

JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN.

He is Sure to Retain His Seat in Parliament.



London, Nov. 29.—Joseph Chamberlain will be one of the first members of the new parliament. He has been again chosen by the Unionists, despite his ill health, to represent West Birmingham, and he will not be opposed. Mr. Chamberlain has represented this constituency since 1874.

The Unionists of Ulster are fiercely agitated over the renewed prominence of the home rule movement and are breathing threats of fire and slaughter. The Ulster Unionists council had a series of meetings at Belfast, at one of which it was agreed to draw up a declaration refusing to pay taxes or rates imposed by any Dublin parliament or to obey any decrees issued by such a parliament. The meeting appointed a committee to organize Ulster men into regiments. Fifty thousand dollars was subscribed to buy arms. The Orange men are in deadly earnest, and if the Liberals return to power to establish home rule Ulster will become an armed camp within a few weeks.

The Marquis of Londonderry at a meeting at Belfast declared that home rule meant the placing of the Protestant neck under the Roman Catholic heel, and he predicted that Ulster would never obey a home rule parliament.

MEXICAN REBELS TO DIE.

All Proved Guilty of Aiding Revolution Will Be Executed.

El Paso, Tex., Nov. 29.—A number of Insurrectionists have been taken prisoners in the vicinity of Parral and will be sent to Chihuahua for trial. It is stated that all who are proved guilty of bearing arms against the Mexican government will be executed summarily and that for this reason the government has officially recognized the outbreak as a revolution.

It is reported that Guadalupe y Calvo, a mining region, has fallen into the hands of the rebels.

The town of Cruces, closer to the Mormon colonies than Managua, which fell Wednesday, also has been taken. Returning correspondents report little if any loyalty in that region, as many sons and fathers of families were arrested there two years ago on charges of being revolutionists and are now serving in the Chihuahua penitentiary.

Girl Kidnaped by Mexican Found. Tampico, Mexico, Nov. 29.—Dr. Rolph of Pender, Neb., has arrived here, bringing with him his daughter, Miss Grace Rolph, who was kidnaped from a ranch near here several weeks ago by Segundo Selvero, a notorious bandit. The girl, who is seventeen years old, was found alone and deserted fifty miles from Tampico. She had been terribly mistreated by Selvero.

LUNATIC KEPT IN ICEHOUSE.

Meals Lowered to Him Through Window For Fear He'd Escape.

Goshen, N. Y., Nov. 29.—A remarkable story of how for two months Don Burrell, son-in-law of Brian G. Hughes, the practical joker, was held a prisoner in a building erected for an icehouse was revealed following the young man's removal to the state asylum at Middletown.

During the time he was kept a prisoner Burrell's meals were lowered to him through a window by a farmer and his wife, who lived on the place.

They told the police that they feared Burrell, whose mental condition is unbalanced, would escape if they opened the door. The young man was in a serious condition when his plight was discovered.

MISUSED OFFICIAL ROBES?

Orangemen Will Probe Wearing of Country's Trousers.

Ottawa, Nov. 29.—The eucharistic congress held in Montreal last summer is to be the subject of a bitter debate in the house of commons this week, when the questions asked by Ontario Orangemen relating to the speaker of the house of commons having worn his official robes while taking part in the congress will be discussed.

The uniform is paid for by parliament, and the speaker's gown last year cost the country \$75, his suit \$35 and his official trousers \$10. The Orangemen say this valuable government property was misused at the congress.

Thomas Hefferman Dies.

New York, Nov. 29.—Thomas Hefferman, a resident of Bayonne, N. J., and father of Mrs. Nellie Chase, wife of Hal Chase, manager of the New York American League Baseball club, died at his home in Bayonne at the age of fifty-six years.

Saturday Night Talks By Rev. F. E. DAVISON Rutland, Vt.

THE KING'S BEWILDERED DISCIPLE.

International Bible Lesson for Dec. 4, '10.—(Matt. 26:31-35, 69-75).

A great deal of sharp criticism has been directed at Simon Peter because of his denial of Christ on the morning of the Master's arrest. He has been charged with cowardice, vacillation, self-importance, rashness, blasphemy, hot temper, and a desire to protect himself at all hazards. Most people put Peter and Judas in the same category when they refer to the events that led to the arrest and crucifixion of Christ.

But let us not be too hard on the man who on that tragic morning certainly did deny his Lord. He cuts an unmanly figure, it is true, as he comes stealing furtively in to the judgment hall, but we must not forget that he did come there—the only one of the disciples who had any courage left—with the exception of John. It is to his credit also, let it not be overlooked, that he was the only man who had pluck enough to draw a sword and strike in his Master's defense. How he would have been smashed into that mob had he been permitted to do so! And here is where his bewilderment was greatly increased. The thing that puzzled Peter was that his lion-hearted Master should submit to be arrested like an ordinary being, when he knew him to be possessed of such marvelous power that with a look or a word he could have annihilated the riotous mob. Peter had any amount of physical courage. Just a few hours before he had called attention to the fact that the company had two swords, and when Christ said "It is enough" he took it for granted that he had the Master's consent to use the weapons if necessary. But when, in loyal allegiance, the disciple had struck out at the first head that showed itself, only to be sharply reproved for smiting, and the damage repaired on the spot, how could he help being bewildered by the apparent inconsistency.

Substituting Saltpeper for St. Peter. If Christ had organized an earthly kingdom Peter would have made a magnificent commander-in-chief of the army. His sword would have flashed in the thickest of the fight. If he could have dealt out saltpeper to the heads of Christ's enemies what a warrior he would have been. But here he was ready to defend the Master to the last drop of his blood, and was not permitted to lift a finger in his defense. Peter had not begun to learn the power of personal piety over brute force. The world has been a long time learning that the evangelism of gunboats and benevolent assimilation is not the Christ method. We can never substitute saltpeper for St. Peter.

Doctrine of Non-Resistance. We cannot wonder much at the bewildered disciple when we remember that we have not yet learned the Christ doctrine of "turning the other cheek." We are living yet in the age of muscular christianity. Pugilism still has a mighty attraction to the masses. Our motto to this day is "In time of peace prepare for war." Napoleon's boast that "God is on the side of the heaviest battalions," finds a response in the average mind. We all feel that if the Kingdom of God can be hastened a little by a war fleet trip around the world it is good policy to send them along and pay the bills. It is supposed to exert a good moral influence on the rest of the world, when a great Christian nation has an extended coast-line to defend, to let them all see that we have the dogs of war with which to defend them.

Peter felt just that way, and he was cut loose from his moorings utterly, when to his amazement he who had all power in heaven and on earth, said to him, "Put up thy sword into its sheath." Evidently Jesus had the motive that made Him superior to carnal methods, but Peter had not caught a glimpse of it then.

This was the state of mind of the great disciple when he followed the crowd afar off, drew near the court room where the farce of a trial was going on, crept in among the servants, his heart breaking with the shame, insult, and humiliation that had been heaped upon his Master, unwilling to permit Him to be taken out of his sight, hoping every moment for some manifestation of power that would have caused him to fly instantly to the side of his Lord. In such a state of utter confusion and bewilderment it is no wonder that he broke down when the nagging servant kept lancing him with the insinuation and direct charge of being a disciple, and his old fisherman habit of profanity leaped up and overwhelmed him. It was a mighty test of a raw recruit, and it is to his credit that he acted and the reproachful look of Christ sent him weeping and penitent out of the court.

Tears on the face of some men mean little, but when such a giant as Simon Peter weeps, you can make up your mind that there are moral depths within him, like the deep sea which only tremendous upheavals can stir. Peter was a deep sea Christian and he redeemed himself for this one lapse in the immediate future and the subsequent history of the church. Let those who sin as grievously repent as heartily.

LA FARGE FOUND FAME IN GLASS

Gave This Art "New Life and Excellence."

RANKED HIGH AS PAINTER.

Recognized as Head of His Profession in America Despite Many Detractors. Evolved Artistic Glassmaking While Recovering From Illness in Early Seventies.

John La Farge, who died recently in a Providence (R. I.) hospital in his seventy-sixth year, had been working for years upon the manuscript of a book which was to tell the story of his long career as an artist. It was said that he had just before his breakdown overtaxed his strength by his labors upon this volume.

He did not set out in youth to be an artist, but came to be recognized as the head of his profession in America. He had many detractors, yet his eminence was recognized even by them. Some of his conferees pronounced him after the death of Puvis de Chavannes the greatest living mural painter, and nobody thought of denying him first place as a worker in stained glass, so called. To this art he gave a new life and a new excellence, the world's authorities assert.

Native of New York.

La Farge was born in New York in 1835. His father was a Frenchman who took part in General Leclerc's expedition to Santo Domingo in 1806 and



JOHN LA FARGE

escaped from imprisonment there to establish himself in America, where he married the daughter of a planter from Santo Domingo, a miniature painter of some skill and the artist's first instructor.

Enabled by the comfortable circumstances of the family to consult his own wishes at leisure in the choice of a profession, La Farge after a classical and legal education in this country went abroad to travel and to study art chiefly as an accomplishment.

After his return to America he entered a lawyer's office. Finally, however, he gave himself up to art and began to study the technique of painting under William M. Hunt, who had a studio in Newport, R. I. In 1860 he married Margaret Perry and for the next few years devoted himself with great intensity of purpose to mastering the science of his art, working chiefly in landscape and producing faithful and beautiful transcripts of Newport scenes. The canvas called "Bishop Berkeley's Rock," which was on exhibition in New York a few years ago and which dates back to 1868, shows the dignity and distinction not so much of his method as of his vision.

Illness Brought Fortune.

It was not until the early seventies that La Farge became interested in the practical problems of glassmaking, but from that time on his mind worked on the possibilities of that material as a medium of art. It has long been known how he made his experiments first in his sickroom when recovering from a serious illness he amused himself by placing together bits of opalescent and transparent glass, then later in his studio, with a single workman to aid him, until finally he was in full possession of his wonderful craft and had introduced to the world the new material known as "American" glass.

Although in his later years he continued to paint and quite recently did a number of important mural decorations for public buildings in different parts of the country, his glass is the most imposing monument to his fame.

The last window produced by him is the one now in the Worcester museum, the "peacock widow," in which a peacock against a background of peonies gives opportunity for the expression of that marvelous sense of color which in his glass alone the artist revealed in all its richness.

Trinity church, Boston, contains a number of his windows, which, together with the paintings in the church, represent practically his first work of importance in church decoration. In Memorial hall, Cambridge, Mass., is what is called the "battle window," made in 1878, in which he used every variety of glass possible and even precious stones.

Old Age Favorite Death. About 32,000 persons die of old age in England and Wales annually.

OF INTEREST TO THE BIG ARMY OF GRANGERS.

Forthcoming Convention of National Grange Promises Much.

The forthcoming convention of the National Grange, which is to meet in Atlantic City, November 25, is of the greatest possible importance according to O. L. Frisbee, Vice-President of the National Rivers and Harbors Congress for New Hampshire.

In urging upon the Patrons of Husbandry, as the National Grange was originally known, the necessity of some affirmative action looking to the improvement of the waterways, Mr. Frisbee said:

"This order has been very active in the matter of securing parcels post and lower express rate, now why stop there? These will only bring the seed and take away the small truck of the farm cheaper than before. They should take up the policy of improving our waterways, and thus secure cheap transportation for their products. A parcels post will make express rates cheaper and water transportation will make rail rates cheaper and create industries, thereby giving a market at home for the products of the farm. Water rates are from one-sixth to one-tenth what rail rates are. Transportation effects whatever anybody buys, sells, cats, wears or uses in any way, water, air and sunshine excepted.

The first question before the world is how to feed the people, and it is the business of the Grange to feed the world and they should make it their business to secure the cheapest transportation of their products and as quickly as possible. For the price of the products of a farm is not determined on the farm, but at the market. A bushel of wheat is worth what it will bring in Liverpool—less the freight, and if it went all rail from the farm to that grain market there would be nothing left for the farmer. Strange as it may seem water transportation is quicker than rail. The average speed of a freight car is 23 miles for a day of 24 hours, while one tug takes down the Ohio River 70,000 tons of coal 100 miles in 24 hours. It would require a train of cars 15 miles long, with each car carrying 30 tons of coal to take the Ohio tow. Water transportation with refrigerator barges will solve the food problem of the world, and the Grange at their national meeting at Atlantic City on November 25, should urge upon Congress the great necessity of improving the waterways of the country in order to give relief for the high cost of living, by giving cheap transportation to the products of the country."

It is expected that a large delegation will be appointed by the National Grange to attend the seventh convention of the National Rivers and Harbors Congress which will be held in the city of Washington, December 7-9, and which gives promise of exceeding in number any former convention of this great waterway organization.

How to Detect the Presence of the Peach-Tree Borers. A Chester county correspondent sent some specimens of peach leaves to Professor H. A. Surface, state zoologist, Harrisburg, Pa., and asked for information concerning the presence or absence of Peach-tree Borers. To this inquiry Professor Surface gave the following reply:

"Leaves of trees will not give any evidence as to whether borers are present or not. You can tell this by looking around the base of each tree, and see if there is gum there that contains fine particles or grains like sawdust. If you find sawdust-like material there present, the borers are there. The gum, either clear or brown, may be present without borers. If the fine castings mixed in the gum show the presence of borers, you should go after them at once with a knife and wire, avoid cutting across the trunks of the trees any more than is absolutely necessary, but cut up and down, or lengthwise of the trunk, and get the pests out. Loosening the ground as you have done would tend to permit the borers to go deeper, but after they are once under the bark they will work down during warm and dry weather and for wintering, and will work upward when it is wet.

"After you remove the borers from your trees you can leave the roots exposed in the fall or early spring after the adults have quit laying their eggs, and before they come out again in June. In two or three weeks after the first process of removal, go over the trees again and remove any borers that were left after the first operation. Then mound the trees to a height of one-half foot each, and keep them mounded.

"You can prevent the adults from laying their eggs by spraying the base of the trunk with lime-sulphur solution, either home-bolled or commercial, made the same as you would for San Jose scale. To be effective the first coat should be applied about the middle of June, and this should be repeated about the first to the middle of August. If this is done each year, you will have very little loss from borers. Remember it is only preventive, and will not destroy them after they enter. It should be about the same strength as for San Jose scale when trees are dormant, although it is used when they are in leaf, although not applied to the leaves. Some sediment or some fine powdered sulphur mixed in the solution will be effective in helping to prevent them from laying their eggs.

"The sun will not injure the trees by removal of earth for searching for borers. If you examine the trees for these pests again in the spring, it should be done as early as possible, because the Peach-tree borers remain dormant during the winter, and commence to feed again in the spring.

"A quart of wood ashes close around the base of each tree will do some good and will do no harm, yet I prefer not to place the strong wood ashes directly over the roots. I should put some earth on the roots, and start the mound, and then finish the mound with wood ashes, or else level the earth around the trunk,

and make a mound of ashes or lime. This will help greatly in preventing the borers. You will get better results from your wood ashes if you will scatter them around the tree just a little farther than the branches extend. In this case they will be acting as a fertilizer, whereas in the previous case they will act chiefly as an insect preventive."

MAKE THIS TEST.

How to Tell if Your Hair is Diseased. Even if you have a luxuriant head of hair you may want to know whether it is in a healthy condition or not. 98 per cent of the people need a hair tonic.

Pull a hair out of your head; if the bulb at the end of the root is white and shrunken, it proves that the hair is diseased, and requires prompt treatment if its loss would be avoided. If the bulb is pink and full, the hair is healthy.

We want every one whose hair requires treatment to try Rexall "33" Hair Tonic. We promise that it shall not cost anything if it does not give satisfactory results. It is designed to overcome dandruff, relieve scalp irritation, to stimulate the hair roots, tighten the hair already in the head, grow hair and cure baldness.

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Stands 10th in Pennsylvania.

Stands FIRST in Wayne County.

Capital, Surplus, \$455,000.00

Total ASSETS, \$2,733,000.00

Honesdale, Pa., May 29, 1908.

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Trains leave Union depot at 8.25 a. m. and 2.48 p. m., week days.

Trains arrive Union depot at 8.10 and 8.05 p. m. week days.

Saturday only, Erie and Wyoming arrives at 3.45 p. m. and leaves at 5.50 p. m.

Sunday trains leave 2.48 and arrive at 7.02.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

Attorneys-at-Law.

H. WILSON, ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR-AT-LAW. Office adjacent to Post Office in Dimmick office, Honesdale, Pa.

W. M. H. LEE, ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR-AT-LAW. Office over post office. All legal business promptly attended to. Honesdale, Pa.

E. C. MUMFORD, ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR-AT-LAW. Office—Liberty Hall building, opposite the Post Office, Honesdale, Pa.

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F. P. KIMBLE, ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR-AT-LAW. Office over the post office Honesdale, Pa.

M. E. SIMONS, ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR-AT-LAW. Office in the Court House, Honesdale, Pa.

PETER H. HOFF, ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR-AT-LAW. Office—Second floor old Savings Bank building, Honesdale, Pa.

SEARLE & SALMON, ATTORNEYS & COUNSELORS-AT-LAW. Offices lately occupied by Judge Searle

CHESTER A. GARRATT, ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR-AT-LAW. Office adjacent to Post Office, Honesdale, Pa.

Dentists.

D. R. E. T. BROWN, DENTIST. Office—First floor, old Savings Bank building, Honesdale, Pa.

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LIVERY.—Fred. G. Rickard has removed his livery establishment from corner Church street to Whitney's Stone Barn

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