she came it was with a party of girls and an elderly man, all in bathing suits. All the party save her were talking and laughing. She alone was quiet. Surely he must have some sorrow.

The beach was shelving, and few cared venture beyond the breakers. The man of the party took the fair one by the hand and led her beyond their depth. Suddenly Whittemore saw him struggling in the water. The fair one swam under. With all his clothes in Whittemore plunged in and brought her out.

They stood on the beach, Whittemore resenting a poor appearance in his dripping clothes. The fair one looked at him with an expression so distressed that he thought she regretted that he had saved her. Then without a word of thanks she turned and ran away to her bathing house. The man who had taken her beyond her depth had been dragged out of the water, and Whittemore saw him coming toward him. Whittemore, indignant, turned his back upon him and walked away. The next evening he saw the fair one being driven toward the railroad station. As she passed him she regarded him with the same pained glance.

Winter came again, and Whittemore, who had detested society for its holowness, plunged into the gay world, hoping that he might meet the girl who had absorbed his whole being. He appeared at teas, receptions, balls. He went to the opera, to concerts, everywhere where music was to be heard. At last, at a musical entertainment at the home of one of his most intimate friends, he saw her, but where? Sitting alone in a recess, so immersed behind curtains as almost to be indistinguishable! Although he was looking for her, when he found her he was taken completely aback. He stood still and trembled.

"Pardon me," he said. "I am permitted to speak to you here under our mutual friend's roof, but I will not avail myself of the privilege. Remain here for a few minutes, and I will ring him to introduce me."

Without waiting for her consent he hurried away, found the host and sought him to the recess. It was empty. In vain he dragged the man through the rooms looking for her. She was not in any of the rooms below. They talked in the hall, and presently she came down, followed by her maid. "Ah!" said the host. "Now I understand. That is Clara Van Cleve, an orphan. She is a deaf mute."

Whittemore went home in great distress. He was desperately in love, but she was a practical man and considered that it would be to tie to one upon whom there was such a slight. For a week he suffered torture, then made up his mind that to go on through life suffering without her would be worse than suffering with her. Then he spent some time studying the deaf mute sign language. This mastered, without calling in any one as a go-between, he wrote to her, intimating that he knew of her misfortune and begging to be permitted to share it with her. When she two met the next evening at her home Whittemore astonished her by addressing her by her own method of communication. They soon became engaged, and when married Whittemore found, to his surprise, that her misfortune only drew them closer together and made their married life the happiest.

WRITING "FINIS" ON FISH DISPUTE

Uncle Sam's and John Bull's Century Old Trouble Settled.

WITH AID OF HAGUE TRIBUNAL.

Newfoundland Fishing Banks Have Been in Dispute Between the Two English Speaking Nations Since the War of 1812—Bryce's Mission to America Accomplished.

Diplomatic courtesies exchanged between Secretary of State Knox and Ambassador Bryce in Washington this week mark the official end of the century old dispute between Great Britain and the United States as to their respective rights on the Newfoundland fishing banks. This is the final ratification of the award of The Hague Tribunal, 1910, when the differences of the two countries were submitted to international arbitration.

Ambassador Bryce was chosen to represent his country here in view of his particular fitness to handle the question.

The Newfoundland fishing banks have been a bone of contention ever since their discovery by the French in 1497. Friction between the French and English over fishing rights was settled by the treaty of Utrecht in 1713, which gave England sovereignty over the entire territory. America's rights to fish along the Grand Banks and the Canadian, including the Newfoundland coast, were recognized at the close of our war of independence by the treaty of Versailles.

The war of 1812 terminated this treaty, and immediately arose disputes that were not settled until 1818, when the treaty of Ghent was signed.

Abrogated Twelve Year Treaties. The twelve year treaties of 1854 and 1871 were in each case abrogated by the United States at the end of their term. Canadian statesmen several times made pilgrimages to Washington, hoping to be able to secure reciprocal agreements, but their missions were in vain. The Bayard-Chambrlain treaty, which met Canadian approval in 1888 while our senate refused to ratify it, was in certain important features in accordance with the award finally made by The Hague Tribunal.

In 1905 our senate refused to accept the terms of the Bond-Hay convention. In retaliation Premier Bond of Canada, who had been pushing the treaty, initiated a crusade against American winter herring fishing as part of a campaign to compel tariff concessions by the American government to Newfoundland on the ground that it was not a fishery but a trade operation. Since herring brought into Gloucester, Mass., on American ships came in duty free while Newfoundland fishermen in British vessels had to pay a heavy duty it came to be the custom for American vessels to visit the Newfoundland coast and purchase their cargoes of herring from the resident fishermen who actually caught them and were glad to sell them to American craft as a matter of ordinary commerce. After this there was more friction than ever until the matter was submitted to The Hague Tribunal in the form of seven questions.

Uncle Sam's Contentions. The important contentions of the United States were the following:

First.—American fishing rights under the treaty of Ghent were not subject to regulation by Great Britain. Canada or Newfoundland as to hours, days and seasons when fish might be taken on the treaty coasts, or the method, means and implements employed in taking fish, unless the reasonable and necessary nature of such regulations had already been passed upon by both governments.

Second.—American vessels in the execution of fishing rights may employ as members of the crew persons not inhabitants of the United States.

Third.—American fishing vessels cannot be subject to the requirements of entry or reporting at the custom house or the payment of light or harbor dues. The decisions of the Hague judges gave concessions to both sides. They found that Great Britain has the right to make regulations over the fishing banks to which the United States has access by the treaty of 1818, without the consent of the United States and that such right is inherent in her sovereignty.

Future Regulations. But to insure the justness of such regulations the tribunal recommended the appointment of fishery experts to determine the justice of all existing regulations and of a permanent commission representing both countries to arbitrate all future regulations which might be called in question.

The question of natural bays and the limits of the three mile line, beyond which American fishermen may not venture along certain coasts, was decided in favor of Great Britain. It was held that the line does not follow the contour of the shore, but is a line drawn across all bays where they cease to be bays, limiting this measure to bays with outlets less than ten miles across, except in certain instances, called "historical bays."

The United States secured the rights to employ foreigners on her fishing boats with the understanding that foreigners so employed were not subject to the immunities of the treaty.

WHAT A BIG RAILROAD STRIKE WOULD MEAN.

Board of Arbitration Gives Impressive Figures in Engineers' Case.

The 30,000 locomotive engineers of the eastern railroads have won their fight for an increase in wages. While the board of arbitration between the railroads and the engineers in its award does not grant all of the engineers' demands, it establishes minimum wages which amount to a substantial increase on most of the roads. Notwithstanding the increase in compensation the representative of the engineers on the board dissents from the award and says the settlement accepted by it can be only temporary.

The board tries to impress upon the public the seriousness of the situation that would have confronted this country if the engineers had acted as they voted and quit work. The railroads involved in the controversy, it is pointed out, operate 66,876 miles of track, or more than one-fourth of the total mileage of American railroads.

Their annual operating revenues exceed \$1,000,000,000, or nearly 40 per cent of the total for all the railroads of the country. They carry nearly one-half of the freight traffic of the United States and over two-fifths of the passenger traffic. Excluding general offices, the annual payroll of the employees amounts to \$446,000,000 and the annual compensation of the engineers alone to nearly \$38,000,000. The population of a great area of the country served by these roads is about 37,000,000, or more than 40 per cent of the total population of the country. The section of the country represents at least four-tenths of the wealth of the entire United States.

The board points out, further, that a strike would have left the large cities of the east with their food supplies exhausted within a week. The milk supply probably would not have lasted more than a day. The board adds that a successful general strike for the eastern district of the United States would have put that great section of the country in much the same situation that confronted France a few years ago during a general railroad strike there.

"It is evident," says the board, "that for a great section of the United States a railroad strike can no longer be considered as a matter which primarily affects the railroads, operators and employees. It is therefore imperative that some other way be found to settle differences between railroads and their employees than by strikes."

NEW SECRET OF THE AIR.

Expert Discovers How Birds Remain Motionless in Air Currents.

An important advance is considered to have been made in the science of aviation by Joseph Cousin, who for some time past has been recognized as an eminent French authority on the laws of flight and now asserts that he has discovered a hitherto unknown law, which he calls that of "presentation."

This, he declares, is an essential, although hitherto unsuspected, principle in the motion of any body in a fluid medium, such as a bird in the air or a fish in water, and it explains the problem of how birds remain motionless and stationary in a strong current of air and also fly at a very high speed with a small expenditure of energy.

"Presentation," he says, consists of special adaptation both in the form of a flying body and the manner in which it is offered to the direction of the current. It acts by causing the fluid medium to form a counter pressure behind the body actually stronger than that opposed to it in front, thus enormously assisting the progress of the body.

"Once this principle of the formation of a counter pressure by guiding and directing the air current shall be fully recognized and applied in the construction of aeroplanes," says M. Cousin, "the result will be almost perfect security and an immense increase in speed."

SILENCE IS GOLDEN. ANOTHER MAXIM SUPPLIES THE TEXT.

To Mr. Hiram Maxim: Sir—We'll thank you if you will Your silence at once transfer To keep some persons still. Full eighty million freemen cry That silence they will gladly buy. So bring your new contraption, Hi, And we will pay the bill.

Oh, come and put a stopper on That nonamusing man Who bids all human joy begone— The vau-de-vil-li-an! And, Hiram, there is work for you Upon another nuisance, too, Who doesn't know his season's through— The winter baseball fan.

O Hiram, there's a girl who dwells Within the flat above Who every cursed minute yells A song that's all of love! O mighty Hiram, grant me this: Please hurry up and meet that mis And plug her facial orifice As with a boxing glove!

Yes, Hi, in March you'll sell a lot Of silencers, I'll bet. Down where the office seeker's got Feary Woodrow in a fret. He'll hand you out a handsome crown If with your silencer you'll drown That dreadful din within his town, "Well, what's the job I get?" —John O'Keefe in New York World.

WRITING TO SANTA CLAUS



The children are on the job early for Christmas, counting the days, writing to Santa Claus, making lists of what they expect, planning what they will do with it and talking about the great day among themselves for weeks before its arrival. If older folks would keep the spirit of youth they, too, should think about the holiday long in advance and make their purchases, finding out what will best please the little folks and then buying these things at once.

The children's letters to Santa Claus reveal a faith and trust that should never be disappointed. It is for you to fulfill that trust.

DO IT NOW. Get on the job as early as they do. Find out what they want. Get them to show your letters to Santa Claus.

Then shop early and get the presents they desire.

Sometimes the floral spathe of a great palm tree will fly open with a sound like a detonation in a mine. Such an event occurred in a botanical garden in Algiers recently. The spathe, nearly three feet long, was projected to a great distance and for some moments the head of the palm tree was wreathed with golden dust formed of the debris of the flower. The sun's heat had roasted the flower to the color of rust. The director of the garden explained the explosion as being due to a fermentation in the flower caused by the extraordinary dryness of the air. A violent ostrich egg exploded in the same way and from a like cause.—Harper's.

Avoiding the Doctor. Dr. Sanderson, an old Scotch physician, was a queer character, but a clever doctor.

So roughly did he handle his patients that the ignorant were chiefly anxious to escape him. The story goes that as he was passing along the street one day a sweep rolled from the top to the bottom of a staircase outside one of the houses. "Are you hurt?" called the doctor, running forward. "Not a bit, doctor—not a bit," replied the man in haste. "Indeed, I feel a't the better."

CHARTER NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that an application will be made by Martin B. Allen, Edmund B. Hardenbergh, William J. Ward, Fred W. Powell, G. William Sell, Charles H. Dorflinger, J. Samuel Brown, Leopold Blumenthal, Frederick W. Kreitner, Horace T. Menner, Charles P. Searle, William J. Reiffer, Robert J. Murray, Frank G. Terwilliger, Sigmund Katz, to the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania on Tuesday, December 24th A. D. 1912, at 10 o'clock a. m., under the provisions of an Act of Assembly entitled "An Act to provide for the incorporation and government of Street Railway Companies in this Commonwealth" approved the 14th day of May A. D. 1889, and the supplements thereto for the charter of an intended corporation to be called the

WAYNE COUNTY STREET RAILWAY COMPANY.

the character and route of which are for the purpose of constructing, maintaining and operating a street railway for public use in the conveyance of passengers and property to be operated by any motive power except steam; BEGINNING at a point on the public road known as the Carbonale Pike opposite the school house in the village of Seelyville, in the Township of Texas, County of Wayne and Commonwealth of Pennsylvania; thence over, along and upon the said public road in an easterly direction to its intersection with the westerly

borough line of Honesdale, in said County and Commonwealth; thence over, along and upon Park street in said Borough in a northeasterly direction to its intersection with Main street; thence over, along and upon Main street in said Borough, in a southerly direction to the Gurney Electric Elevator Company; thence also from the intersection of said Park street with Main street in said Borough, over, along and upon said Main street in a northerly direction to the northerly Borough line of Honesdale in said County and Commonwealth; thence over, along and upon a public road known as the Bethany Turnpike in the Township of Texas, said County of Wayne, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to a point in the same opposite the bridge crossing the Dyberry River near the residence of C. F. Bullock; thence also from the intersection of Main street in the Borough of Honesdale, said County and Commonwealth with Eleventh street, over, along and upon said Eleventh street to the easterly boundary line of the Borough of Honesdale; thence also from the intersection of Main street in the Borough of Honesdale, said County and Commonwealth with Fourth street, over, along and upon said Fourth street to the easterly boundary of said borough at a bridge spanning the Lackawaxen River; thence over, along and upon said bridge in the said Township of Texas, Commonwealth, in an easterly direction to its intersection with the public road known as the Old Plank Road; thence over, along and upon said public road known as the Old Plank Road in said Township of Texas in a southerly direction to a point in the same at or near Carley Brook; thence over, along and upon the Canal lands formerly of the Delaware and Hudson Company now of the Erie and Wyoming Valley Railroad Company in the Townships of Texas and Palmyra and the Borough of Hawley, in the said County

and Commonwealth, to the County line of Pike county in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania; thence also from a point in said Canal lands in the said Borough of Hawley opposite the bridge, over the Lackawaxen River at the foot of Erie and Church streets in said Borough of Hawley, over, along and upon the said bridge to said Church street; thence over, along and upon said Church street in the Borough of Hawley, in a northwesterly direction to Main Avenue in said Borough; thence over, along and upon Main Avenue in said Borough to the passenger station of the Erie Railway Company; thence also from the point of intersection of Main Avenue with River Street in said Borough of Hawley, over, along and upon said River Street in a westerly direction to Chestnut Avenue in said Borough of Hawley; thence over, along and upon said Chestnut Avenue in a southerly direction to Keystone street; thence over, along and upon said Keystone Street in an easterly direction in said Borough of Hawley to Main Avenue; thence returning by the same route to the place of beginning, and for these purposes to have, possess and enjoy all the rights, benefits and privileges by said Act of Assembly and the supplements thereto conferred.

HENRY W. DUNNING, Solicitor. Honesdale, Nov. 28, 1912. 95w3.

NOTICE OF INCORPORATION.

Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Governor of Pennsylvania on Tuesday, December 10, 1912, by Jacob F. Katz, William Jonas Katz, Gustavus Levy, Leo Levy, Edward A. Katz and Sigmund Katz, under the act of Assembly approved April 29th, 1874, and its supplements for the charter of an intended corporation to be called the KATZ UNDERWEAR COMPANY, for the purpose of manufacturing Ladies' Cotton, Woolen, Silk, Linen, Undergarments, Shirts, waists, Aprons, Kimonos and Dressing Sacques from cotton, woolen, silk, linen, and any admixture thereof, and to transact all other business pertaining thereto, and to enjoy all the rights and privileges granted by the act of assembly aforesaid and its supplements.

E. C. MUMFORD, Solicitor. Honesdale, Pa., Nov. 13, 1912. 91w4.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS OF WAYNE COUNTY.

Robert Stewart v. Susie Stewart. To SUSIE STEWART: You are hereby required to appear in the said Court on the second Monday in December next, to answer the complaint exhibited to the judge of said court by Robert Stewart, your husband, in the cause above stated, or in default thereof a decree of divorce as prayed for in said complaint may be made against you in your absence. F. C. KIMBLE, Sheriff. Garratt, Attorney. Honesdale, Pa., Nov. 6, 1912. 89w4.

—The Citizen wants a good, lively correspondent in every village in Wayne county. Will you be one? Write this office for particulars.

BANK DEPOSITORS ARE ENTITLED AT ALL TIMES TO KNOW WHAT SECURITY IS BEHIND THEIR DEPOSITS

Statement of
"THE OLD RELIABLE"

HONESDALE NATIONAL BANK
HONESDALE, PA.
November 2, 1912.

Cash	\$ 90,934.00
Reserve Agents (approved by U. S. Government)	159,692.52
Bonds (Railroad, Government, etc.)	1,140,274.37
Demand Collateral Loans	218,573.50
Total quick assets	1,609,474.39
Bills discounted	223,823.25
Total	\$ 1,833,297.64
DEPOSITS	\$ 1,485,000.00

We lead in cash on hand.
We lead in reserve.
We lead in ratio of quick assets to quick liabilities.
We lead in capitalization security to depositors.
We lead in EXPERIENCE.

For over three quarters of a century we have been recognized as one of the solid banks of Northeastern Pennsylvania, and to-day have unexcelled facilities for handling all kinds of legitimate banking.

We invite you to become one of the many contented patrons of

WAYNE COUNTY'S LEADING FINANCIAL INSTITUTION
THE HONESDALE NATIONAL BANK,
Honesdale, Pa.

OFFICERS:	DIRECTORS:
Henry Z. Russell, President.	Henry Z. Russell, Homer Greene,
Andrew Thompson, Vice-President.	Horace T. Menner, James C. Birdeall,
Lewis A. Howell, Cashier.	Louis J. Dorflinger, E. B. Hardenbergh,
Albert C. Lindsay, Asst. Cashier.	Andrew Thompson, Philip R. Murray.