

"ELECTRIC SLEEP" TO REPLACE ETHER

Surgery, Long Hampered, Is Promised Wide Scope by Novel Discovery

NO BAD EFFECT ON THE HEART

Proof That Electricity is Far Superior as an Anaesthetic to Any Drug Now Used to Produce Analgesia—May Resuscitate the Electrocuted.

Philadelphia.—Years of investigation by noted surgeons for a perfect anaesthetic which would have no detrimental effect on the heart or other vital organs of the patient have apparently been rewarded. Electricity has come to the relief of the surgeon, and investigation going on here and abroad, just made public, shows that electricity is far superior to any of the drugs now used to produce analgesia.

This discovery, if confirmed by future investigations, as is confidently expected, will mean a revolution of modern methods of surgery. Persons suffering from diseases that call for operations, but who cannot get relief through danger of death if put under ether or chloroform, can be cured, for electricity, when used as an anaesthetic, has no bad effect on the heart.

It produces a state of insensibility, by acting on the nerve centers of the brain, that is called "electric sleep." The sleep is not fatal, and when the electric current is opened the influence is immediately lost and the patient becomes conscious without feeling any of the after effects common with drug anaesthetics.

Not only has electricity been found of service in surgical cases, but, according to preliminary communications recently submitted to medical journals by leading physicians, can be used for resuscitating electrocuted animals.

The investigators are confident that if this idea is developed it will only be a short time before it will be possible to resuscitate human beings who have been electrocuted.

To Stephane Leduc of Naples the medical profession is indebted for the comprehensive study of "electric sleep." He has conducted numerous experiments on animals, and other investigators are following in his footsteps.

In this country the chief investigator in this field has been a woman doctor of New York City, Dr. Louise G. Robinovitch. Dr. Robinovitch has performed some of the most delicate operations known to surgery with electricity as her anaesthetic, and has been very successful. All her operations have been on animals, the work being still too much in the experimental stage to be used freely on human beings.

Some of the operations she has successfully performed are trepanning within exposure of the brain, exposure of the large arteries of the neck and operations calling for abdominal sections. She has found that electricity can be used in operations that are either local or internal, and with equal success.

In some cases when it is used locally the patient is awake and can see the operation, as when stovaine is used, without experiencing any pain.

WARMER REGION HIGHER UP.

Weather Experts Find It 9,500 Feet Above the Earth.

Washington, D. C.—"If you would keep warm during a cold wave, jump into an airship, aeroplane or other aerial craft, and soar to some dizzy height several thousand feet above the earth's surface."

This advice, bereft of all extravagance, is handed out officially by the government's weather experts for those citizens who would suffer less the rigors of a frigid spell.

"Inversion of temperature" is the reason, weather men say. The severity of the cold wave, they declare, is confined to the earth's surface. The higher the altitude the more shallow is the cold wave, and the less severe are its effects. For example, it is stated that Mount Weather meteorological kites at a height of 9,500 feet register a temperature about 45 degrees higher than at the earth's surface.

TWENTY SQUARE MILES OF SODA

Strange Characteristics of Lake Magadi in Depths of an African Valley.

London.—Engineer Shelford, who has been surveying the proposed railroad which will join the Uganda Railway in Africa with Lake Magadi, describes the remarkable features of the lake.

It lies at the bottom of a valley 3,000 feet deep and looks at a distance like an ordinary sheet of water, but the water is only a few inches deep above a hard surface like pink marble. This is actually an immense deposit of soda covering twenty square miles. It is of considerable depth.

Kills a Bobtailed Wildcat.

Plainfield, Conn.—A. H. Tillinghast, of South Killingly, shot a bobtailed wildcat weighing twenty-three pounds. It put up a bitter fight after being shot. The citizens had been terrorized for several weeks by its screechings. That night the mate of the dead animal prowled around the place, and a party is out after it.

HOTELS DEPRECATE SUICIDE

Request Those Contemplating Suicide to Commit It Somewhere Else and Not MESS UP THINGS.

Berlin, Germany.—The alarming spread of the mania for suicide in Germany has finally resulted in evoking a remarkable protest from the hotel keepers of the country. A committee representing the prominent Association of Hotel Owners has issued a public statement addressed to persons contemplating suicide, urging them to refrain from carrying out their self-murderous designs while enjoying the hospitality of hotels and lodging houses.

The statement sets forth that the practice inflicts an annoyance and expense on the proprietors, is disturbing to the peace and comfort of other guests, and often attracts an unpleasant notoriety from which the hotel suffers. The committee closes by pointing out that there are a large number of places where a suicide can be conducted in more fitting circumstances and with less inconvenience to disinterested parties.

The official statistics regarding the prevalence of suicide indicate that the hotel keepers' protest is not without justification. The matter has become the subject of special study by alienists and psychologists, who are endeavoring to find the scientific reason for the evident growth of this morbid tendency in national life.

Special reason for concern is found in the large number of suicides among school children. On the average there are fifty-two cases of child suicide in Prussia a year, or one a week. The mania is chiefly prevalent among children of the male sex, 85 per cent. of the cases being furnished by boys.

RADCLIFFE'S HEAD TELLS "HOW TO COURT A CO-ED."

Boston.—Le Baron R. Briggs, president of Radcliffe, the famous woman's college connected with Harvard, has answered the question, "How to Court a Co-ed," which baffled the deans of fourteen Western State universities.

Professor Briggs condemns the old-fashioned idea that when a girl enters college she should eliminate social functions and devote her time exclusively to study.

"Every college girl," he said, "should have her company and enjoy collegiate social life. I think she should be allowed to receive gentlemen callers under certain conditions. Such callers, however, should not be entertained to such an extent that in order to accomplish her work the girl has to remain up until midnight studying."

"No young man, if he is of the proper sort will stay too late."

"The idea of having a chaperon in the room when a young man is calling on a young woman is something I never knew existed, but it may be the case in certain large universities. I think a chaperon should be in the house when a young woman receives a gentleman caller, but as to her being in the very room, well—" and Dean Briggs smiled.

VETERAN SNEEZES OUT SHOT.

Had Been Fired Into Him When Charging at Antietam.

Wilkes-Barre, Pa.—Francis Roger, a civil war veteran, after carrying three buckshot in his head for forty-seven years, ejected them from his nose in a fit of violent sneezing.

He was shot in the head at Antietam with buckshot during a charge upon the Confederate lines and severely wounded. He recovered, although the surgeons did not extract the pellets.

The leaden missiles have been in the front portion of his head since and have often caused terrific headaches, but physicians did not like to probe for them because they lay so close to the optic nerve. They have gradually been working themselves about, but Rogers had no idea they were to come out until they appeared.

HAIR BALL IN HER STOMACH.

It Served There as a Sort of Pin and Needle Cushion.

Ogdensburg, N. Y.—Surgeons operating on a woman patient at the St. Lawrence State Hospital for the insane here, took from her stomach a ball of hair weighing 3 1/4 pounds. It had to be cut into three pieces to be taken out. Many pins and needles were found imbedded in the mass.

The doctors thought the woman had a tumor. It is supposed she was in the habit of pulling hair from the mattress of her bed and swallowing it.

TO LIMIT AIRSHIPS IN WAR.

Proposed to Prohibit Dropping Explosives from Balloons or Aeroplanes.

St. Petersburg.—The International Bureau of Peace at Brussels has addressed to the governments of all countries a proposition to readopt and extend to dirigibles and aeroplanes the provision of the first Hague Peace Conference, forbidding the dropping of explosives from aerostate during war.

This clause expired by limitation after five years.

A Sketch of George Washington

To the grand old "mother of presidents" belongs the honor of being the birthplace of the great deliverer of his country. George Washington was born in Westmoreland county, Virginia, in 1732. When George was quite young his mother was left a widow and most of his education was obtained from her. Many anecdotes are told of his boyhood, the favorite ones being about the cherry tree and the coat, but whether true or not, it is certain that he was always leader in boyish sports and games. George entertained a great love for his mother, and when he was about fourteen he



desired to enter the navy, but her tears dissuaded him from his purpose. Therefore, to Mrs. Washington we owe a great debt, as perhaps if her son had obtained his wish he would never have become the great leader and idol of his people that he afterwards was. Mt. Vernon, the family plantation was named after Admiral Vernon, under whom Washington's brother, Lawrence, had served in the navy.

Washington owed much of his success in the French and Revolutionary wars to the hardy life of a survivor in the wilderness. He was an officer in the American forces during the war with France and distinguished himself by his wisdom and bravery. When General Braddock marched against the enemy at Fort Duquesne and was ambuscaded by them, Washington after the main part of the army had been killed, saved the remaining by his prompt and prudent actions, so the people only discovered by degrees what a great man he was. Nevertheless they had complete confidence in him, and during the revolutionary war, through all of his success and defeats, there was never a popular demand for his removal. Every man's arguing was something like this: "If Washington cannot succeed, no one else can."

There was, indeed, a cabal formed, with Conway as its leader to deprive him of his command, but this was only the action of a few jealous individuals. There has never been in the history of the world a successful man, however, noble his character, who has escaped the slander of jealous tongues, and Washington came in for his full share. A few years before his death his principles were attacked by some of his political opponents, who called him mercenary. Washington was deeply grieved by the ungrateful conduct, but he was consoled by the love of the people, who never swerved in their loyalty to him. When this hero had effected the liberation of the colonies, he quietly returned to Mt. Vernon without accepting any compensation for his services, and lived as a private citizen. The gratitude of the nation, however, would not allow him to remain long in obscurity, and he was called forth to be the chief executive of his country. Washington was a man who could adapt himself to circumstances, and he made as wise and as competent a president as he had a general. At the end of his first term he was unanimously elected again, but after having served the second term he modestly refused a third nomination.

One of the instances of his great prudence during his presidency was his refusal to involve the country in war with England by taking the part of France. Although this action was condemned at the time by some, it is now seen to be the wisest course he could have pursued, as to have plunged the country into war when it had not quite recovered from the effects of the revolution would have been ruinous to it. Washington departed this life in 1799. Profound sorrow was expressed everywhere, and the thousands who had loved him in his lifetime followed his corpse to the tomb.

Diplomacy.



Martha—Am I the first woman you ever loved, George? George (aside): "The cherry-tree incident wasn't a marker to this!"—Don't ask me, my love, such a foolish question.

LIFE IN THE WEST WIND

Prof. Moore Discovers the Secret of the "Indomitable American can Spirit."

Washington, D. C.—I of Willis L. Moore, Chief of the Weather Bureau, in an interview said to a correspondent:

"It is well known to meteorologists that easterly winds either hug closely to the earth or have an upward component of motion. They, therefore, gather the humidity, dust, disease and other bacteria, and as a rule they are warm and humid. All of these conditions make them foul winds, and render susceptible to the germs which the winds themselves carry and disseminate.

"The converse is true of the north-west winds. They come from above, with a downward component of motion that bears a definite relation to the velocity. They come from the region where the air is dry, pure and highly electrified and where ozone exists in comparatively large quantities. The cool, pure air of the north-west wind is therefore an invigorating air. It stimulates man and all other animal life. It brings physical energy and mental buoyancy in its mighty breath.

"I have not the data before me, but I am morally certain that if the mortality statistics of the various hospitals were studied it would be found that more people die under the influence of the east than of the west winds.

"As the greater number of the storms of the northern hemisphere originate on the American continent, we have a greater atmospheric activity and the north-west winds a greater force.

"This may have a marked effect as one of the important environments that have to do with the character of the race that is now coming to be known as 'American.' He has fertility of thought and energy of body. May it not be that the climate has much to do with the developing of the indomitable spirit that is now reaching out for the mastery of the earth?"

DON'T MOPE OR WHINE.

"Physical Exercise a Factor to Happiness," Declares Miss Bush.

Boston, Mass.—Miss Theoda Bush, who astonished both men and women athletic experts throughout the country by scoring 69 1-2 out of a possible 70 points in the mid-winter meet of the Radcliffe College girls, explains her success as follows:

"In winning 69 1-2 points out of a 70 total there is really nothing unusual. Any girl who takes to athletics and devotes herself to them in the true spirit can succeed in just such an achievement. It is all in your enthusiasm, and application.

"I have never been interested in the so-called fashionable, and ultra-fashionable doings, which concern so many women. The day of moping, of sitting still and whining for things, of believing that some chosen man will bring us the things which we desire, including health, are long past.

"I believe that every woman should join some sort of a club, in which physical exercise is a factor. Many women will be shocked at the thought of running, and the more strenuous of indoor sports, but that in reality is a great feminine mistake.

"We must have good health, strength and character of minds if we are to gain happiness.

"To-day there are still too many college girls who neglect the athletic side of the life, with the result that when they have graduated into the stress of life's work they find that they have not a sufficient physical foundation of strength to withstand the work-day strain."

Delirium for Work, Not Money the Mania.

"The mass of the American people have engineered a mania for work, crowding out all other ideas and tending to exploitation of all sorts, unscrupulous waste of forests, of man's energy and lastly exploitation of the child. It is not the desire for wealth which animates them, but a delirium for work," declared Dr. Felix Adler, chairman of the National Child Labor Committee, in his address at the sixth annual conference on child labor.

METEOR WEIGHED MANY TONS.

Impact with Earth Causes Vibrations Like an Earthquake.

Grand Forks, N. D.—A meteor, measuring sixty-five inches in diameter and weighing many tons, buried itself six feet in the earth near Carrington.

For a full minute before it struck the meteor illuminated the entire surrounding country, and its impact with the earth produced vibrations like those from an earthquake. The meteor remained hot for twenty-four hours after it struck the earth. It now has the appearance of a dull red ore.

Buried Miner Lived on Bark.

Negaunee, Mich.—Buried 600 feet beneath the earth's surface for seven days, Frank Consello, a miner, said: "I had given up all hope when I heard the sound of picks and shovels not far away. I knew now I would be rescued alive. There was plenty of water, but no food, and I was forced to chew the bark from timbers."

Work of Earthquake. Street car lines leading out of San Francisco demonstrated the effects of the recent earthquake in a peculiar way. Photographs of the line show the track apparently undisturbed except in spots the rails are twisted or buckled longitudinally. It was as if each rail had been pushed together toward the middle from the end with the result that the steel rails bent as if they had been more wire in the hands of a man. The buckling on this line occurred in spots over a distance of three miles.

Legend of a Leather Bag.

At Lullingsbone Castle, the Kentish residence of Sir William and Lady Emily Tart-Dyke, is preserved a leather bag of coins. The tradition is that whenever the heir is married he and his bride must place a coin in the bag. The legend further enjoins that this matrimonial offering bag must never be counted or some dire misfortune will overtake the newly wed couple.

Flight of Birds.

Eagles have been noticed flying at a height of 6,000 feet, and storks and buzzards at 2,000 feet. A lark will rise to the same height, and so will crows. As a rule, however, birds do not fly at a greater height than 1,000 feet.—Exchange.

Japanese Boom in Bricks.

The price of bricks has risen 20 per cent. in Japan, owing to orders received at the principal brick factories from San Francisco.

MARTIN CAUFIELD Designer and Manufacturer of ARTISTIC MEMORIALS Office and Works 1036 MAIN ST. HONSDALE, PA.

For New Late Novelties

JEWELRY SILVERWARE WATCHES Try SPENCER, The Jeweler "Guaranteed articles only sold."

D. & H. CO. TIME TABLE---HONSDALE BRANCH

Table with columns for A.M., P.M., STATIONS, and times for various routes including Albany, Binghamton, Philadelphia, Wilkes-Barre, and Scranton.

The Era of New Mixed Paints!

This year opens with a deluge of new mixed paints. A condition brought about by our enterprising dealers to get some kind of a mixed paint that would supplant CHILTON'S MIXED PAINTS. Their compounds, being new and heavily advertised may find a sale with the unwary.

THE ONLY PLACE IN HONSDALE AUTHORIZED TO HANDLE CHILTON'S MIXED PAINTS

Is JADWIN'S PHARMACY.

There are reasons for the pre-eminence of CHILTON PAINTS 1st—No one can mix a better mixed paint. 2d—The painters declare that it works easily and has wonderful covering qualities. 3d—Chilton stands back of it, and will agree to repaint, at his own expense, every surface painted with Chilton Paint that proves defective. 4th—Those who have used it are perfectly satisfied with it, and recommend its use to others.

TWENTIETH ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE WAYNE CO. FARMERS' MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF WAYNE COUNTY, PA.

Net amount insurance in force Dec. 31, 1899 \$3,354,000 00 Amount of premium notes in force Dec. 31, 1899 154,163 00

RECEIPTS

Cash in bank Jan. 1, 1899 \$4,983 16 Recd on assessments on premium notes 9,295 87 Recd on applications 478 67 Borrowed money 2,458 33 Interest from Savings Bank 100 71 16,916 44

EXPENDITURES

Paid for the following losses: Clark DuMont, house and contents burned \$400 00 Arthur Akers, house damaged by fire 6 00 J. W. Whitmore, house damaged by fire 3 00 Mrs. E. Tyler, house, clothing, and furniture, household furniture, and wearing apparel damaged, Christian Schuster, house and contents burned 643 00 Mrs. Alice Hanna, house and summer kitchen burned 900 00 A. H. Down, house damaged by fire 4 00 Mrs. L. B. Price 2 50 F. L. Hartford, basement barn burned 340 00 Theo. A. Brooks, house and barn burned 10 00 Chris. Eppley, Jr., barn, shed and contents burned 6 00 H. S. Whitmore, barn 3 00 W. H. McIntyre, house and contents burned 400 00 J. T. O'Neill, barn damaged by fire 7 22 Chas. and Edie Davis, house and contents burned 800 00 Alvie T. Brownson, house and contents burned 600 00 T. P. Ballou, barn, damaged, lightning J. J. Thomas, barn and contents burnt, lightning 10 00 R. A. Walker, house damaged by fire Allen Treslar, barn, outbuildings and contents burned 2,500 00 James F. McDonald, house and contents burned 700 00 Augustus Schuster, barn, shed and contents burned 550 00 Charles M. and Ursula Clauson barn and outhouses burned 700 00 Paul Prebor, house burned 300 00 Milo J. Marks, household goods etc., burned 36 50

Telephone 18 25 Stationery 7 50 Rent 78 00 Postage 128 83 Printing 41 50 Calendars 2 00 Incidentals 3 62 Salaries and commissions 1,514 05 Borrowed money and interest 2,500 00 Refund 4 56 Cash in treasurer's hands 5,444 49 16,918 14

ASSETS

Cash in treasury \$5,444 49 Cash in hands of agents 17 90 Assessments in course col 174 82 Safe 100 00 Premium notes in force 154,163 00 \$159,900 00

LIABILITIES

Liabilities 1,220 52 Assets in excess of liabilities \$158,679 48

H. C. JACKSON, President, Perry A. Clark, Secretary. 83

A. O. BLAKE, AUCTIONEER & CATTLE DEALER You will make money by having me. BETHANY, PA. BELL PHONE 2-U

NOTICE OF ADMINISTRATION, JAMES NEVILLE late of Sterling, Pa. All persons indebted to said estate are notified to make immediate payment to the undersigned; and those having claims against the said estate are notified to present them duly attested, for settlement. J. E. CROSS, Administrator. Sterling, Jan. 10, 1910.

M. LEE BRAMAN EVERYTHING IN LIVERY Buss for Every Train and Town Calls. Horses always for sale Boarding and Accomodations for Farmers Prompt and polite attention at all times. ALLEN HOUSE BARN