

Figures In Public Eye.

Congressman Tawney and the Secret Service Controversy—Mayor Nathan of Rome and Earthquake Rescue Work—D. F. Lafean.



JAMES A. TAWNEY.

JAMES A. TAWNEY, the Minnesota representative who figures conspicuously in the controversy between the president and congress over the secret service, is chairman of the house appropriations committee. In that capacity he had considerable to do with the action of congress respecting the secret service to which the president so strenuously objected. Mr. Roosevelt in his special message laid the responsibility for the adoption of the clause restricting the operations of the secret service directly at the door of this committee.

Mr. Tawney is one of the most influential of the house leaders. He was born in what is now the battlefield of Gettysburg Jan. 30, 1855, and when he was eight years and five months old he witnessed that tremendous conflict. When Mr. Tawney got to be a congressman he sat beside General Fitzhugh Lee one night at a banquet. They were total strangers except that Tawney knew Lee by sight. The youthful congressman remarked to the old soldier that he was glad that hostilities had ceased between them. Lee was surprised and expressed a desire for an explanation, when Tawney told him that he had witnessed the cavalry fight on the afternoon of the third day of the battle, when a shell from a Confederate battery exploded not far from the Tawney homestead. Later Lee retorted on the young man at a banquet at Old Point Comfort, when he said that he ordered the artillery to cease firing at the stone house, which he supposed was Mead's headquarters until he discovered that there was a lad in it who would one day influence congress to make an appropriation to the Jamestown exposition, commemorative of the birth of Christian civilization in the original thirteen colonies.

Mayor Ernest Nathan of Rome has been an active figure in the rescue work in connection with the great Italian earthquake. He was prominent in the organization of the corps of nurses and physicians of the Red Cross society which was dispatched to Sicily when news of the terrible disaster was received. Signor Nathan's election as mayor, or syndic, of Rome a year ago was the occasion of comment at the time on account of his being a Jew. He is also a former grand master of Freemasons. His election was brought about by a union of other municipal parties in the Rome council against the Clericals, the aldermanic vote in his favor being 60 to 12. Much feeling in ecclesiastical quarters was caused by the result of this controversy.

The mayor is a son of Giuseppe and Sarah Nathan, who befriended the Italian patriot Massimo in his struggles for a united Italy. They lived at one time in London, and it was there that the present mayor of the Eternal City was born. He was educated at Oxford university and is a versatile scholar. He is proprietor of a newspaper of Liberal politics. Recently when a train from Naples bringing 1,200 refugees reached Rome Mayor Nathan communicated with the Vatican, asking the pope to place the Vatican hospital at the disposal of the wounded. The papal authorities instantly agreed and prepared 400 beds.

The first 120 of the wounded sent to the Vatican were received at the railroad station by Mgr. Misciatelli, sent especially by the pope. When the injured had been installed the pope himself paid a visit to the hospital, passing through the basilica of St. Peter and over the arch connecting the basilica with the hospital. In doing so he passed outside the territory which under the Italian law is guaranteed to him and enjoys extra-territoriality.

Daniel F. Lafean, re-elected to congress from the York district of Pennsylvania, is known as "the candy king." He went by a single stride from an absorption in business so deep that it completely excluded politics to a seat in the house of representatives, which he, a Republican, has retained for four consecutive terms in the interest of a normally Democratic district. But not this or even the infant boom for him as the next governor of Pennsylvania is scarcely so interesting as his rise from a poor boy to a reputed millionaire by his industry and energy alone.

HINTS FOR FARMERS

The Farm Wood Lot.
The first snow of winter should be made use of in getting up the supply of fuel for another year, says American Cultivator. It is much better to do this before the snow becomes so deep as to make the work harder. The careful farmer has looked over his wood lot and calculated as to what portion should be taken out for wood or timber. As these products are becoming scarcer every year, it should be the aim of every farmer to take the best care of the wood lot and select out the trees for wood and timber that it may be kept in a thrifty, growing condition right along.

The past season, owing to the long period of dry weather, much timber was killed by the forest fires that prevailed in so many places, causing disaster and loss. Of course on such tracts the burned and ruined trees will have to be removed and used to the best advantage possible. The value of the wood lot should ever be in mind and its future usefulness insured.

Poultry In Winter.
Keep the scratching sheds or the floors of the poultry houses well bedded, as the fowls need exercise to warm up their bodies these cold, frosty mornings.

Give an extra allowance of grain at night, scattering it among the litter so that the fowls can be induced to exercise before they get their regular breakfast.

There is no better winter breakfast for the stock than equal parts, by weight, of bran, middlings, ground oats, cornmeal and meat scraps, to which add its bulk in cooked cut clover hay and 5 per cent of linseed meal. Mix the ground grain with the tea made by cooking the clover.

At noon give some cut up vegetables, and twice a week give some cut green bone.

The grain food at night should be an equal part each of wheat and corn. Cracked corn is preferred.—Farm Journal.

Cottonseed Meal For Cows.
Cottonseed meal is one of the more important nitrogenous concentrates used in feeding live stock. There is a prevalent belief, however, that if fed for long periods to dairy cows it will injure the health of the animals to a certain extent. The South Carolina experiment station undertook a feeding test with dairy cows to show the fallacy of this theory and that when free of the hulls there were no injurious effects. Corn silage and cottonseed meal were fed to ten cows, and the results obtained were entirely satisfactory. They showed that cottonseed meal when fed in conjunction with good silage may be fed to the extent of from five to six pounds per cow daily without affecting the health of the animal. Instead, the cows kept in an exceptionally good state of health. The yield of butter fat was increased, as was also the milk flow.—Drovers' Journal.

New Cow Feeding Tests.
An experiment in feeding cows which it is believed will be watched with keen interest by the dairymen of the state has just been started with the college herd at the Connecticut Agricultural college. The test will run for an indefinite period and will consist of feeding two separate rations to two different groups of cows. One group will be fed a very narrow and the other a very wide ration, and the outcome of this experiment will determine whether high or low feeding has any effect on the vigor, fertility or production of the dairy cow. It is hoped to have these experiments carried on for at least twenty years.—American Cultivator.

Water For Dairy Cows.
Since from 80 to 90 per cent of all milk consists of water an ample supply is indispensable to the herd. The more a cow can be encouraged to drink the better. To cut down the amount means shrinkage. For this reason a well near at hand, one which will carry the water right to the stalls, is advisable. A cow will often go thirsty on a cold stormy day before she will make her way to a distant creek or spring to drink. Nor is it policy to compel her to drink water that is icy cold. Experiments have proved that where the chill is removed more water is consumed, consequently more milk results.—National Stockman.

Weigh the Milk.
Two people in the cow test associations were planning to trade cows; but, knowing what each cow was doing, the man starting the trade called it off because he found his cow the better of the two. Can you afford not to weigh your milk? It takes only a few seconds per cow, adding up only about five minutes per milking time, and the satisfaction of knowing what they are doing is worth much. We naturally suppose when cows are put up in the fall that they shrink, but it is not always so, as the scale and test will show you.—Professor Percy Campbell, University of Maine.

The Cheapest Protein Carrier.
It is no longer a question as to whether it pays to feed a balanced ration. The practice has become so general that we have seen wheat bran advance from \$12 to \$23 per ton. The question that is now worrying the intelligent feeder is, in what form can I buy protein the cheapest? I believe this question will be answered in a few years by the growing of alfalfa. Farmers will conclude that they can afford to tile drain, manure and lime a piece of land thoroughly in order to get protein more cheaply.—W. D. Zinn in National Stockman and Farmer.

DAMES AND DAUGHTERS.

Miss Sarah C. Murray of Newton, Mass., carried off high honors last year at Munich. She obtained the Ph. D. degree, and her name was placed on the honor roll of the university.

Mrs. Annetta Wilber is a charter member of the Maryville Bit and Spur club of Ohio and, though ninety years old, is still an active horsewoman and takes part in all the club's rides.

A woman of Martinton, Ind., who has been married three times holds the record for ornithological nomenclature. Her maiden name was Partridge, her first two husbands were named respectively Robin and Sparrow, and she is now Mrs. Quayle. One of her grandfathers was a Swann.

Dr. Rosa Liebig of Marshalltown, Ia., holds six different positions, including an office in the W. R. C., one in the Eastern Star, she is officially appointed humane officer, is trustee of the county over the poor and secretary of a private company. She was once at Washington, special agent of the bureau of commerce and labor.

Mrs. Mary Weaver has been appointed in one of the neighborhoods of Chicago to take the place of the policeman, as she has a very great influence over the boys of the streets. She has ten children of her own and is very highly regarded by the boys, who are perfectly willing to obey her, although they made life miserable for the policemen.

The Size of It.
"It's dish-u-way, sah," explained old Brother Swank to a befuddled friend. "Orthodox am de doxy dat I makes mulsef, dat I's de orthor of, yo' understand. Uh-well, and dis yuh bector-dox am de udder man's doxy dat he's allus uh-clarior' in me wid. Do dat make it el-clar to yo' apprehension, Brudder Tarr?—Puck.

'Alt, Bottle!
Sentry—'Alt! 'Oo goes there?
Private Jones—'Frien' with bottle.
Sentry—Pass, friend! 'Alt, bottle!—Punch.

The Limitations of Age.
The other night, when me an' Jim Was matchin' our gray hairs t' see The which was oldest, me or him, An' limberest an' spryest he. Jist "frogged" a tinent three feet high An' broke his wishbone mighty nigh! I swan I thought I had more sense Than ever t' foller him! Thinks I: "Well, damn the consequence! I'm jist ex part an' spry' ex Jim! I hitched my pants an' spit, an' then I "frogged" that tiepost back again! An' law, it teched that shot o' his! He got the time the army was! An' me—I got the roomatis. Like what sich foolin' allus does! An' now us two ol' fools kin see We're older'n what we used t' be! —John D. Wells in Buffalo News.

Unconvinced.
Mrs. Emerson—Waldo, I was surprised to hear you say, "Hello, Mrs. Baker." Hello is a word that nice people don't use. They say, "How do you do?"

Waldo (aged five)—Why, mother, you never say, "How do you do, central?" —Brooklyn Life.

Lofty.
She—Are his thoughts elevated?
He—I don't know, but his language is stilted.—Browning's Magazine.

Satisfactory Melodrama.
I calmly take my seat at eight and quite at ease appear. I watch the villain machinate without a bit of fear. He gets the hero in a plight, but I give forth no roar. I know that things will be all right when they ring up act four.

The villain countless hopes does wreck and plots against the good. But finally gets it in the neck, just as he knew he would. I would that life had such a plot. I think I'd like it more. If all rogues their deserts got along about act four. —Louisville Courier-Journal.

Getting to the Point.
Parke—I want to get hold of that architect of yours. Where can I find him?
Lane—How do I know? My house isn't finished yet.—New York Herald.

Poor Match.
Patience—Did she marry for money?
Patience—No; they say it was a poor match.—Yonkers Statesman.

Take Heed.
E'en though no gleam of sun or star illumines your weary way, Just make your peace with trouble and plod on from day to day. Who knows? Tomorrow fortune may unbend and deign to smile. She's bound to love a fellow who keeps hoping all the while. —Birmingham Age-Herald.

Why She Stayed.
"Yes, she was cook in the same family for twenty-seven years."
"How do you explain that?"
"No other family could endure her." —Pittsburg Post.

A Little Tale.
A little brook,
A little boy,
A little skate,
A little joy,
A little hole,
A little splash—
Oh, little boys,
Don't be so rash! —Kansas City Times.

Performance.
It isn't merely doing a thing That is going to tell, Whether you build or whether you sing. It is doing it well. —Chicago Record-Herald.

Advertisement.
Whoever trusts my wife Augustine will they kindly send me their address? (Signed) ALBERT SHORT. —Filagend Blatter.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

Lesson III.—First Quarter, For Jan. 17, 1909.

THE INTERNATIONAL SERIES.

Text of the Lesson, Acts II, 22-47. Memory Verses 32, 33—Golden Text, Acts II, 42.—Commentary Prepared by Rev. D. M. Stearns.

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I find continual comfort in the assurance that in matters concerning nations and individuals (Job xxiv, 29) God is working all things after the counsel of His own will and according to the eternal purpose which He purposed in Christ Jesus our Lord (Eph. I, 11; III, 11). Whatever wicked men may plan under the counsel of their leader, the devil, and be permitted by God to carry out, their counsel shall in due time come to naught, while the counsel of the Lord shall stand forever and the thoughts of His heart to all generations (Ps. xxxiii, 10, 11). In the opening chapters of this book we find it repeatedly stated that the cruel treatment received by our Lord Jesus at the hands of wicked men was all foreseen by God and foretold by Him through the prophets (II, 23; III, 18; IV, 28). God's foreknowledge does not, however, in the least degree excuse or palliate the guilt of the wicked. The decrees of God and the free will of man stand as two heaven high pillars, and puny mortals may not attempt to reconcile them.

The one thing that all may do who have heard the good news of the grace of God is that which 8,000 did under the preaching of Peter on the day of which our lesson tells, and that was to believe on or receive the Lord Jesus Christ as having suffered for sins the just for the unjust and risen from the dead and ascended to the right hand of God, there to wait till His body is gathered from all nations, that He may come again to restore all things of which the prophets have spoken (III, 21).

All such redeemed ones are expected to become Spirit filled people and bear such testimony to the risen Christ throughout the world that He may gather to Himself the company whose song we hear in Rev. v, 9, 10, who shall reign with Him on the earth when the kingdom comes. That kingdom will have redeemed Israel for its earthly center with Jesus Christ, as Son of David, on David's throne at Jerusalem, according to verses 30, 31 and Luke I, 32, 33. Jerusalem shall then be the throne of the Lord and all nations gathered unto it to the name of the Lord of Jerusalem (Jer. III, 17). While that kingdom is postponed because of Israel's rejection of her Messiah a new thing in the unfolding of the eternal purpose of God is taking place, which was specially revealed for the first time to the Apostle Paul, as may be seen by a careful perusal of Eph. III, 1-11. We will not reach the record of the first gathering of the gentiles into this one body, the church, till we come to chapter x, but we have in this and the following lesson the Jewish beginning of the church, for the 3,000 of verse 41 and the 5,000 of chapter IV, 4, were all Jews.

Our Lord's word to the woman of Samaria in John IV, 22, "Salvation is of the Jews," does not seem to mean much to the majority of Christians today, but it is the heart of the eternal purpose of God. Spirit filled people will use the Spirit's own book, the Bible, which is forever settled in heaven (Ps. cxix, 89), even though they may seem by so doing to be a drunken crowd in the eyes of many (verse 13), for the wisdom of God is foolishness in the eyes of the wisdom of the world. The prophets were the Lord's messengers with the Lord's message, going where He sent them and saying what He told them (Hag. I, 13; Jer. I, 7). Even our Lord Jesus Christ said only what the Father told Him to say, and His words and works were all those of the Father in and through Him (John xii, 49, 50; xiv, 10). Spirit filled Peter, on this occasion, just rehearsed from the Scriptures that which the Spirit had written concerning the Lord Jesus, whom He is sent to glorify and take of His things and show them unto us (John xvi, 13, 14). In last week's study we saw him quoting from the prophecy of Joel; in this lesson we see him in verses 22, 23, summarizing Ps. xxii and Isa. liii concerning the sufferings of Christ, and he probably had in mind such words as Ps. xxiii, 10, 11, concerning the counsel of God. In verses 24 to 28 he quotes from Ps. xvi concerning the resurrection of Jesus. In verse 30 he refers to God's promise to David to give him an immortal Son, risen from the dead, to sit on His throne forever (II Sam. vii, 12, 13; I Chron. xvii, 11-14). In verses 34, 35, he quotes from Ps. cx, the great Melchisedek psalm, and assures them that Jesus, whom they had crucified, whom God raised from the dead, is the one of whom all these Scriptures tell and who, being now glorified by the Father, had sent down the Holy Spirit to convince them of their sin that they might be forgiven and receive the gift of the Holy Spirit. He entreated them to save themselves from a crooked generation, assuring them that the Lord was calling them and ready to receive them notwithstanding all that they had done. They received the message as the word of God to them (verse 41, and see I Thess. II, 13), and upon these were 3,000 redeemed people, who continued in praise and prayer and Bible study and fellowship, and the Lord added daily to their number.

Thus the Spirit honored His word, and the Lord wrought.

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AT HONESDALE, WAYNE COUNTY, PA. At the close of business, Nov. 27, 1908.

| RESOURCES. | |
|---|----------------|
| Loans and Discounts | \$48,928.20 |
| Overdrafts, secured and unsecured | 24.89 |
| U. S. Bonds, secured circulation | 55,000.00 |
| Premiums on U. S. Bonds | 2,800.00 |
| Bonds, securities, etc. | 1,301,500.33 |
| Banking-house, furniture and fixtures | 40,000.00 |
| Due from National Banks (not Reserve Agents) | 3,009.98 |
| Due from State Banks and Bankers | 353.66 |
| Due from approved reserve agents | 144,444.61 |
| Checks and other cash items | 2,419.88 |
| Notes of other National Banks | 400.00 |
| Fractional paper currency, notes and coins | 245.78 |
| Lawful Money Reserve in Bank, viz: Specie | \$88,226.50 |
| Legal tender notes | 11,650.00 |
| Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5 per cent. of circulation) | 97,731.00 |
| Due from U. S. Treasury, other than 5% redemption fund | 2,750.00 |
| Due from 5% redemption fund | 800.00 |
| Total | \$1,901,418.02 |
| LIABILITIES. | |
| Capital stock paid in | 150,000.00 |
| Surplus fund | 150,000.00 |
| Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid | 82,452.72 |
| National Bank notes outstanding | 54,100.00 |
| State Bank notes outstanding | 160.00 |
| Due to other National Banks | 1,549.11 |
| Due to State Banks and Bankers | 78.97 |
| Individual deposits subject to check | 11,436,265.42 |
| Demand certificates of deposit | 25,109.00 |
| Certified checks | 118.94 |
| Cashier's checks outstanding | 845.56 |
| Bonds borrowed | None |
| Notes and bills rediscounted | None |
| Bills payable, including certificates of deposit for money borrowed | None |
| Liabilities other than those above stated | None |
| Total | \$1,901,418.02 |
| State of Pennsylvania, County of Wayne, ss. I, Edwin F. Torrey, Cashier of the above named Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. | |
| Subscribed and sworn to before me this 1st day of Dec., 1908. | |
| Correct—attest: R. A. SMITH, N. P. | |
| H. Z. RUSSELL, L. J. DORFINGER, H. T. MENNER, } Directors | |

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NOTICE I

Notice is hereby given that the Salem Car Ground will no longer be used for camping purposes, and all persons owning lots said grounds, wishing to dispose of the same, will present their claim to G. O. Gille, Secretary of the association on or before April 1, 1909, or be debarred from receiving a revenue from them.

G. O. GILLET, Jan. 4, 1909. R. H. SIMON.

Notice to Stockholders

The annual meeting of stockholders of Honesdale Consolidated Light & Power Company will be held at the office of the company on MONDAY, JAN. 12, 1909, between the hours of three and four o'clock, p. m., for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before it.