

LEGISLATORS TAKING IT EASY

Not Much Done During First Six Weeks of Session

ONLY TRIVIAL BILLS PASSED

Regulars, It is Said, Are Sadly in Need of Leader, While Insurgents Have Superabundance—No Real Effort as Yet to Test Sentiment on an Issue on Which Party Lines Are Drawn.

BY ROBERT HAIGHT.

Harrisburg, Pa.—After vainly trying to convince Governor Tener that the legislature should have a recess for a week or ten days, the leaders of the general assembly, or at least that part of it having guidance over the majority, have settled down to put in the time between now and the first week in March as best they can without doing anything of any importance.

To the old observers of the legislative routine, two things are plainly apparent in this session and these are lack of any comprehensive leadership among the dominant wing and a superabundance among the insurgent or minority branch.

The first six weeks of the session have now passed into history and beyond the passage of a bill providing for the salaries of the members and a few other trivial measures not worth mentioning, nothing has been done.

No real effort has been made to bring out a true test of sentiment on an issue on which the party lines are drawn. The nearest approach probably to this so far has been on the resolution calling upon the attorney general to furnish the legislature with a list of the contributors to the fund which was paid into the state treasury in settlement of the suit against the alleged capitol looters. On this question a number of known regulars deserted their side and voted favorably on the proposition, so even this left the leaders up in the air and it is likely that the vote on the motion to place upon the calendar the resolution calling on the United States senators from this state to vote favorably on the bill now before congress providing for the election of senators by a direct vote of the people is more prophetic of the real sentiment of the house.

On this question seventy-seven members voted against the wishes of the Republican whips and by many this is regarded as serving notice that this bunch will hang together on nearly all party issues during the session, and should this prove to be the case it means that the regulars will have to exercise care to see that all their members are constantly in their seats on all roll calls.

The insurgents are meeting almost daily for consultation and they have named steering committees to thoroughly sift the different measures before the legislature and map out plans of action when they are called up for consideration.

Novel Scheme For Counties.

With a view of securing concerted action in the several counties of the state Representative Boyd of Westmoreland county has presented a bill which provides that in future it shall be the duty of the clerk of the court of quarter sessions of the several counties of the commonwealth to call together annually all the burgesses, councilmen and borough solicitors of the county for the consideration and discussion of questions pertaining to borough administration. After organizing, it shall be the duty of the secretary to gather statistics for the cost of paving, sewerage, lighting, street improvements and general borough expenses. The secretary is to be paid a salary for his services from a fund created by dues on the different boroughs and those attending the convention are also to be allowed expenses at the rate of \$2 per diem and mileage out of the same fund. The father of the bill is of the opinion that the savings to boroughs for public improvements will prove so beneficial that the expenses will be money well spent.

Use of Water Power.

The old plan of using the waters of the Susquehanna river for supplying power has again made its appearance in the house. It will be remembered that a similar proposition was launched in the session of 1907 and the sensational effort of the then speaker, Frank McClain of Lancaster, to force it through and which is believed to have put him in bad order with the leaders and prevented his re-election as speaker in the 1909 session created consternation at the time. This time the bills emanate from Representative Mills of Bradford county and the first provides that electric light, heat and power companies shall have the power of eminent domain to appropriate property so far as may be requisite to enable them to acquire that which is necessary for their plant and for their lines of distribution. To enter upon a city or borough street, however, the consent of the councils would be required, while entrance upon a street in a first-class township, such as Lower Merion, would be barred without the consent of the township commissioners.

The Mills supplement to the same bill of assembly which his other bill

is to amend would help to open the doors to the reception of all that the McCall's Ferry Power company or some other concern had to sell to a city or other locality after getting the eminent domain to reach it. This supplement says that any incorporated electric light, heat or power company situated on any boundary stream between this and an adjoining state can obtain its supply of electricity from any company of such adjoining state, or supply its electric product to the public in such adjoining state. There is a provision against interference with free navigation and also a requirement for consent from the Pennsylvania water commission.

Would Create Fire Marshal.

By the terms of a bill presented by Senator Tustin the office of state fire marshal, who is to receive a salary of \$5,000 annually and is to be appointed by the governor for the term of four years, is created. He is to name two deputies and a chief assistant who are to receive annual salaries of \$4,000 and \$3,500 respectively. The marshal will have his office in Harrisburg and he shall investigate the causes of fires in every county in the state, outside of Philadelphia county, and is empowered to make arrests where he thinks crime has been committed. He is also empowered to inspect any structure especially liable to fire and order its removal if in his opinion it is dangerous or endangers adjacent property and the same power is given concerning combustibles and explosives. For the purpose of maintaining the office every fire insurance company and all individuals, firms, corporations, associations or aggregations of underwriters doing business in the state are to be taxed not exceeding one-fourth of 1 per cent of the gross premium receipts on all business done in the state for the preceding period.

The same gentleman also introduced a bill to prevent foreign or domestic corporations authorized to receive deposits, execute trusts or act in a fiduciary capacity from engaging in the surety business. If they desire to continue in the business they must surrender all other powers now conferred on them by law.

Medical Bill.

The legislature will also have to wrestle with the proposition which took up considerable time of the senate committee last session only to die in the committee eventually. This is the measure commonly called the "one-board medical" bill and the first provides that all applicants shall pass an examination before a state board of examiners but no recognition is given to osteopaths and Christian Science practitioners. It was because of this that the measure was so bitterly fought last session, and to obviate this a second bill has been presented this session giving both these recognition to the extent that the practice of osteopathy is legally permitted under the existing act which provides for a state board of osteopathic examiners and a further provision states that nothing in the proposed act shall be applied "to persons merely practicing the religious tenets of their church without pretending a knowledge of medicine or surgery." The feeling between the two factions is extremely bitter and last session led to several clashes in the senate committee which nearly resulted in fistfights.

It is expected that within the next week or two Governor Tener's ideas as to the reorganization of the highway, insurance and mines departments will be ready for launching in the shape of bills now in the course of preparation. It is known that the governor and his legal advisors regard legislation of this nature of more importance than all the ripper and salary increase bills now before the legislature or about to be presented. Only an inkling has been given as to the terms incorporated in Senator Sproul's good road measure which will provide for dividing the state into thirty districts and provides for two classes of roads, state roads and state aid roads. The former come exclusively under the state and the latter refer to county roads toward which the state gives aid. The bill further gives the state entire supervision over all safety gates at railroad crossings.

Bearing the indorsement of Judge Ewing, president of the state railroad commission, Representative Hoover of Clearfield county introduced a bill requiring all steam railroads and railroads in the state to erect and operate safety devices at all grade crossings with a public highway. A fine of \$500 is imposed for failure to erect a safety device and \$50 where one is erected and not operated.

After carefully listening to the reasons advanced by a corps of experts from New York, New Jersey and Massachusetts, as well as several specialists from this state, the judicial local committee has reported with a favorable recommendation the bill fathered by Representative John F. L. Morris of Philadelphia providing for the substitution of the electrical chair in place of hanging for criminals condemned to suffer the death penalty. There is no doubt but that the bill will eventually pass although some of its provisions may be slightly altered. This is particularly true in regard to the designation of the place in which the electrocutions are to take place. The present bill provides the eastern and western penitentiaries for this, but it is the opinion of a number of members that a central death house should be provided for in the state where all condemned criminals should be sent to death.

THE TURKISH BATH

A Victim's Story of the Real Thing In Its Native Land.

WELL MAUED AND SCRAPED.

He Was Kneaded, Plucked, Turned Over and Walked Upon and Then Scrubbed as Though He Were a Kitchen Floor.

The tourist who wanders about Stamboul will find time to time come on domed buildings of all sizes which might be taken for mosques but that they seem to have no minarets and no minarets. From some place, such as the terrace of the mosque of Sultan Sulayman, where their roofs may be overlooked. It will be seen that the low domes are often of a peculiar salmon pink color and always covered with glass bullseyes. These are the real Turkish baths.

Quite apart from the ceremonial wash before prayer, Islam, which considers cleanliness not so much next to godliness as a part of godliness itself, ordains a periodical scrub all over. And the Turk, unlike the sodden west, never sits in hot water, but prefers a hot room, a tap and a basin as a minimum and a shampooer and a flesh glove if he can afford such luxuries.

One enters, as in the west, into the cooling room, generally a high domed room with many galleries around, a marble floor and a fountain, and before going to a private room or, if the bath is to be done on the cheap, to a place on the big common sofas one exchanges dirty boots for slippers and bare feet. Watch and valuables may be left under the care of the cooling room attendant, who superintends the process of undressing, winds a loin cloth around one and throws a primrose towel over one's shoulders. Before crossing the floor of the cooling room the slippers are again exchanged for wooden clogs, wherein the novice walks like Azag, delicately in fear of a fall, till he learns to facilitate the speed of the bath men by abandoning all attempts to walk and executing a fast shuffle.

The outer hot room, at about the temperature of an English shampooing room, is a very secondary affair. One stays there for a little, still clothed in the primrose towel, reclining on a distant imitation of a bed, drinking coffee and smoking a cigarette, perhaps watching a couple of shampooers amusing themselves by a wrestling bout. The customer and the shampooer wear the same type of loin cloth, an elaborate check of red and yellow that may be seen any day in the streets on an apron worn by the Albanian sellers of chestnuts or sweetmeats.

If that cigarette is finished come into the inner room, heavy with damp heat, the real bath. The attendant pulls off the shoulder towel and opens the door, a heavy wooden affair, kept shut by a counterweight, whose banging is not the least characteristic noise in the bath. Inside is a large square domed room. Innumerable bullseyes in the dome admit the light, which the whitewashed walls reflect, making a light and airy effect. On the great square slab in the middle they have placed a towel and a pillow, and here one lies, leaving the clogs on the floor.

Round the room, screened from one another by dwarf walls, are a row of marble basins, and here may be seen all classes—such is the democracy of Islam—from the army officer to the day laborer, whose shaved head oddly suggests a tonsure. The poorer classes do not indulge in the luxury of massage. They come for a wash only and often bring their own soap for economy's sake. It is not uncommon to see two of them scrubbing one another by turns.

Presently, unbidden, the shampooer mounts the slab and squats beside his victim. Most of his work consists in kneading the flesh rather than the long, heavy strokes of an English masseur. But when the customer is turned on his face the masseur becomes more energetic. He plucks the skin on each side of the spine, walks up and down on the back and strenuously gathers up arms and legs into curious bone breaking knots regardless of the grunts of the stiff jointed west. A final super-Gordian knot and the clapping of his hands show that it is over.

The customer, as soon as he can collect limbs which seem to have been pulled clean off him, adjourns to one of the basins and is rubbed with a rough glove to take off the old skin. Then the man brings a battered metal bowl ("old bowl, old bath," is the Turkish proverb for "the old, old story") with soap and a lather wisp of "lyf" (Mecca palm fiber, and scrubs conscientiously for some ten minutes, working with the abandon of a zealous housemaid on a floor, forgetful apparently that the object he is scrubbing is flesh and blood.

Finally he pours warm water from the bowl to wash away the last of the soapsuds and, if the bath is a large and up to date one, conducts his well scrubbed victim to a cold douche.

Drying takes place in the outer hot room, sundry loin cloths and towels are wrapped about the body, a small towel makes a turban for the head and clean clogs are produced for the feet, which have been dried with great-sometimes inconveniently great—care. A loud clapping of hands announces that the process is over, and the three or four Turks who seem always to be doing nothing zealously in the room crowd round to wish one good health.

—London Globe.

Entertaining Royalty.

Nothing puts a bigger feather in the cap of a society hostess, says the London Saturday Journal, or at the same time causes her more anxious cares and thought than mere expenditure than the presence at one of her dinners or dances in the huge Mayfair mansion of a member of the royal family—most of all the king and queen. The entertaining of royalty is one of the most delicate triumphs the society woman, whether she be a duchess or merely a millionaire, can achieve. It has a code of etiquette all to itself—a code which must be rigidly observed or no hope is there of ever securing another visit from a royal guest of the reigning house. The number of titled and untitled guests bidden to meet the sovereign at, say, a dinner party is strictly limited and of course highly select. On one occasion \$20,000 was spent by a hostess in entertaining a crowned head for a week end, while another example is that of a certain baronet who had a marble staircase put in his house solely because of an approaching visit from the late king.

A Remarkable Escape.

During the reign of terror in Paris one of the most remarkable escapes was that of M. de Chateaubrun. He was sent to execution with twenty other prisoners, but after the fifteenth had fallen the guillotine got out of order and a workman was sent for to repair it. The six remaining victims were left standing in front of the machines with their hands tied behind them. A French crowd is very curious, and the people kept pressing forward to see the man arranging the guillotine. By degrees M. de Chateaubrun, who was to the rear of his companions, found himself in the front line of the spectators, then in the second and finally well behind those who had come to see his head cut off. Before the men could get the guillotine in working order night began to fall, and M. de Chateaubrun slipped away. When in the Champs Elysees he told a man that a wag had tied his hands and robbed him of his hat, and this simple individual set him free. A few days later M. de Chateaubrun escaped from France.

Due Precautions.

In a town in Georgia there was an old preacher whose knowledge of the world was not wide nor deep, but who conceived it to be a place where, if one should trust his fellow men, he should at the same time keep an eye on his own interests.

One hot day he pulled off his coat and preached a vigorous sermon under the pines in his shirt sleeves. At the close of the open air service one of his admirers approached him and said regretfully:

"I don't suppose you knew that the editor of one of the big New York Sunday papers was here when you pulled off your coat."

"I reckon I knew it well, for I'd been told of it," said the preacher calmly. "I don't believe he's as bad as he might be, and anyway I put my coat on the chair close by and had it right under my eye all the time."—Youth's Companion.

Mora's Story of the Flood.

The legend of the flood as told by the Moros is as follows:

"When the forty days and nights of rain came no and his family got into a box. One pair of each sort of bird and beast also came in. Men who were busy with their ordinary occupations and did not enter the box were overtaken by the flood. Those who ran to the mountains became monkeys; those who ran to the water, fish. The Chinaman changed to a hornbill. A woman who was eating the fruit of a seaweed and would not stop was changed into a fish called a dugong, and her limbs can still be seen under its skin."

Mara's Voice.

Mme. Mara had a voice that extended from middle G to E in alt and was one of the most facile and flexible ever known. She delighted in the florid music of Hasse, Graun, Benda, Jomelli, Pergolesi, Porpora, Sacchini and others of that school and with the utmost ease executed passages that are now consigned to solo instruments, such as the viola and flute. She held the stage from 1771 to 1802, with an occasional appearance after the latter date.

His Bedtime.

"When do you wind your watch," asked the man with the bulging brow—"morning or evening?" "Generally in the morning," answered the man with the bulbous nose. "I always wind mine just before I go to bed."

"Well—er—so do I."—Chicago Tribune.

What She Would Do.

"Johnnie, dear," said his mother, who was trying to inculcate a lesson in industry, "what do you suppose mamma would do for you if you should come to her some day and tell her that you loved your studies?" "Lick me for telling a falsehood," said dear little Johnnie with the frankness of youth.

A Quick Return Business.

"You said you were going into some business that would bring you quick returns," said a young fellow to his chum.

"I did," was the answer. "I am sending manuscripts to the magazines."

A Nice Bull.

An Irishman, quarreling with an Englishman, told him if he didn't hold his tongue he would "break his impeneberable head and let the brains out of his empty skull."

PILES DISAPPEAR

So Does Eczema, Rheum, Ulcers, Old Sores and Carbuncles.

Under the influence of San Cura Ointment surprising cures are made so quickly that they seem like miracles.

Old sores that have caused the most intense suffering in body and mind, and that have failed to yield to any other treatment are quickly healed after the poison has been drawn out by San Cura Ointment.

Stubborn cases of piles like those of Rev. W. F. Gilbert of Titusville, Pa., vanish before this marvelous antiseptic ointment. Mrs. Gilbert writes:

"For 20 years I suffered with bleeding and itching piles; at times I was confined to the house for more than a month. Two years ago I began using San Cura Ointment and one 50 cent jar made a firm and permanent cure; have not been troubled since."

San Cura Ointment is guaranteed by Stoke & Feicht, who are the agents in Reynoldsville, to cure any of the above named diseases or money back. It instantly kills all pain from burns, cuts and bruises, draws out the poison and heals in a short time. 25 cents and 50 cents a jar at Stoke and Feicht Drug Co.

Good Baby Soap

San Cura is a healing and antiseptic soap; just the soothing kind that babies need. It frees the pores from all impurities, prevents fever, rashes and other infantile diseases. Best for any one's skin, cures pimples and blackheads, cleans the complexion. 25 cents a large cake at Stoke and Feicht Drug Co.

Mail orders for San Cura Ointment and Soap filled by Thompson Medical Co., Titusville, Pa.

Bee Keepers

"Keep Bees Better and Keep Better Bees."

With every \$5.00 order for supplies I will give you one high-grade Queen Bee, or will give a corresponding discount where queens are not wanted.

Order either by Faleoner or Root catalogue.

A. M. APPLGATE
REYNOLDSVILLE, PA.

THERE'S NO RISK.

If This Medicine Does Not Benefit You Pay Nothing.

A physician who made a specialty of stomach troubles, particularly dyspepsia, after years of study perfected the formula from which Rexall Dyspepsia Tablets are made.

Our experience with Rexall Dyspepsia Tablets leads us to believe them to be the greatest remedy known for the relief of acute indigestion and chronic dyspepsia. Their ingredients are soothing and healing to the inflamed membranes of the stomach. They are rich in pepsin, one of the greatest digestive aids known to medicine. The relief they afford is almost immediate. Their use with persistency and regularity for a short time brings about a cessation of the pains caused by stomach disorders.

Rexall Dyspepsia Tablets will insure healthy appetite, aid digestion and promote nutrition. As evidence of our sincere faith in Rexall Dyspepsia Tablets, we ask you to try them at our risk. If they do not give you entire satisfaction, we will return you the money you paid us for them, without question or formality. They come in three sizes, prices 25 cents, 50 cents and \$1.00. Remember, you can obtain them only at—The Rexall Store.

For sale by Stoke & Feicht Drug Co., Reynoldsville, Pa.

Grow Now Worth \$8 a lb. Ginseng

The great money making plant has been steadily rising in price for 80 years. Always a market demand unlimited. Small plot more profitable than a large farm. Start your bed this fall.

SEND FOR FREE BOOK to tell all about the business—seed, plants, growing, marketing, how to get the high price. See the possibilities of a small plot of ground. We furnish the genuine American variety seed at low price. Write for ginseng booklet No. 11. NEWTOWN PRODUCING CO., Newtown, Bucks Co., Pa.

CHARTER NOTICE.

In the Court of Common Pleas of Jefferson County, April Term, 1910.

Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the above Court on Tuesday, February 14th, 1911, at 10 o'clock, a. m., under the Corporation Act of 1874 of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and the supplements thereto, by A. G. Notsney, John Pavlic, John Poydock, Nick Pavlick and Matt Morris for the charter of an intended corporation to be called The Pennsylvania Slavonian Political Club, the character and object of which are the maintenance of an association for the promotion and perpetuation of good government, and social enjoyment of its members, to encourage and aid its members and others of Slavonian birth or descent in the state of Pennsylvania to become good citizens of the United States, and to educate its members in the obligations and advantages of American citizenship, and to disseminate generally the principles of good government, national, state and municipal, and elevate the standard of and maintain the respect for the Slavonian nationality, and for these purposes to have, possess and enjoy all the rights, benefits and privileges of the said Act of Assembly and its supplements. The proposed charter is now on file in the Probationary office.

CLEMENT W. FLYNN, Solicitor.

Official—Reynoldsville.

ORDINANCE NO. 159.

WHEREAS, It is desired that the Reynoldsville Light and Power Company make a new contract with the Borough of Reynoldsville, for the lighting of the streets, lanes and alleys of said borough with arc and street series Tungsten lamps,

THEREFORE, Be it ordained and enacted by the Town Council of the Borough of Reynoldsville, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by authority of the same:—

Section 1. That the said Borough hire from the Reynoldsville Light and Power Company, its successors or assigns, not less than thirty arc lights, to be of not less than 450 Watts and not less than fifteen street series Tungsten lights, which are of not less than 100 Watts, which arc lights are to be kept burning each and every night during the term of this contract between the following hours, March 31st of each year the said lights shall be kept burning between the hours of 6:25 p. m. and 4:30 o'clock a. m.; between April 1st and July 1st of each year the said lights shall be kept burning between the hours of 8 o'clock p. m. and 4:30 a. m.; between July 1st and October 1st of each year said lights shall be kept burning between the hours of 8 o'clock p. m. and 4:35 a. m.; and between October 1st and January 1st of each year said lights shall be kept burning between the hours of 6:30 p. m. and 6 o'clock a. m. Said lights to be located at such points as the light committee of the town council may direct, which said lights shall be kept and maintained by the Reynoldsville Light and Power Company, its successors or assigns, for the period of three years from the first day of December, 1910, and so long thereafter as may be satisfactory to both parties.

Either party, after the period of three years from said December 1st, 1910, may terminate this contract by giving ninety days' notice in writing to the other party.

In consideration thereof the said Borough of Reynoldsville will pay or cause to be paid to the said Reynoldsville Light and Power Company, its successors or assigns, the sum of seventy (70.00) dollars per annum for each and every arc light so kept, maintained and 50-100 (32.50) dollars per annum for each and every street series Tungsten light so kept and maintained, provided, however, that where the renewal for any series of arc lights or lights shall exceed four for the year, that then in that case the said Borough will pay or cause to be paid to the said Light Company, its successors or assigns, the sum of thirty-five (35.00) dollars, for each and every street series Tungsten light so kept, maintained and renewed more than four times for the year. Said sum to be paid quarterly on the first days of January, April, July and October of each and every year during the period this contract shall be in force and effect.

It is agreed and understood that the Town Council, after one year from this date, may order the Light Company to substitute street series 100 Watt Tungsten lamps, not to exceed three in any one year, for an equal number of arc lights, that are now in use at the rate or sum herein specified to be paid for street series Tungsten lights.

Deductions and allowances shall be made by the said Reynoldsville Light and Power Company, its successors or assigns, for any light or lights that do not burn the required length of time as follows:

For the first night any individual lamp does not burn, the Light Company shall deduct the amount it would have received had the lamp been burning for that time, and for the time during the second and subsequent nights when any individual lamp does not burn, the Light Company agrees to deduct the individual outage for the time the lamp did not burn, plus an additional outage of twenty-five (25) per cent for the time the lamp did not burn by way of penalty.

The Borough Council agrees to cooperate with the Light Company in ascertaining when lights are out and will have its employees notify the Light Company promptly, either personally or by post, and a deduction of any light they may know of being out, said deductions and allowances to be determined for each quarter before the light bill is paid.

In case of any accident by fire, the elements or any other unavoidable accident, the Light Company shall have a reasonable time in which to repair its lights or plant, during which time the said Light Company shall receive no pay for lights not actually furnished, and the general outage shall be determined at the end of each quarter, and a deduction at pro rata the cost of the lights, shall be made for the general outage so found, it being understood that there is to be no penalty for general outage.

The said Borough of Reynoldsville will keep and maintain the aforesaid number of lights during the term of this contract, and for each additional light attached during said term the said Borough shall not pay less than the sum herein specified to be paid for Arc lights and for street series Tungsten lights, during the continuance of this contract.

Section 2. The Borough of Reynoldsville will annually hereafter levy and collect from its inhabitants a tax sufficient for the purpose of paying for said Arc lights and street series Tungsten lights as now provided by law.

Section 3. Should the said Reynoldsville Light and Power Company, its successors or assigns, fail to accept this ordinance and be bound by the terms and conditions thereof, within thirty days from the date hereof, then this ordinance shall become void, and the Borough of Reynoldsville shall be released from all liability thereunder.

Section 4. That any ordinance or part of ordinance conflicting with this ordinance is hereby repealed, so far as the same affects this ordinance. Ordained and enacted into law this 1st day of November, A. D. 1910.

JACOB DEIBLE, President.

CLEMENT W. FLYNN, Sec.

Approved this 15th day of November, A. D. 1910.

JARVIS D. WILLIAMS, Chief Burgess.

Children! Children!!
My! what a noise!
But it's not the children—it's the headache!
ANTI-ACHE
"Cures headache in a flash."
Soothes and quiets—
Puts your head in a quiet, normal condition—
Does not affect the heart.
Any drugist, 10c and 25c.
Worce Chemical Co.,
Boston, Mass.