

THE WINNER

Distinction Won by Dunmore Girl

MISS GIBBONS'S ESSAY IN FULL

Pennsylvania Foremost in Art—The Peale Academy in Philadelphia—Benjamin West, John S. Sargent, Abbey, Hovenden and Other Painters Viewed by Their Work.

Below we give in full the text of Miss Eleanor Gibbons's prize essay in the triangular contest in Scranton on Friday evening, April 30th. Having already printed the very creditable compositions of Miss Abigail Baird, Faith Clark and Grace Hanlan, who competed for the honor of representing Honesdale at the annual contest, we round out the series with Miss Gibbons's production, that Citizen readers may have an opportunity of comparing them and judging for themselves as to which of the four shows the most painstaking research and most promising literary merit:

"PENNSYLVANIA IN ART"

A country, like an individual, goes through all the stages of "growing up." It develops from the period in which a few settlers hew the forests from around their log cabins, and are content with a merely hand-to-mouth existence, to a stage when the finer things, those more like the divine nature within us, are developed. Finally, from beneath the rude exterior, the hidden artistic genius buds out and blossoms into a flower of rare beauty.

Our country, young and vigorously progressive, shows nowhere more advancement than in its art; and here Pennsylvania stands foremost. From the beginning the center of American art was Philadelphia. There was born the first American painter, Benjamin West, known not only at home but abroad. He spent the greater part of his life in London, studying and painting. As a teacher, however, he developed men whose talent was far greater than his. Of the "Tribe of Benjamin," as West's pupils styled themselves, was Gilbert Stuart, whom his teacher called "the greatest portrait painter in the world." To-day we have no finer picture of Washington than Stuart's famous Athenaeum portrait.

Through the influence of another pupil, Charles Wilson Peale, was founded the famous Academy of the Fine Arts of Philadelphia. For years the art in Pennsylvania as well as of many other states has been nourished in this institution, and students from all over our country have flocked there. Its splendid collection of pictures has been the inspiration of many a budding genius, and the names of many brilliant artists are in its long list of pupils.

All Pennsylvania's nature painters, except Birge Harrison, were educated at the academy. Harrison is famous for his exquisite snow scenes, finding his inspiration in the earth's winter dress. William Sartain takes rather the earth in its summer beauty; he paints no living thing, but finds life in the rolling prairie, floating clouds or a rushing river.

Perhaps the greatest American portrait painter is John S. Sargent, who, although born abroad, is of Pennsylvania parentage. Without regard for the feelings of his sitters, he seizes and puts on canvas those fleeting expressions of the face which indicate the character within. Other Pennsylvanians trained at the academy are John McLure Hamilton, who spent his later years in London painting portraits of England's leading men; Cecilia Beaux, whose portraits have won the admiration of French critics, and Mary Cassatt, whom France has honored by placing two of her pictures in the Luxembourg gallery.

Pennsylvania's greatest religious painter, Henry O. Tanner, also left the academy to study in France. He has continued to live and work there, because, to our shame be it said, he was too greatly handicapped here by his negro blood. His "Raising of Lazarus" was given a place in the Luxembourg, among the exclusively few American works there, and this, finally, has aroused Pennsylvania to the greatness of her native son.

While other branches of art show foreign influence, the illustrators have a style distinctively American. Pennsylvania produced Darley, the father of modern illustrating; also A. B. Frost, Howard Pyle, Alice Barbour Stevens, Jessie Wilcox Smith and Elizabeth Shippen Green, who have charmed magazine readers all over the country.

But art of the illustrator reaches its zenith in Maxfield Parrish. His enchanting illustrations for children's books have opened up the dreamworld of childhood.

One who began his career as an illustrator but is best known for work of quite a different character is Edwin A. Abbey. His name is often coupled with Sargent's, because both have mural paintings in the Boston Public Library, Abbey's being the famous pictures. His mural work most interesting to Pennsylvanians, however, is in the capitol at Harrisburg. Symbolical representations of the church, the mines, the oil wells and the steel foundries may seem oddly combined here, but these forces have made Penn's commonwealth what it is to-day. Here also is the crown-

ing work of Violet Oakley; her 13 paintings show the growth of religious freedom from the time of the Tudor persecutions till Penn dared to found this colony with freedom for all sects. John W. Alexander is another of our great mural painters and the Carnegie Institute at Pittsburgh was fortunate indeed in securing his work to beautify its walls.

To us belongs a painter who gave expression in his art to a profound love for his fellowmen. It was Thos. Hovenden, who painted the last sad scene in the life of John Brown, showing the great Abolitionist stooping to kiss a negro baby as he is led to execution. His masterpiece, "Breaking Home Ties," breathes all the tenderness of the last good-by of a mother to her son. But nobler far than any of his pictures was Hovenden's last act, when, in saving a child from the wheels of a locomotive he sacrificed his own life.

But Pennsylvania's position in art rests not merely upon her eminent painters; her historic scenes have been subjects for many an artist's brush. The signing of the Declaration of Independence was the inspiration of two great painters, Valley Forge, its soil crimsoned by the blood of those devoted patriots is undeniably the most pathetic picture of the Revolutionary war. The finest war picture in the executive mansion at Harrisburg was inspired by the battle of Gettysburg, the most tremendous struggle of that time, when our land was "rent with civil feuds and drenched in fraternal blood."

Such are the records of past accomplishments and the splendid successes being achieved each day for Pennsylvania. If the proof of a country's age is its culture, and the proof of its culture is its art, surely our country is growing up to a glorious maturity. And the greatest factor in its education, its growth is Pennsylvania, the mother of American art.

TO IMPROVE THE SCHOOL GROUNDS

The Last Two of Many Well Written Articles.

FLOYD BURNARD

In the front of the new school building two urns, one on each side of the walk that leads to the front entrance. Some flower beds; one to be arranged so as to have "H. H. S.," and the others located around the front, so to make it shady; and also grass seed sown. The walk around the school, and the walks that lead to the entrances, and the other walks ought to be concrete. On one side of the school building a play ground with an acting bar and quoits would be well, and on the other side grass and trees for shade, with benches beneath. On the back of the building, grass and two flower beds. There ought to be an iron fence around the school grounds. The grounds around the old brick building ought to be for the pupils of that department to play on. It would be better to have the brick building and the new school building have separate play grounds. It would look well to have ivy grow on the outside walls of both the new and the old school buildings. The steps going into the school would look well to be of stone.

JOHN M. SUTTON.

The school walks should be of concrete or cement. Ivy should be planted to climb the walls of the building. The part fronting Church street should be fenced with pipe fencing and two lawns, one on each side of the walk, with a flower bed in the center of each.

The south side, between the church and school grounds should have a road for coal to be taken through, if it needs it, and if it does not, a walk to get to the part where the pupils can pitch quoits; and a tree should be planted there to give shade. In the rear or part fronting Court street, should be a walk, and I think there are trees enough already there, but a lawn should also be planted on each side of the walk and fenced in. Where the Power house now stands and between Mrs. Decker's house and the building should be a place for putting the shot or jumping. This will be enough room for out-door sports and I think they ought to be satisfied.

WOULD START DAY EARLIER.

Proposed to Push All Clocks Ahead Two Hours in Summer.

Cincinnati, May 9.—Prominent Cincinnati are interesting themselves in a national movement to change business hours during the summer months, after the plan proposed in England, and begin the day two hours earlier in summer than in the other months of the year.

Julius Fleischmann, ex-Mayor; C. H. M. Atkins, president of the Business Men's Club; Charles J. Christie, and others are planning a dinner, at which the subject will be discussed.

It is proposed that each year on May 10th, standard time of the United States be advanced two hours, and continue thus until October 1. In this way it is intended that persons who start to work at 7 o'clock in the morning during other months shall begin at 5 in summer and quit two hours earlier.

Dr. C. R. BRADY, DENTIST, Honesdale, Pa. OFFICE HOURS—8 a. m. to 5 p. m. Any evening by appointment. Citizens' phone, 33, Residence, No. 86-X.

EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.

The 38th annual convention of the Diocese of Central Pennsylvania of the Episcopal church will be held in Trinity Episcopal church, at Easton, on May 25th and 26th.

The sessions will be opened with a public meeting on the evening of May 25th, which will be addressed by Bishop Talbot and others.

On the morning of the 26th, there will be communion. Business sessions will follow and the convention will adjourn on the afternoon of the 26th. Luncheon will be served at noon by the ladies of Trinity parish in Heptasoph Hall.

About 200 clerical and lay delegates will be present and Bishop Talbot will preside.

At the convention at Lebanon last year, a favorable report was submitted on the resolution to change the name of the diocese to Bethlehem diocese, thus making the name more representative, as the diocese is no longer confined to Central Pennsylvania. The proposed change will be voted on at the coming convention and the resolution will probably carry. Many other important questions will be acted upon.

ERIE MAY ACQUIRE PLANT.

Many things indicate that negotiations are in progress, which will result in the Cooke plant of the American Locomotive Company, in Paterson, N. J., being leased or sold to the Erie Railroad Company. During the past week the locomotive plant in South Paterson has been thoroughly inspected by several of the Erie's department heads.

Those in a position to know say that the Erie is in urgent need of large repair shops near the terminus of its lines; that changes are contemplated in several places where repairs are now made, with the idea of having all work of this nature done in one big plant, under the direct management of the company.

The First Popular Newspaper.

"Who was the first man in history to conceive the idea of a journal intended for the people?" asks the editor of Collier's Weekly; and he answers it himself, saying it is impossible to make a plausible claim for the many-sided experimenter who conquered Gaul, led the Democratic party in Rome, and became her absolute ruler. Without the invention of printing, Democracy, as we know it now, would never have been possible. In Rome the news of the day was obtained by the rich through a number of copies, made by slaves, of a set of notes about current events. Caesar, at that time making his way as a leader of the popular party, conceived the idea of furnishing the news to all the people. His method was to have the facts written on walls here and there throughout the city. This writing was after a time erased and newer information was substituted. This first popular newspaper, it will be observed, was furnished to the readers without cost.

Cats Disguised as Snakes.

"Do you know why a cat hisses when in rage or danger?" said a nature student. "Well, sir, she hisses as a flying criminal puts on blue goggles and a false beard. With that hiss she tries instinctively to disguise herself as a snake." "Did you ever notice the markings on a cat's tail? They are transverse, like a snake's markings. The primitive cat in the wild state lived in rather tall grass. When danger approached he hissed, and at the same time put up his tail and waved it slowly. The oncomer heard that serpentine hiss. He saw the tail, and only the tail, which waved in an ominous, serpentine manner. He said 'snake in the grass' and withdrew." "The cat of to-day, hissing horribly, and waving to and fro his erected tail, follows ancestral precedent. It helps him not at all; nevertheless he always does it, thinking it the right thing. Is not man sometimes like the cat in this respect?"

ORIGIN OF LOVING CUP.

The loving cup is supposed to be of Danish origin, dating back more generations than memory can go. Not only is the cup attributed to the drink-loving Danes, but the peculiar ceremonies generally observed in drinking from it are credited to them by good authorities.

The loving cup is really older than English history, and it is in that country that it has formed such a prominent feature of banquets for lo! these centuries. Tradition tells us that there is an excellent reason for the three handles to the cup and the peculiar ceremony attending the drinking from it.

One historian says that in the ancient times it was deemed a wise precaution to have both hands of both of those engaged in drinking and passing the cup employed, lest while the pledger of "Geandheit" was in the act the pledgee should seize the opportunity to stick a knife into him.

Another writer says the wisdom of the three-handled cup lay in the fact that after a certain stage of the good old English banquet it took both hands of the drinker, and the two hands of his next neighbor to get the vessel lifted to the proper spot with any degree of accuracy.

To Break Up Tipping in Iowa. Des Moines, Iowa.—The Committee on rules in the lower house has made a rule prohibiting tipping employees, including committee clerks.

TERRIBLE MASSACRE IN ASIATIC TURKEY

Slaughter by Moslem Fanatics Continue in Asia-Minor.

Tarsus, Asiatic Turkey, May 11.—All former massacres of Armenians by fanatical Mohammedans pale compared to the slaughter of the men, women and children now going on in the name of race and religion. According to reports received from the surrounding country the horrible butchery is still going on to the applause of the Moslem hosts.

Villages like Osmanieh, Bazsche, Hamadeh, Kara, Kristian, Keoy and Kozolook were actually wiped out. Each of these places had populations of from five hundred to six hundred people. Other towns with a very much larger population, in some cases four thousand or five thousand people, suffered severely.

In one town of four thousand people there are less than one hundred left, nearly all women and children.

It was the same thing with the hundreds of shiftliks, or farms, that dot this wide and fertile plain. The slaughter was unsparring; even Greeks and Syrians were struck down with the Armenians. Entire families were burned to death in their homes. Hundreds of girls and women were maltreated and carried off to the harems, where the women were separated from the men.

The Armenian population of the village of Kozolook was put to death under the following circumstances: Word that the Mohammedans were killing Armenians reached Kozolook before the actual attack on the place, and when the first considerable party of Mohammedans arrived they found the Armenians well armed and in good positions standing on their defense. The Mohammedans did not feel strong enough to attack, so they gathered reinforcements until there was more than 1000 of them, well armed, surrounding the village.

The Governor of the district promised, at this stage of the proceedings, to protect the Armenians, if they would give up their arms. This the Armenians decided to do after a long parley. Then, under pretense of taking them to a place of safety, they were led out from the village under escort to an open field. Here the men were ruthlessly killed and the women subjected to maltreatments until there were more than were forced to marry Turks.

Young Turks around Tarsus are trading Armenian girls among each other for horses and modern repeating rifles.

The entire ten days seem to have been an insensate orgy in the name of race and religion. In the massacre of fourteen years ago there was no such desire to kill women and children as has been evidenced in the last ten days.

There have been numerous instances of the murdering of women and children with deliberation, and there are other instances where women were brought out one by one and shot down, the bystanders clapping their hands at each fresh execution.

The local authorities are giving four cents a day for each refugee in Tarsus. There are about 4000 refugees here, and this sum does not suffice. The government allotment is being supplemented from funds of the American mission. The local officials say they are soon going to discontinue their contributions, and if this is done there will be a famine.

The yard of the American Mission House looks like a prison pen. When the captain of a French man-of-war at Mersina came up to Tarsus with a number of officers on a visit he called at the Mission House.

"This is terrible," he said. "Where do all these people sleep?" The men wander around all night, trying to keep warm. The women and children sleep at night on the floors of the school rooms. Very few of them have beds. In the day time the men take their turn, usually curling up in the sunshine outside.

THIS FAIR DAMSEL CAN KEEP HER RINGS

Matter Threshed Out in Court Three Times Decides Against Plaintiff.

Norfolk, May 10.—After all, a flitted fiancée may not legally recover the engagement ring and his only redress is by way of breach of promise suit, holds Justice Andrew Jackson Dalton of the Norfolk Magistrate's court in a decision just handed down. The decision reverses Justice Denning, of similar jurisdiction, who, according to Justice Dalton, should not have tried the case, which has now for a third time been threshed out in the courts.

J. D. McFarland, after being rejected by Miss Lulu B. Short, sought to recover his \$55 ring. The girl pleaded that it was a Christmas gift and Justice Dalton upheld her.

Then Justice Denning, not knowing Justice Dalton had already tried the case, ordered the ring returned to McFarland. Justice Dalton, saying his decision was original, reaffirmed his ruling and declared all engagement rings are necessarily gifts and that Miss Short is entitled to keep hers.

FIRST-CLASS JOB PRINTING, IN ALL ITS BRANCHES, DONE NEATLY AT THIS OFFICE.

GEORGE E. GALE'S WILL.

Estate Divided Between Widow and Children — Realty Value is Unknown.

The will of George E. Gale, a wealthy resident of Flatbush, who died on April 2d last, at his home, 1305 Albemarle road, was filed for probate last week by the law firm of Miller & Bretzfelder, of 120 Broadway, representing Mrs. Sarah E. Gale, the widow, who is the executrix under the will. The testator is also survived by a daughter, Marguerite E. Gale, 19 years of age, and William M. C. Gale, a son, 12 years of age. The will was executed August 7, 1908.

The schedule of the estate of the testator, filed with the will, states that he left over \$10,000 in personal property and that the value of his

real estate is unknown. During his life time Mr. Gale was considered a very wealthy man. By his will he gives his widow all his household goods, works of art, horses, carriages, jewelry, books and automobiles and automobile furniture, together with the house on Albemarle road. The rest of his property of every kind is divided into as many parts as there are children, plus one, which is given absolutely to the wife, in lieu of her dower. The children get their shares when they reach the age of 21, before which their mother holds the same for them in trust as their guardian.

Murphy Defeats Mike Glover.

New York, May 6.—Tommy Murphy of New York defeated Mike Glover of Boston in a ten round bout before the Sharkey Athletic club here.

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Dr. J. C. Hatcher
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Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC.
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Nowhere else in town will you find the assortment we carry.
Men's Shirts, Best 50c. Percale and Madras in all sizes for this sale 39c. \$1.00 and \$1.25 Quality all new goods handsome patterns and all sizes during this sale 80c.

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