

THE CITIZEN.

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WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 20, 1909.

A Greater Honesdale.

Shall We Have It?—If So a Hustle is Necessary—What Will the Next Census Show?

The coming census is commencing to attract general attention from people in all parts of the country, and in this State much importance is being given to it by ambitious and would-be up-to-date towns. The fact that the next decennial census comes next year is stirring up other towns to get together, consolidate, and get a right rating in the 1910 census report; and Honesdale must get a move on this year if it desires to make a good showing in the next census.

It is all well enough to tell of our numerous and flourishing industries; our fine public buildings, our superior mercantile establishments from department stores down; our splendid theatre, with several subordinate places of continuous amusement; our four well managed and prosperous banks; our three semi-weekly newspapers; our commodious and well-kept hotels; our elegant churches, and parsonages; our numerous handsome bridges; our clear-water rivers, with Park Lake at their junction; our historic Irving Cliff; our fine bands and orchestras; our maple and elm fringed streets; our beautiful parks—in fact of all of the essentials and characteristics of a flourishing and beautiful town; but so long as that official black-eye stares at us from the census tables most of our stories are regarded by investigators as hot air.

We may say with Haman, "All this availeth me not, so long as Mordecai sitteth at the King's gate!" Nothing will avail to give us our proper standing among the boroughs of the State so long as we are content to be credited with less than half our actual population in the official records.

Who that knows anything about it at all can doubt that Honesdale has been growing in population as well as in business for years and years past? But the "numbering of the people" don't show it, and can't show it so long as we confine ourselves to "the pent-up Utica" of our present boundaries—lines established when half of the territory was thought to be ample for all possible growth.

A "Greater Honesdale" has been talked about for many years—a Honesdale which shall include the territory and population really belonging to the town—the people who work in its factories, trade in its stores, attend its churches, enjoy its amusements, are accommodated by its post office, and are in every other essential respect our townspeople, barring the fact that a river, or an imaginary line separates them from us.

Shall we allow another ten years to roll around with our 7,000 population cut down to 3,000 or less, in the census tables, and Small's Handbook, and other statistical documents, and dropped out of diary lists of "Towns of 5,000 and over," altogether? Or shall the official government records, and all subordinate gazetteers, for the next decade, and thereafter, give us the relative position among the thriving towns of the State to which we are justly entitled?

If we say "yes" to the latter proposition, the movement for a consolidation of the present borough and its Texas suburbs, must be inaugurated very soon, or the census-taker of 1910 will find us still in our figurative swaddling clothes.

WAYS AND MEANS.

Pennsylvania is a constantly expanding State, but finds itself unable to meet the reasonable demands of its people, growing as they are in patriotic and eleemosynary directions, to say nothing of that pride which requires millions for public buildings in which the grave questions of ways and means are to be considered, and the public displays which must give eclat to the inauguration of the public functionaries who are eventually to pass upon the very appropriations made to do them honor.

The general government is largely in the same fix. The cry in Washington is the same as in Harrisburg: "Appropriations must be cut down, or the revenues by some means increased, or nothing remains for the executive but to interpose his veto between reckless legislation and National or State bankruptcy."

crease of excise on beer, would, in most instances, fall rather on the manufacturer than the consumer. A quarter of a cent on a liter would be, say a half dollar on a barrel, and on such a raise it would be hard for the restaurateur to demand more than the usual silver groschen for a stein; but if five cents flat (as suggested) should be added to the import duty on every pound of coffee, the importer would assuredly add that amount to the price demanded of the wholesale merchant, and he would pass it on to the retail dealer, and eventually the consumer—poor or rich—would find his household bill swelled by at least that amount. Now the family of the hard-working laborer drinks many more pounds of coffee in the course of a year than does a household of a millionaire of corresponding number. When bread and coffee constitute the whole breakfast—to say nothing of other meals—of the household group of a day laborer on meagre wages, and the coffee the fifteen cent brand at that, to add five cents a pound is to increase his cost of living, at least so far as that beverage is involved, from 25 to 33 per cent., while five cents added to the fifty or sixty cents a pound paid by the rich man, would not make a shade of difference in his circumstances.

But some will say, "If we must have more money to meet the deficit in our postal management; to construct new war vessels; to build the Isthmian Canal; to pay the president a salary of \$100,000 a year, and other public functionaries in proportion; where are we going to get it? This is a sensible and pertinent question. If we must—and admitted that we must—increase expenses, we must have additional revenue to meet them. Where and how shall we get it? Our suggestion is: Tax incomes. And by incomes we mean not the hard earned pittance of the poor, which, under the strictest economy, and sometimes at the cost of actual privation and distress, enable a family to make both ends meet; but the incomes which more than suffice to furnish the receiver an ample, or we might say a luxurious living; the incomes which fall into the laps of the rich and favored, the lucky, if you wish; the incomes of those who have profited marvelously by our liberal laws, and are now wealthy enough to prevent radical changes in them, or to defy such statutes as are invoked to restrain them. The income tax should be a graduated one, so that, if a burden at all, it would be a burden that would fall with equal comparative weight on all shoulders well able to bear it. Those in poor or even in moderate circumstances, in receipt of only sufficient salaries to afford a decent living and admit of laying up a small fund to meet possible contingencies in the proverbial "rainy day," should be entirely exempt; those already well-to-do, and having incomes more than ample for all current requirements, should pay a certain percentage on the excess; those adding thousands to their possessions yearly, should pay a larger percentage on the surplus; and so on up to the money barons who are piling millions upon their already astounding multimillions every twelve months.

But neither this nor any new scheme of magnitude for replenishing the national or State exchequer can be made immediately available, and quick money is what is wanted.

This article was suggested by the significant hint thrown out evidently by authority from the State Capital, that unless additional revenues are provided the Governor will be under the necessity of paring down appropriations made during the present session with an unsparring hand, and wiping many meritorious ones out entirely. To obviate this dire result, a tax on coal is being discussed, and the members of the Legislature are being questioned as to their position in regard to such an enactment. We understand that the member from Wayne is not averse to such a tax, but feels that it should not be large enough to furnish an excuse for the slightest increase in the price of that necessity to the consumer—in other words that from the profits the producers are already realizing from the users of coal, they can well afford to pay a small tax on tonnage into the State treasury beyond the inadequate amounts imposed upon their stocks and loans, without charging it back to their customers. It is certainly to be hoped that the Ways and Means Committee will find some way to replenish the State Treasury as to enable the Governor to regard with favor an appropriation of at least \$250,000 to the Farwell Hospital for the Criminal Insane of Pennsylvania. The proposition of Senator Blewett, of Lackawanna county to force delinquent corporations to pay their debts—amounting to millions of dollars—to the commonwealth, may perhaps be the best practical solution of the problem which now confronts us.

SCHOOL teachers in this city have a method of rewarding the good boys which would shock American school officials, says a German, writing from Mexico City. When a boy recites his lesson perfectly, he is not decorated with a medal, but is allowed to smoke a cigar in the classroom, and if the whole class has shown excellence, and earned the "good" mark, all, even the little tots, are supplied with cigars or cigarettes. The teachers smoke continuously, and many of them take frequent nips from a bottle, and when this latter has been exhausted, a "good" boy is honored by being sent to have it replenished.

The Dress Question.

The Science of Underclothing—Why Wool is Preferable to Cotton, as a Rule.

I find that my communication in THE CITIZEN of the 5th inst., on the subject of the science of underclothing, has elicited from the proprietor of the Independent of the 12th inst. an effusion on "The History of the Practice of Medicine, and The Advance of Science in Modern Times;" but this is a subject entirely irrelevant, and has no connection with that communication, but one which I would gladly discuss with him on a future occasion.

Now, science is synonymous with truth, and when it has proven a natural law, no power on earth can disprove it; as instanced by astronomical science in the truth of the Heliocentric system of nature, which was once opposed by the highest authority in all Christendom.

Besides the truth of science, there are self-evident facts, and I have pleasure in writing that among the latter I think the proprietor of the Independent a polite and accomplished gentleman, and as an editor and thinker, one who classes with the heavy-weights, and well qualified to preach the gospel of cotton and woolen fabrics, however erroneous he may be concerning the matter in question. In his final text on the subject he states:—

"If these statements are not believed by the reader we would suggest that he test them to his own satisfaction. He will satisfy himself that they are correct." Sound criticism will not suffer such advice to go without protest, and it may be replied that the only method by which "Reader" can make the test is, to doff his winter flannels and appropriate his linen; but it will be much safer to wait until June 1st, 1909, to try the experiment, and restore the flannel the following October.

The revolutionary idea of our cotton and linen instructor, that "it is capable of demonstration by experiment," has been already decided at the expense of disease and death to thousands of human beings, and needs no new experiments for a further test; and the reason why this is advisable is, as has been stated, because wool is a bad conductor of heat, and cotton and linen good conductors, and these are inexorable and immutable natural laws, just as that other one that heat causes bodies to expand, or that heat is a mode of motion. The science of chemistry has proven them to be such, and can do it at any time by laboratory experiment, and when our hero of the Independent succeeds by this irregular method of advertising and exploiting a commercial product, and can establish the position he has taken regarding cotton and linen underwear, in opposition to philosophy and science, a geological epoch has transpired, a new man is made. Cotton and linen have given him an earthly omnipotence, his printing press an earthly immortality.

In regard to the statement in my former communication that the cotton and linen scheme is dangerous to adopt; it is not supposed that a civilian, layman, or newspaper man outside the profession of medicine and the collateral sciences connected therewith, is calculated to pose as an exemplar of physics, philosophy, or natural laws, especially when the theory respecting the matter he exploits has been solved, and found to be erroneous. His own dogmatical *ipse dixit* is not sufficiently reliable, on so serious and important a subject.

Not all the disorders of humanity are caused by "germs" alone, and requiring only germicides for their treatment. In cases of the eruptive fevers, however, mildly they have run their course, we often see the worst sequelae from them, and sometimes death caused by improper exposure to the atmospheric vicissitudes during and after convalescence, by reason of unprotected skin surface; and this may also be the case of any one of the winter diseases; and may all be in consequence of the improper instruction in the families where these maladies have occurred without a doctor, and only the newspaper as a guide. The humane physician is often something more than the mere prescriber of medicine in the families where he has been accepted as the guardian of their welfare. He is often their confidential friend and adviser, and will instruct them how to avoid disease, as well as to cure it after invasion; while the non-professional gentleman gives business to the doctors and druggists by his empirical publications.

The doctrine that linen underclothing is preferable in winter for the women and children and all those of indoor life is equally as erroneous as that which applies to persons of constant out-door exposure. Those who live in warm rooms are exposed to drafts of air in the halls and door-ways and the windows, when they need their worsteds from head to foot, when not in bed, and in the latter case they need woolen sheets, if they are able to have them; otherwise, woolen night garments.

Why do persons employed about furnaces and places where there is extreme heat, always wear woolen shirts? It is because of the philosophical fact carried into practice, that wool is a bad conductor of heat. They would burn up if they did not, just as surely as your house will burn up, if the electrical wire, that enters through the wood work to give light, is not properly insulated. Finally, what excuse has a charlatan or any other person, for disregarding

Natural laws, and physiological facts, and disseminating among the people that which is quite the contrary?
 OCTOGENARIAN, M. D.

THE PEOPLE'S FORUM.

In matters strictly political we intend to make THE CITIZEN, and desire to have the paper regarded, as uncompromisingly and exclusively Republican; but on questions social and economic, on which adherents of any and all partisan organizations may be honestly divided without impairing their party allegiance, we are disposed to allow a free interchange of opinions. Hence to such extent as our space will permit, this column is opened as a people's forum in which court all persons observing the amenities of journalism will be accorded a hearing.

MR. EDITOR:
 Can you verify the report that the predisposing, as well as the exciting cause of the sudden death of a horse, owned by John Schweighofer, which occurred last Friday near the coal sales office, was the awful shock its nervous system received due to the extreme fright the horse got when it came suddenly in view of the rare object, viz: A load of good coal—free from slate, bone, culm and water? Could not Mr. Schweighofer recover for the loss of his property, due to criminal negligence on the part of the person or persons who allowed such an unheard of thing to be exposed on the public highway?
 ANXIOUS CONSUMER.

Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch.

Dear old Mrs. Wiggs and her interesting family, with her friends of the Cabbage Patch entertain at the Lyric, on Tuesday, Jan. 26th. The familiar characters will all be there under the protection and care of the kindly Mrs. Wiggs, from her geographic offspring, Asia, Australia and Europa, to Lovey Mary, Mis' Hazy, Mr. Stubbins, Mrs. Eichorn, Mrs. Schnitz, Chris Hazy, Billy Wiggs and all the rest. The character of Mrs. Wiggs has been made as interesting in the dramatization as Mrs. Rice made it in the book. The stage drawing is apparently true to life, to use a well worn expression, and even if it does not completely correspond with one's idea of the character formed by a reading of the book, it is suggestive enough to create the proper dramatic illusion. It is not necessary to dwell upon the happenings in Mrs. Wiggs's Patch beyond saying that the marriage of the timid Mis' Hazy to the veteran, Mr. Stubbins, furnishes the gist of the comedy, and that the story of Lovey Mary and Little Tommy, involving Mr. Stubbins's fall from grace, and Mr. Wiggs's final restoration, give the touch of the pathetic that serves to show the true worth of Mrs. Wiggs's character.

"A Summer Paradise."
 All hotel and boarding-house proprietors on the line of the Delaware & Hudson Railroad desiring representation in the new edition of the Hotel Directory, should send full information at once to the General Passenger Agent, Albany, N. Y.

DR. C. R. BRADY, Dentist Honesdale, Pa. Office, Hotel "M", 2 to 5 p. m. Any evening by appointment. Citizens' phone, 33. Residence, No. 86 X.



There is an old Granny, we know,
 Who used to dam hose, heel and toe,
 She had troubles galore
 Till she wore DARNMORE

And
 Supply the last line and hand in your effort at the HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

This is DARNMORE WEEK—Come and see.

Six pairs in a box, \$1.50,
 Six months' wear guaranteed.
 Four pairs in a box, \$1.00,
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L. E. HELFERICH,
 Main St. HONESDALE, PA.

NOTICE OF APPEALS.—The Commissioners of Wayne County have fixed the following days and dates respectively for hearing general appeals from the assessment of 1908, at the Commissioners' office, Honesdale:
 Monday, Feb. 1, 1909, beginning at 2 p. m.—Honesdale and Texas.
 Tuesday, Feb. 2—Berlin, Bethany, Buckingham, Canaan, Cherry Ridge, Clinton and Damascus.
 Wednesday, Feb. 3—Dreher, Dyberry, Hawley, Lake, Lebanon, Lehigh, Manchester.
 Thursday, Feb. 4—Mt. Pleasant, Oregon, Palmira, Paupack, Preston, Prompton, Salem.
 Friday, Feb. 5—Scott, South Canaan, Starvucca, Sterling, Waymart. Closing at 2:30 p. m.
 Real estate valuations can be changed only on appeal from the triennial assessment, unless there is shown to be an error, and no other changes can be made this year. Persons who have complaints can mail them to the Commissioners' office and they will receive consideration by the Assessors and Commissioners.
 J. E. MANDEVILLE, } Com'rs.
 T. C. HORNBECK, }
 T. C. MADDEN, }
 Attest:
 Geo. P. Ross, Clerk,
 Commissioners' Office, Jan. 5, 1909. 4w3

HENRY Z. RUSSELL,
 PRESIDENT.
ANDREW THOMPSON,
 VICE PRESIDENT.

EDWIN F. TORREY,
 CARRIERS.
ALBERT C. LINDBAY,
 ASSISTANT CARRIERS.

HONESDALE NATIONAL BANK.

This Bank was Organized in December, 1836, and Nationalized in December, 1864.

Since its organization It has paid in Dividends to its Stockholders,

\$1,905,800.00

The Comptroller of the Currency has placed it on the HONOR ROLL,
 from the fact that its Surplus Fund MORE than equals its Capital Stock.

Bank Depositors are Entitled at all Times to Know What Security is Behind Their Deposits

\$554,404.

This Bank will be pleased to receive all or a portion of YOUR banking business.

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NO UNDER SHADOW
 CALL AND SEE THEM
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We Match Our \$10, \$15, and \$20 OVERCOATS

Against "all comers" of their class, without exception.

The Model Make are Distinctives
The SERVICE Beyond Question.
BREGSTEIN BROS.,