

THE CITIZEN

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FRIDAY APRIL, 30, 1909.

Republican State Convention

To the Republican Electors of Pennsylvania:
I am directed by the Republican State Committee to announce that the Republicans of Pennsylvania, by their duly chosen representatives, will meet in convention at the Majestic Theatre in the city of Harrisburg, on Wednesday, June 16, 1909, at 10:30 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of nominating candidates for the following offices, to wit:

One person for the office of State Treasurer.
One person for the office of Auditor General.

One person for the office of judge of the Supreme Court.

Also for the transaction of such other business as may be presented.

In accordance with the rules governing the Republican party in Pennsylvania, the representation in the State convention will be based on the vote polled at the last presidential election; under the rules each legislative district is entitled to one delegate for every two thousand votes cast for the presidential electors in 1908, and an additional delegate for every fraction of two thousand votes polled in excess of one thousand.

By order of the Republican State Committee.
W. R. Andrews, Chairman.

BIG GAME HUNTING.

The dispatch from Africa announcing that Mr. Roosevelt had had the rare good fortune in his first hunting expedition to kill a gazelle, greatly shocked many of his admirers, who, remembering his record and precepts on the many-sided higher life, could not bring themselves to believe that he would wantonly butcher a lovely, soft eyed gazelle, happy and free in the glorious liberty of its native wilds. They remembered Moore's beautiful lines—

"I never nursed a dear gazelle,
To glad me with its deep blue eye,
But when it came to know me well
And love me, it was sure to die!"

and to them it was unthinkable that the ex-president of the United States should journey, with the eyes of the world upon him, to distant Africa to make victims of the most timid and least harmful of four-footed creatures. If it had been a lion or tiger that his first bullet laid low, or a hippopotamus or elephant, or even a wild boar, his fame as a mighty hunter would have been greatly enhanced—but a gazelle! Small wonder that an apologist claims that a later dispatch from the dark continent declares that the beast which bit the dust first from the initial shot of his trusty rifle was "an undesirable gazabo," and that a general feeling of relief followed the announcement; but what shall be thought of the last cablegram from Nairobi, British East Africa, which avers that on Monday last "Mr. Roosevelt had a good day's sport at the ranch of Sir Alfred Pease, on the Athi river. He killed 18 head of mixed buck, including two wildebeests (gnus) in 24 hours. A mixed buck is a small species of deer, very timid and gentle in even its wildest state."

It is said that Mr. Roosevelt objected to having any newspaper correspondents in his hunting party. He is wise, at least, if not merciful.

The Supreme Court in New York has made an important ruling which ought to do something to tame the reckless chauffeur, or at least make the automobile owner a little more careful about the sort of chauffeur he employs. It was decided that the owner may be held for the recklessness of a chauffeur, whether or not the owner is in the car. In the case on trial an iron worker was struck by an automobile going at a high rate of speed. He was given damages in the amount of \$1,000. The defense was that the owner of the car was not present when the accident happened. On that point the judge said: The owner of an automobile will sometimes take deliberately a chauffeur who has been known to be reckless in his driving. A man is presumed to intend the ordinary and usual results of his own acts and the owner who puts a reckless chauffeur in an automobile and sends him through the streets, under Section 29, could probably be found by you to be equally guilty with the chauffeur."

SOME GAME LAW CHANGES.

The old condition—that a bear could not be killed even though it was committing mischief and damage—will be remedied by an amendment to the game laws, just passed, which provides that Bruin can be shot whenever he becomes noxious; at any time, although the legal season is from October 1 to January 1.

This provision giving a bear the option of being regarded either as a game animal or a noxious beast was

inserted in the bill at the instance of Senator Cochran, of Lycoming county.

The game bill, as it goes to the Governor, specifies that the rabbit-shooting season shall open on November 1, or two weeks later than under the present law, and close December 15. No person may shoot more than ten rabbits in one day.

Another change from the existing law is to make the season for woodcock open two weeks earlier. The new season to extend from October 1 to December 1.

In the fish bill, passed finally in the closing hours of the session, the open season is left much the same as at present, the time for catching trout being from April 15, and that for bass, pickerel, perch, Susquehanna salmon and other game fish, between June 15 and December 1.

Sunfish, now protected, are stricken from the game fish list. The legal minimum of size for bass has been raised from seven to eight inches, and not more than twelve bass may be taken daily. The minimum size of pickerel and Susquehanna salmon is made twelve inches, and the catch limited to twenty-five daily.

Authorization is given for the use of the "wooden minnow" in bass fishing provided the minnow has no more than three triple hooks or burrs.

Gigging for eels, suckers, carp and mullets is permitted by the new fish act during the months of July, August and September in streams not stocked with trout.

In a statement made public by Governor Stuart, he says: "After careful tabulation of the appropriation bills presented to me for approval by the Legislature I find the amount aggregates more than \$67,000,000. Upon inquiry of the fiscal officers of the Commonwealth, the officers charged with the responsibility of collecting and disbursing the State's revenues, I am informed by the Auditor General, in a carefully prepared statement, that the moneys available from every source for the payment of these appropriations will not exceed \$45,000,000, and by the State Treasurer that the amount will not exceed \$47,000,000.

"In order to prevent a deficit it becomes necessary to bring these appropriations within the revenues of the State, and owing to the limited time given to dispose of these bills, I regret to be compelled to say that it will be impossible for me to comply with requests for hearings concerning appropriations."

PERJURERS SEEK PARDON.

The Famous Schooley Will Case Not Yet Settled.

Scranton, Pa., April 29.—A. F. Bahman and C. F. Reidel, subscribing witnesses to the Schooley will which was concocted by George B. Schooley in an attempt to get hold of the estate of the late J. L. Crawford, through their attorneys, George S. Horn and John R. Edwards, will petition the board of pardons at the meeting of the board Wednesday, May 19, for a pardon.

District Attorney O'Brien yesterday received notice from the board of pardons that application had been made by Bahman and Reidel for the cutting down of their sentence. Mr. O'Brien stated yesterday afternoon that he had not decided whether he would oppose the application or not. He had not given the matter any thought, but he said that his mind would be made up in a day or two.

Bahman and Reidel were subscribing witnesses to a will purporting to have been made by Mr. Crawford, by which he left a large portion of his estate to his cousin, George R. Schooley, of Noxen, Wyoming county. The signature of Mr. Crawford was affixed to the instrument by Schooley, who pleaded guilty to forgery and was sentenced to ten years in the penitentiary.

At the time Bahman and Reidel were sentenced, Judge Edwards told them there was no doubt in his mind but that they were subjects of the designing mind of Schooley. It was the first time they were arrested and they were previously farmers in New Jersey. This will be argued in their behalf before the board of pardons.

The Permanent Value of Newspapers.

Regarding that learned prejudice against employing newspapers as historical material, I wish to say that, like all other evidence, they must be used with care and skepticism, for one good authority is undoubtedly better than a dozen poor ones. An anecdote I heard years ago has been useful to me in weighing different historical evidence. A Pennsylvania-Dutch justice of the peace in one of the interior townships of Ohio had a man arraigned before him for stealing a pig. One witness swore that he distinctly saw the theft committed; eight swore that they never saw the accused steal a pig, and the verdict was worthy of Dogberry. "I discharge the accused," said the Justice. "The testimony of eight men is certainly worth more than the testimony of one."—James F. Rhodes, in the Atlantic for May.

Knesel—Schalm.

Charles J. Knesel, of Honesdale, and Emma H. Schalm, of Hawley, were married at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Schalm, of Hawley, on Tuesday afternoon, April 27, 1909, the ceremony being performed by Rev. Rudolph Lucas, of the German Lutheran church. After a short wedding trip Mr. and Mrs. Knesel will reside in Honesdale.

HARRISBURG LETTER.

April 24, 1909.—Mention was made in a former letter of the fact that the recent Legislature passed no acts providing for any new revenue, although it found quite a number of such bills before it. Besides avoiding any increase in the revenue acts it is shown that the Legislature appropriated far more money than the State has in sight, more than was at first supposed. The first figures given out showed about \$62,000,000 appropriated, but the real figures are nearer \$67,000,000, with less than \$45,000,000 to pay with.

No little excitement was caused by an alleged remark on the part of the Governor that it might be necessary to call an extra session of the Legislature for the purpose of putting through some revenue measures, to keep even with the appropriations. The other alternative is for the Governor to cut the appropriations and this is probably what will be done, although his Excellency is not at all pleased with the task he has in hand. The Legislature is practically compelling the Governor to do what it should have done, and what it was assembled for. In his message to that body at the beginning of the session, he pointed out very clearly what, in his opinion, was the proper course, showing how much revenue could be secured and how much money should be appropriated.

After being in session over three months, and getting less than a hundred bills to the Governor during that time, adjournment day finds him with a mass of about 700 bills of all kinds, which he must dispose of in thirty days. He must work unusually hard during that time, besides, hearing a lot of arguments, pro and con, on the various measures before him. The Governor will hail with delight the last day of his term, but he is onto his job while that term lasts.

Among the bills recently signed are the following: Providing for an Executive controller in the Executive Department at a salary of \$3,000 per annum. This officer will relieve the Governor of a lot of detail work in the way of examining vouchers, etc. Heretofore the Chief Executive has been burdened with a lot of tasks properly belonging to a clerk, but which the law imposed on him.

Providing that county commissioners may appropriate money to law libraries when necessary for support.

Authorizing the commission to erect the Homeopathic State Hospital at Allentown to sell portions of its land and purchase others.

Authorizing the combining, consolidating and entering a single judgment on a scire facias to revive and continue the lien in certain cases.

Authorizing the Department of Forestry to grow and distribute young forest trees to those who will take care of them.

Providing for the depositing of money in lieu of surety of bonds now required in certain civil cases.

Authorizing a State Fish Hatchery on Presque Isle peninsula.

Imposing a penalty of \$500 for using the word "trust" as part of the name of any corporation except such as are under the supervision of the Commissioner of Banking.

Providing that the proposed Constitutional amendments adopted by the Legislatures of 1907 and 1909 be submitted to vote of the people at the general election next November.

Abolishing the Legislative Record. Hereafter the Record and the House and Senate Journals will be consolidated, the publication to be known as the Legislative Journal. It will be printed under the supervision of the Supt. of Public Printing and Binding, the copy to be furnished by the chief clerks of the two houses.

Prescribing stricter methods of disbursing and accounting for departmental appropriations in the State government.

Providing for the use of borough and township lock-ups and city prisons for the detention of persons arrested by sheriffs, constables, State Police or other officers.

Authorizing the State Health Commissioner to assign an office employe to approve vouchers.

Providing that the offices of justice of the peace and notary public shall not be incompatible.

Requiring all petitions laying out or vacating public roads to fix definitely the points of beginning and ending and requiring certification of the report of a jury of view to the State Highway Department.

Fixing fees of constables.

Providing that soldiers, sailors or marines of the war with Spain or any proceeding war who die without sufficient means to defray their burial expenses shall be buried at the expense of the county, such expense not to exceed \$50.

Providing that borough councils may fix by ordinance the salary of the burgess, such salary not to exceed \$100 per 1,000 for the first 5,000 population and \$50 for each additional 1,000 or majority fraction thereof.

Authorizing cemeteries owned by boroughs to be transferred to an incorporated cemetery company.

Authorizing the chief clerk in the Auditor General's Department to perform such official acts as the Auditor General may designate.

Relating to acknowledgments of deeds.

Permitting independent school districts to share in the distribution of

appropriations to borough High Schools.

Making it a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of from \$500 to \$5,000 and imprisonment for from six months to five years, for any person connected with any financial institution to misapply the funds of such institution.

Making it a felony to receive stolen goods and providing for the imposition upon a person so convicted of felony of the same penalties now by law imposed upon the person who shall have stolen the goods.

Requiring supervisors to maintain foot bridges.

Forfeiting charters of banks or trust companies which fail to start in business within two years.

Quieting title of real estate formerly held by corporations not entitled to do business in this State.

Extending tax collectors' liability for two years.

Providing that opinions on religious matters shall not be a bar to testimony in court.

N. E. HAUSE.

Union Loyalty.

On one occasion a shipment worth one thousand dollars to the firm is being loaded on teams when the clock strikes twelve. Immediately every man on the job quits work.

From 12 to 1 p. m. is the dinner hour; it is so stipulated in the schedule. The foreman explains to the men that the shipment will miss its train connection and the sale be canceled if there is a minute's delay.

But it is useless to discuss the matter. There is no flexibility to the schedule. The men explain that if they work during the noon hour they will lose their union cards. That ends the discussion.—J. O. Fagan in the May Atlantic.

How the Wheels Go Round in New York.

Every second four visitors arrive in New York.

Every forty-two seconds an immigrant arrives.

Every three minutes some one is arrested.

Every six minutes a child is born.

Every seven minutes there is a funeral.

Every thirteen minutes there is a wedding.

Every forty-two minutes a new business firm starts up.

Every forty-eight minutes a ship leaves the harbor.

Every forty-eight minutes a building catches fire.

Every fifty one minutes a new building is erected.

Every one and three-fourth hours some one is killed by accident.

UNCOVERS SECRET HOARDS.

The best argument for a Government savings bank is that of the need of absolute security, especially in time of panic when so many people are making a bad matter worse by drawing their money out of common banks and hiding it away. During the recent panic some persons took out large postal money orders just to let the Government take care of their money until times became less unsettled. If there had been a Government savings bank it would have received most of the money then withdrawn from the common banks. The money would have been kept in circulation and the force of the panic much reduced. Even in ordinary times a certain number of people refuse to trust ordinary banks and incur much risk and loss of interest by trying to hide their savings. Many a secret hoard has been lost through fire, or rats or thieves. The Government bank would take safe care of money and pay a little interest. It would be very popular in the country districts and would encourage the habit of saving small but regular sums for deposit. Except an improved system of parcels post, no measure is in such general demand among those who would like to extend the usefulness of the postoffice department.

PURE WATER A LIFE-SAVER.

Allen Hazen has formulated the theorem that for every death from typhoid fever prevented by the purification of public water supplies, two or three additional deaths from other causes are prevented. To put the matter upon an economic basis; if, for example, the city of Pittsburgh should by reason of having installed a new system of municipal water-filters, prevent one hundred deaths from typhoid in a year, two or three hundred hundred deaths from other causes would also be prevented by the same means. Such a saving of life would equal the saving of two million dollars instead of a half million, the loss entailed by the typhoid deaths alone.

Professor Sedgwick and Scott MacNutt, of the biological department of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, state that their observations, presently to be published in detail, corroborate Hazen's estimate, which, they assert, is a conservative one.

THE NEW EDUCATION IN CHINA.

One advantage which China possesses over the United States is in the ease with which a reform can be started and spread. In this country nothing can be accomplished until at least one-half the people are convinced of the necessity of it; in China it is necessary to convince only the powers that be and the reform is ordered forthwith. The following instructions recently issued make it clear that the government means business in the matter of extending the educational facilities of the empire, and that readily to all its parts.

OBITUARY.

Carrie, daughter of the late Moses C. Westbrook, of Blooming Grove, Pike county, died Tuesday evening at the home, of pneumonia at the age of 51 years. She was taken sick Saturday, April 24th. Miss Westbrook is survived by her mother and four brothers, John C. Milford, Pa., Moses C. Jr., Liberty, N. Y., Fred L. and William B., both living at home. Funeral service will be held at 2:30 Friday afternoon.

Mrs. Anna Houghton died at her home on Erie street, Thursday morning, April 29, 1909. She was 55 years of age. On Wednesday, while employed at the home of A. B. Transue, 1222 East street, she suffered a stroke of apoplexy and was removed to her home. Mrs. Houghton was a daughter of the late James Lamb, and is survived by a daughter, Mrs. Jessie Covey, and one son, Eugene. The funeral will be held on Saturday morning.

Mrs. Thomas Flynn, a highly respected resident of this place, wife of the proprietor of the Flynn Hotel, died at her home on South Main street, at five o'clock Tuesday afternoon, April 27, 1909, at the age of forty-five years. Her death was the result of a paralytic stroke received several weeks ago. Mrs. Flynn had resided in Honesdale for several years and during her residence here had made a large number of friends. Besides her husband she is survived by the following children: William, John, Simon, Rose, Mary, Margaret, and Winifred; also by one sister, Miss Mary Keating, and three brothers, Michael, and James Keating, of Antrim, Tioga county, and John Keating, of Blossburg, Pa. The funeral will be held Friday morning, with services at St. John's Catholic church, and interment in St. John's cemetery.

Cornelius Porter Crosbie, an aged and highly respected citizen of Preston, died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Emma Furie, Monday, April 19th, after a five days' illness of bronchial pneumonia. The funeral was held Thursday, April 22d, from St. Juliana's church with a requiem mass, celebrated by Rev. P. E. LaValle, who delivered an impressive sermon, dwelling on the necessity of always being ready, for we know not the hour the grim messenger cometh. He was laid to rest in Rock Lake cemetery where his parents, wife, five brothers and one sister preceded him to the grave. Deceased was born in Preston township, Wayne county, December 6, 1839, and was therefore in the seventieth year of his age. He was a life-long resident of the town in which he was born. Mr. Crosbie possessed a rare disposition; always loving and obliging, alike to his friends and relatives, who will deeply mourn their loss, and he will be sadly missed in the home of his only daughter, Mrs. Emma Furie. The other survivors are four sisters, Mrs. Mary Fitzsimmons, of Rock Lake; Mrs. M. E. Mullady and Mrs. J. M. Duffy, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and Mrs. Charles Meehan, of Payette, Idaho, and a number of nieces and nephews, who will always cherish his memory.

We briefly announced the death of Mrs. William Gillmore is our last issue. The remains were brought to Honesdale on the 4:10 gravity train on Wednesday, and accompanied by a number of friends who were in waiting at the depot, and others who accompanied the body from Dunmore, were taken directly to Glen Dyberry cemetery, and interred by the side of her husband, Rev. Dr. Swift officiating at the grave. The pall bearers were Joseph N. Welch, William J. Ward, Joseph A. Bodie, Oscar T. Chambers, William H. Ham, and Thomas J. Ham. The handsome casket was completely covered with flowers. Hannah Jane Gillmore was the daughter of the late Oliver Hamlin and Nancy Baldwin, his wife, of Honesdale. Her father belonged to the Hamlin family, who were very early settlers in Salem township, and was for years a merchant in Honesdale and also an associate judge of the courts of Wayne county. Hamlin, Wayne county, was the first home of the family. Mrs. Gillmore was born August 9, 1828. During her early life she lived in Honesdale and until the time of her marriage, fifty-two years ago, to the late William Gillmore, Esq., at that time a merchant in Aldenville, Wayne county. Afterwards she moved with her husband to Hawley, where Mr. Gillmore entered the employ of the Pennsylvania Coal company. Some thirty years ago he was promoted to a position in the company's offices in Dunmore where he held a responsible office until a few years before his death, twelve years ago. The deceased, during her long residence in Dunmore, had made many close friends, being a woman of warm and genial nature. She was a member of the Ladies' Aid society of the Presbyterian church, where she will be missed, especially by the older people. Besides these friends and neighbors, who mourn her departure, in her own immediate family she is survived by but one sister, Mrs. H. L. Jewell, of Springfield, Mass.

NOTICE OF ADMINISTRATION, ESTATE OF HARVEY N. FARLEY, late of Buckingham Township.

All persons indebted to said estate are notified to make immediate payment to the undersigned; and those having claims against said estate are notified to present them duly attested for settlement.

JOSEPH W. FARLEY, Adm'r.
Equitunk, Pa., April, 1909.

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