

HASKELL IS NOT THE ONLY BURDEN

Bryan Handicapped by Kerr's Corporation Connections.

GUFFEY MEN NOW LAUGHING

With the Oklahoma Steam Roller Mechanist in Disrepute and the New National Committeeman From This State Uncovered, the Pittsburg Colonel Seems to Have Had His Revenge.

[Special Correspondence.]

New York, Oct. 6.

Pennsylvanians, both Republicans and Democrats, will be interested in disclosures made by a correspondent of the New York Sun regarding the corporation connections of Bryan's intimate friend, James Kerr, of Clearfield, Pa., whom he catapulted into the Democratic national committee at Denver after the Haskell steam roller, at Bryan's direction, had crushed out Colonel James M. Guffey, who had not only subscribed many thousands of dollars to Bryan's campaign funds, but also furnished free of cost the stained glass windows which adorn the Bryan household at Lincoln.

Haskell, owing to the exposure of his Standard Oil connections, has had to retire from the treasurership of the Democratic national committee. But Kerr still holds on.

Kerr and Corporations.

Here is what a New York Sun correspondent has just written about Mr. Kerr:

"To the accompaniment of the blare of trumpets and the waving of many flags, Colonel James M. Guffey, of Pennsylvania, was convicted at Denver of the unpardonable sin of being a corporation man, and the spotless James Kerr was installed in his place as Democratic national committeeman from the Keystone state. Never mind the fact that Colonel Guffey was the selection by a large majority of the properly constituted delegation of Democrats of his state. The state is hopelessly for Taft anyway, and therefore personal animosities must be gratified while the ancient bluff of 'peepul' is carried out.

"The Peerless Leader therefore smiled expansively and the faithful cohorts chortled for joy when the wicked Mr. Guffey was exiled and that well-known corporation hater, 'free from spot or blemish or any such thing,' was presented faultless before the representatives of the downtrodden masses!

"But what is this we find? Upon taking up the Directory of Directors for the year 1907-08—a satanic roll of malefactors, appropriately bound in red—we discover on page 347 the following entry:

A Pratty Good List.

- "Kerr, James, president and director Beech Creek Coal & Coke company, 17 Battery place. "American Union Telephone company, Harrisburg, Pa., director. "Automatic Coaling & Weighing Barge company, of Delaware, president and director. "Beech Creek Railroad company, director. "Chest Creek Railroad company, director. "Clearfield Manufacturing company, president and director. "Clearfield Trust company, director. "Commonwealth Coal & Coke company, president and director. "Farmers' bank, of Indiana, Pa., director. "First National bank, Patton, Pa., director. "Hooverhurst & Southwestern railroad, president and director. "Iroquois China company, president and director. "National Corporation Securities company, president and director. "New York Weighing Barge & Coaling company, president and director. "North River Coal & Wharf company, president and director. "O'Gara Coal company, director. "Pennsylvania, Beech Creek & Eastern Coal company, president and director. "Pennsylvania Coal & Coke company, director. "Pennsylvania Construction & Investment company, president and director. "Philadelphia Record, director. "Potts Run Land company, president and director."

Looking Backward.

"As the late Hon. Henry Clay Barnabee was wont feelingly to remark: 'Whether fond or chattered!'

"Can this exalted apostle of civic righteousness be the same James Kerr who for years has shared with that other disinterested Democrat and one-time candidate for governor of New York, the Hon. John B. Stanchfield, the distinction—respectable but remunerative—of regarding the interests of the New York Central in the regions which lie between Geneva on the north and Williamsport on the south? Can this same Mr. Kerr be the immaculate defender of the 'peepul's' rights who in the organization of the New York Central's coal corporation, the 'Beech Creek Coal & Coke company,' sat in his office and 'created wealth' by signing up an artistic collection of common stock certificates which were not heavily weighed down by mere physical assets as equity therefor?"

"Alas! Alas! How are the mighty fallen and the weapons of war perished! IT IS TO LAUGH!"

Taft to Farmers.

Pennsylvania farmers will be interested in the speeches being made by Judge Taft in the west, especially his references to the beneficial results of the enforcement of the Republican policy of a protective tariff.

At Dodge City a sign had been placed on a grain elevator which read: "Wheat, 1908, 92 cents, Republican rule; wheat, 55 cents, Democratic rule."

Taking notice of the sign, Mr. Taft said to his large audience:

"I have statistics a little more complete than that. The average price of corn in Kansas in '96, after four years of Democratic rule, was 18 cents per bushel. Now it is more than 44 cents per bushel. This Republican price of 44 cents for corn in Kansas gave the farmers of Kansas for their corn crop of 1907 more than \$40,000,000 in excess of what they would have received if they had sold at the Democratic price of 18 cents.

"With respect to wheat, in which I think this community is rather more interested than corn, the average price of wheat in Kansas for the four Democratic years was 49 cents per bushel. At present it is over 92 cents per bushel, and if your present wheat crop had been sold at Democratic prices it would have left you \$21,000,000 less than you have today.

"For oats the Democratic price was 16 cents; for barley, 22 cents, and for potatoes, 27 cents, and for hay, \$2.70 a ton. The Republican prices gave to the farmers of Kansas for the crop of oats, barley, potatoes and hay in 1907, over \$18,000,000 in excess of what they would have received if they had sold those crops at the Democratic prices which prevailed all over Kansas in 1896, after the Democrats had run the government for four years.

Tariff Helped Farmer.

"You have increased the value of your horses over what you had in 1896 from about \$16,000,000 to \$96,000,000.

"The same is true of other stock. "Of course the argument is that this was not due to Democratic rule, but as a matter of fact, in Harrison's administration you had no such prices. You had them in Cleveland's administration, after the Gorman-Wilson tariff bill, and just as soon as the Republicans came in again and passed the Dingley bill, the prices began to rise, you had a good market and you have been prosperous ever since.

"I ask in heaven's name how sensible people can take the power out of the hands of the party that has made such prosperity possible and put it in the hands of a party whose record is what I have given."

Pennsylvania farmers are keenly interested in this tariff agitation. The tobacco growers of Lancaster county all appreciate the fact that without the protection which two representatives in the United States senate give them in that body and a large majority of Republican representatives in the house command, they would be seriously handicapped.

The iron, coal, manufacturing and other important interests of the Keystone state would be similarly affected by any serious disturbance of present tariff conditions.

All admit that there must be tariff revision, but Pennsylvanians demand that this service shall be done by Republican protectionists—not Democratic free traders.

The Dumdundum Bullet.

The dumdundum bullet is named after the place, near Calcutta, where it was first made.

Saccharin.

One pound of pure saccharin has the sweetness of a quarter of ton of sugar.

Carborundum.

Carborundum, a wonderful product of the electric furnace, goes in as sand, coke, sawdust and salt and comes out in clusters of beautiful crystals. Ground into powder, these will polish and sharpen every kind of steel tool and even polish diamonds.

Illiterate Roumania.

Out of Roumania's 6,000,000 inhabitants only one in three can read and write.

USE OF AEROPLANES IN WAR.

Could Drop Shell From Them Into Ship Funnel, Says Orville Wright.

The chance remark of a sergeant of artillery at Fort Myer during the recent aeroplane flights of Orville Wright, the famous aeronaut, was the basis for a discussion of one of the most important features of the government's interest in aerial craft for purposes of war. The discussion took place at a dinner tendered to Mr. Wright by naval officers. Said the sergeant, "Aeroplane aren't any good to launch a shell from because you can't get the centrifugal force that is necessary to hit an object."

The idea which the noncommissioned officer intended to convey was that the whirling motion given a shell by the modern steel bore guns could not be accomplished in dropping an explosive shell from an airplane.

The main facts brought out in the discussion of the aeroplane as an instrument of war were that a machine such as that of the Wright brothers would be practically invulnerable as a target for the enemy's guns, that with a little target practice an explosive could be dropped on a war vessel with damaging results and that the aerial war craft could be launched from the deck of a battleship.

Mr. Wright said that he had made experiments with a swinging weight to see how closely he could hit objects over which he was flying.

"I found that after a little practice it became comparatively easy to put the weight just where I wanted to," said Mr. Wright. "One allowance which must be made is the effect of a wind striking the course of the airship at right angles."

"On your present machine how much weight could be added in the shape of a gun?" Mr. Wright was asked by Lieutenant Sweet, the naval officer detailed to observe the Fort Myer aeronautical tests.

"One hundred and fifty pounds," Mr. Wright replied.

The merits of launching an explosive from a gun were then discussed. Mr. Wright said there would not be sufficient "kick" to cause the aeroplane to diverge from its course. A shell could be dropped into the funnel of a warship, causing terrible damage to the machinery and completing its work of destruction by bursting the boilers.

SIRES AND SONS.

John J. Hayes, Marathon winner, is now on the vaudeville stage at a salary of \$250 a week.

Esme William Howard, counselor of the British embassy at Washington, has been transferred from Washington to Vienna, where he will act in the same position.

Young Marshall Field has shown marked talent for oratory in his last term at Eton college. He says, however, that if he were not an American he should join the British army.

Forty years ago the St. Albans (Vt.) Campaign Glee club was organized. Of the nine members in the organization at that time, only one, Dr. John Sheerer, survives. Dr. Sheerer has sung in every campaign since '68.

Dr. Edward F. Gleason, champion trap shooter of America and a former gold mine president, has filed in the United States district court in New York an application in bankruptcy, giving his liabilities as \$77,700 and his assets as \$9,185.

W. L. Gilles of Ortonville, Mich., a veteran of the civil war, declares his whiskers are fully eight feet long. He has not been shaved. It is said, for twenty years and seldom even trims his hirsute appendage. As a rule, he wears his lengthy beard furled up under his chin.

Victor Wattenyne, a coal mine expert and chairman of the Belgian bureau of mines, is in this country. He comes here as the guest of the government and will inspect all the large and unsafe coal mines of the United States and suggest means of decreasing the mortality of the miners.

The Writers.

Bernard Shaw is a devotee of the motor cycle.

Tolstoy speaks a little of many languages and four or five, including English, French, German and Hebrew, quite well, in addition to which he is an able Greek scholar.

To the many honors already accorded Dr. S. Weir Mitchell of Philadelphia, neurologist, poet, essayist and novelist, has just been added that of a foreign fellowship in the Royal Society of England. The election is one of the choicest distinctions to which a scientist can aspire.

Miss Selma Lagerlof, besides being the most popular writer in Sweden, has just received an honorary degree from the University of Upsala. She is the first woman in Sweden to receive this distinction, and it is said to be only a matter of time when she will get the Nobel prize.

DAMES AND DAUGHTERS.

Mme. Melba's music teacher in Melbourne, Australia, was Mme. Kellermann, the mother of the famous Annette, the great swimmer.

Mrs. Augustina Rylands, who died recently leaving an estate of some \$17,500,000, is supposed to have been the richest woman in England.

Miss Elizabeth K. Jackson has been claim clerk for the Mobile, Jackson and Kansas City railroad in Mobile, Ala., for the past two years. There is but one other woman in the state holding such a position.

Miss Charlotte Warren of Newport has been awarded the title as the most daring huntswoman at the meets of the Monmouth County hounds, of which Peter Collier is master. Miss Warren takes any old wall or fence the hounds rush over or under, and Newport has never seen her equal as a daring rider.

Miss Isabelle Hagner, private secretary to Mrs. Roosevelt, is the human "who's who" of Washington. To be on the good books of Miss Hagner is social preferment enough in itself. Politicians, diplomats and strugglers for recognition bow before this southern girl who wields so potent an influence on social destinies. Hostesses clamor to have Miss Hagner assist them at their teas.

Law Points.

The right to move a building along a public street upon which an electric railway has been lawfully constructed, to the serious interference with the operation of the cars and the wires by which they are operated, is denied.

Failure to read an instrument before signing it is held not to bar relief therefrom on an equity on the ground of negligence or estoppel when the circumstances attending the transaction were such as to lead the party to believe he was signing a paper of an entirely different character.

The provision in a railway ticket that in cases of dispute between passenger and conductor the passenger shall pay the rate which the conductor demands, get a receipt from him and report to the general office, where the same will receive prompt attention, is held to be void for unreasonableness.

Household Hints.

A wet broom wears a carpet less than a dry one.

Scold wooden kitchen utensils frequently and always dry all tinware thoroughly after use.

Varnished wood should be rubbed with a chamois leather wrung out of cold water, then polished with a soft duster.

A satisfactory floor covering, particularly for children's rooms, is a plain cork carpet, with a few washable rugs in tints to match the walls and draperies.

To clean windows try this method: Take two or three pieces of lump starch, dissolve them in a quart of water and with this wash the windows. Let the glass dry, then polish with a dry cloth.

Things Theatrical.

Frances Starr is to have a new play this season.

Hardley Manners has written a new play called "Birth."

Adelaide Manola, who is the leading lady in "All For a Girl," is the wife of the author, Rupert Hughes.

Adeline Genec, the dancer, has caused a denial of the story published in Denmark that she is to be married.

Science Siftings.

A man breathes about eighteen pints of air a minute, or upward of six hogsheads a day.

A wireless message has been read at a distance of 2,900 miles. This is said to break the record.

Coral reefs grow very slowly. Helliprin, the German scientist, says at the rate of one foot in 100,000 years.

The Whale.

The bone frame of the average whale weighs about forty-five tons.

Stale Rolls.

Rolls may be freshened, even when very stale, by dipping each one quickly in ice water and heating in the oven until crisp. If eaten while hot, they resemble zwieback.

Flax Cloth.

Flax cloth was woven in Belgium in the time of Caesar.

China's Canals.

The canals of China extend all through its valleys and are more numerous than the roads in our most populous states, their construction in some cases, especially in Ningpo, dating back to 400 years B. C.

Steel Ships.

Steel ships are more easily penetrated by rams, rocks, etc., than the old wooden bottoms.

A Tale About Tails.

Societies for the prevention of cruelty to animals, whose local good work is mentioned elsewhere in our columns, are seriously contemplating a crusade against the docking of horses' tails, and this naturally suggests the subject of tails generally, with which the Creator seems to have regarded it as essential to supply all living creatures.

Why is a tail? Man is wont to ridicule the caudal appendage and minimize its uses, probably because he shed his away back in the pithecooid stage. The end of things seems to him futile and undignified. Yet the tail continues to be the most important member among animals, and the world could hardly wag without it. Arms and legs are a modern invention compared with the sinuous extension that wagged and waved and acted as a propeller to the early forms of life millions of years ago. All sentiments and emotion were expressed by the tail, curved or erect or gently moved from side to side, constituting a sign language quite sufficient for the ichthyosaurus and other brainy denizens of the deep.

From the curator of the New York Zoological Park, we get some interesting information on this subject. When you see a dog lie down and curl his tail forward you have a hint of the primitive use of this member. The animal, in a wild state, when the weather was cold, was accustomed to use his thick, hairy tail as a rug around his body, and particularly as a shelter for his nose. While snugly sheltered he could breathe and smell an enemy through the porous tip. The dog expresses all kinds of affection by wagging, and grief by drooping his tail. A pointer has learned in forty generations an artificial self-control that causes him to stiffen his body and tail when he scents the game. When a dog puts his tail between his legs it is a reminiscence of an ancestral precaution against a pursuing enemy who might bite the trailing member.

The cat tribe does not wag, but uses its tail to get rid of a surplus of nervous energy when engaged in the hunt. The kitten, stalking a bird, or a lion after an ox, curls and uncurls the tip of its tail. This is like a man nervously tapping his foot or fingers at moments of stress and excitement. The jaguar walking on a slender bough and the house cat going to a rendezvous on top of a back yard fence, employ their tails to keep their balance, the same as a tight rope walker sways his pole. Sheep seem to have no use for tails, yet the breed found in Asia Minor and Tartary with a 50-pound tail make the appendage serve as a storehouse for fat. These enormous extensions are fastened on two sticks, which drag on the ground or are carried on two small wheels.

An important function of tails is to whisk away flies and other insects that attack animals unprotected by long hair or thick hides. Two horses or cows standing beside each other, head to tail, and joining forces to switch off flies, illustrate an ingenious application of the proverb, that two tails are better than one. The wild horse did not have much tail, because his thick and shaggy coat shielded him from insects.

Most aquatic animals use their tail rather than the limbs to swim with. The aligator paddles along slowly with his webbed toes, but he folds his legs or lets them drift when he wants to go at full speed, by undulating his tail. Seals fold their hind flippers together and use them tail fashion, while penguins swim with their wings and steer with their tails. Whales used to live on dry land and crawl about on four feet. When they took to the water they found it convenient to develop tails with a vertical instead of a horizontal sweep. This helped them to shoot up quickly from the ocean depths to get air. The aligator's tail is so powerful that it can knock over and injure a half dozen men trying to hold it. The Mexican iguana has a happy faculty of letting an enemy keep the end of his tail, while he escapes into his burrow, and nature soon makes up with a new growth for the appendage he has lost. The porcupine vibrates his quilled tail as a formidable weapon.

A fossil discovered in Bavaria shows how the lizard's tail evolved into the feathery tuft of a bird. The link between reptile and bird had twenty large feathers on each side of its leathery tail, which served chiefly as a rudder in short, leaping flights. Mole feathers, set closely together, came in response to need, and finally the power to open and shut a fanlike tail of feathers. A curiosity is the paradise widow finch of Africa, which has a body four inches long and a tail a foot in length. After a heavy rain or dew the bird can't fly until the sun has dried its feathers, which puts it at the mercy of its enemies. The beaver uses its flat, broad tail as a mason's trowel; the great ant-eater spends

no money for umbrellas while it can arch its large hairy tail over its back, and the kangaroo is saved the expense of chairs by sitting on its well-muscled tail. The woodpecker employs its stiff tail feathers as a prop when climbing trees. The monkey's tail is well known for its grace and usefulness.

M. LEE BRAMAN, Republican Candidate For Sheriff.



Mr. Braman is a Wayne county man, born and bred. He comes from the farming and lumbering element that has been the leading force in the development of the county from the original forests, and possesses in a large measure the sterling qualities that characterize the hardy, intelligent yeomanry of Wayne. He was born in Manchester, June 20, 1878, and from boyhood bore his part in the labors of the farm and lumber woods that was the accustomed duty of the farmer's boy. He attended the common schools of the district, and later took a course at the Birghamton Business College, from which he graduated with high standing. He has for several years been a stock dealer, and, with a superior practical knowledge of the subject, has made a specialty of introducing some of the best breeds of western horses, and thereby contributed materially toward improving the standard of horse-flesh in Wayne county. In September, 1907, he removed to Honesdale, and opened a livery stable and horse dealers' exchange at the large barn of the Allen House. His business transactions are marked by straightforward dealing and his open, genial manner makes a highly favorable impression on all who meet him, either in business or socially. At the age of twenty-one he became a member of Adelphi Lodge, I. O. O. F. at Long Eddy, and on his removal here he affiliated with Freedom Lodge, of Honesdale. Mr. Braman is a man of integrity, strength of character, and intelligence; is courteous and kindly toward all; and has a business education and experience that admirably qualify him for the office of Sheriff. The man who votes for him will never have cause to regret it.

Indian Orchard.

Oct. 5th.—Several from this place attended the fair at Honesdale, last week, and all pronounce it to be a success.

The Grangers at this place have a supper in their hall on Wednesday evening the 14th inst., proceeds of which are to pay for paint used for painting the hall. The public is invited to attend.

Mrs. Wilder of Honesdale was a pleasant caller at Mrs. Charles Wagner's on Sunday last.

Mr. and Mrs. Mumford of Honesdale took a pleasant drive through this place on Sunday last.

Mrs. John Ham of Scranton, who has been visiting her family at this place, returned to her home on Thursday last.

We notice in a Citizen of recent date that we need to have 20th century school directors in order to get reports properly and promptly attended to. That is the kind of directors that Berlin has. Their reports were made to the State Department at an early date and in a short time the treasurer received a check for \$1,906.50.

O. W. Treverton will soon be in Michigan, where he has secured employment in a sugar factory.

Dr. Lidstone of Honesdale was a caller at Mrs. Hall's on Friday last.

John Reining, Jr., while working in the woods on Friday last cut himself quite badly. Dr. Ely of Honesdale was called.

Charles Bayly has gone to Archbald where he has secured employment as a carpenter.

At any time when your stomach is not in good condition, you should take Kodol, because Kodol digests all the food you eat, and it supplies health and strength for the stomach in that way. You take Kodol just for a little while when you have slight attacks of indigestion and you take it just a little longer in order to get relief from severe attacks of indigestion or Nervous Dyspepsia. Try Kodol today. Sold by PEEL, The Druggist.

A visit to MENNER & Co.'s Cloak and Suit department will convince buyers of the style and cloth qualities of their season's suits. 22c