

BIG EAGLE FOUGHT BAND OF FARMERS

America's Great Bird Had Been Caught Trying to Carry Off a 35-Pound Boy

BOLDLY SWOOPS DOWN ON CHILD

Battle Royal Ensued Between Farmers' Armed with Pitchforks and the Magnificent Eagle—Men Won but the Bird Carried Off Honors of War.

St. Charles, Ill.—In a battle royal between a collection of farmers armed with pitchforks, sticks and stones on one side, and a lone eagle, but of magnificent size, on the other, the men finally won, although the fighting honors rightfully belonged to the bird, which had been interfered with in its attempts to carry off the three-year-old son of Peter Johnson.

Fully a score of persons participated in the conflict with the eagle, and pitchforks, clubs and stones were brought into service before the bird, exhausted from its efforts, gave up the fight. Johnson was terribly scratched in the encounter, although his son was unhurt.

The Johnson boy, who was playing on his father's farm near St. Charles when the eagle was first observed.

The great bird circled about the vicinity at a great height for several minutes. Suddenly, with the speed of a lightning flash, it darted down, and its steel like talons had caught the child's dress.

The child's surprise for a second struck him dumb, and the eagle, using every ounce of its strength, bore the boy upward. Surprise gave way to alarm. The child screamed for aid and struggled vigorously to free himself from the eagle's clutches.

The boy is a stockily built lad, weighing about 35 pounds, and the bird was unable to make great progress.

The father heard the screams of his child and hurried from his home. He saw the boy in the bird's clutches and ran toward the scene of the struggle.

With all his strength he threw himself on the eagle and bore it to the ground. The child was saved and ran shrieking for assistance for his father. The man and the bird were locked in a death grip, the eagle using its claws, while Johnson struck out with his free hand as he held the bird with the other.

Neighbors were soon on the scene. From the start they were determined if possible, to capture the eagle alive. Sticks and stones fell on its body while both wings were immediately crippled.

The breaking of the wings made escape of the eagle impossible, but for two hours it fluttered along the ground, fiercely repelling every attack until, completely exhausted, it was pinned to the earth by two pitchforks.

The eagle when measured proved to be twelve feet from tip to tip of its wings and a perfect specimen of its kind. It is believed it will speedily recover from the injuries received in its struggle with the men, and Johnson plans to present it to some zoological garden.

Although Johnson is suffering intense pain as a result of the scratches received in the fight, none of his hurts is regarded as dangerous, the worst wound being an immense gash torn in his left shoulder. He was greatly weakened from loss of blood.

The boy is none the worse for his experience and takes the greatest delight in watching the imprisoned bird.

A STRANGE NEW PERIL.

Travelers Tell of Cactus That Jumped at Them.

Torreon, Mexico.—Travelers returning here from the mountains have discovered a new species of cactus which they have named "catcuss" because they say it springs upon travelers like a cat and makes them "cuss." The paper says that the "Catcuss" grows upon a stalk and is shaped like a small ball and covered with spines. Travelers claim that it is attracted by the warmth of a human or animal body and that it springs from its stem onto the passerby, the spines piercing the flesh and holding on like a cactus spine.

BROTHERS KILLED SAME WAY.

Interval Exactly Four Years—Both Run Over by Trains.

Redding, Cal.—At the same spot and in the same way in which, four years ago to a day his brother was killed, Daniel McKenzie, a farmer living near Lamoine, was killed by a train.

McKenzie lay down and went to sleep on the track half a mile north of Lamoine. Train No. 228 struck him and cut his body in twain. The engineer saw McKenzie as the train came around the curve, but not in time to come to a stop.

Has an Albino Pheasant.

Albany, Ore.—On the farm of Peter Byrne, three miles east of Halsey, is a pure white China pheasant. It was captured last fall and so far as can be learned is the only albino China pheasant in existence. It has all of the characteristics of an ordinary China pheasant except that its feathers are pure white.

LEAVES CURE SNAKEBITES

Authority on Rattlesnakes Says Professor is Far Behind Times—Discovery Turned Town Temperance.

Port Jervis, N. Y.—Science may not know how to cure the bite of a rattler, but if 'Doc' Marshall will hunt up the Greening boys in Pike County, Pennsylvania, they will tell him how to do it. Or he can find out from John C. Geer, of Fremont Centre, Sullivan County, New York, that the leaves of the arrow leaf violet (viola sagittaria) never fail to cure.

This was the statement of William Neapass, perpetual supervisor from Deerpark township, editor, trout sharp and authority on the rattlesnakes of the upper Delaware river. His remarks were addressed to Erie Conductor "Bill" Baxter regarding the Philadelphia dispatch telling how Dr. John Marshall, chemistry and toxicology professor of the University of Pennsylvania, had informed a bunch of medics that there was no known cure for snakebite.

"No one dies from snakebite up along the Delaware," continued the deacon; "not since John Geer some thirty years ago found out that if he had a few violet leaves of a certain kind handy he could defy the venom of all the rattlers of Pike and Sullivan counties combined. Just had to chew a few leaves green or dried, and go about his business."

"Geer," said the deacon, "was the pioneer in the snake industry. He knew more about rattlesnakes and rattlesnake grease than you are ever likely to learn about original sin."

"Geer was always getting bit by the serpents and kept a whisky flask handy. One day the bites came so fast that the flask went dry, and not a tavern in twenty miles."

"Geer always drew a veil of silence over what happened the rest of the day; but he never drank whisky for snakebite or anything else after that, and in place of the flask carried a leather tobacco pouch with a lot of queer-looking dried leaves in it."

"He would not tell what it was, for some time, though everybody in four counties soon learned that John Geer had a cure for snakebite and that it wasn't whisky. People drove for miles across country to reach Geer and his cure. Always saved them, too."

WILD BEASTS GETTING BOLD.

Mountain Lions and Wildcats Attack Men and Horses.

Dayton, Wash.—Not for many years have mountain lions and wildcats been so numerous in the Blue Mountains as they are this season. Range horses have been killed and even men are attacked.

Ben Magill, on his return from a trip to the Tukanon, reports the killing of a valuable saddle horse belonging to R. W. Magill. The lion sprang from a tree under which the horse had sought shelter from a storm. Less than a month ago Frank Lotzen, a Tukanon farmer, was attacked by a cat at the entrance of his cabin, and saved his life only by beating off his assailant with an axe. It is not uncommon to find cats and even lions prowling about barnyards along the roads. More cat bounties have been paid than for twenty years.

Trappers and hunters attribute the boldness of the animals to a scarcity of small game and the protracted winter with an unusual depth of snow.

HAND GROWS TO ARM.

Michigan Surgeons Successful in Unusual Operation.

Kalamazoo, Mich.—The hand that was severed from the wrist of Charles Miller at a paper factory here recently has been successfully rejoined to his arm, and it is said that the young man will shortly be discharged from Bronson Hospital, with the prospect of regaining full use of his hand. Only a small piece of flesh held the hand and arm together when the accident occurred, but doctors quickly bound them together and the wound has rapidly healed.

Doctors here say that few such operations have resulted successfully.

SAYS MEAT MAKES DRUNKARDS.

Doctor Urges Vegetarian Diet to Cure Alcoholism.

Washington.—"If you have a strong appetite for King Alcohol and tobacco and want to be cured of the habit, just eat a vegetable diet for six months."

This was the advice given by Dr. D. H. Kress of this city in an address entitled "Dyspepsia and Its Relation to Inebriety," before the American Society for the Study of Alcohol and Other Drug Narcotics. He discussed the evil effects of an excessive diet and declared that overeating leads to drunkenness. "If you would not become a drunkard," said Dr. Kress, "then quit eating meat."

Rides in Auto at 100 to Vote.

Wilkes-Barre, Pa.—Peter Keck, of Berwick, celebrated his one hundredth birthday by being taken to the polls in an automobile to vote. It was his first ride in an automobile, and he enjoyed it. He has seven living children, the eldest being eighty years; twenty-four grandchildren, thirty great-grandchildren, and four great-great-grandchildren.

Oklahoma Tributes to Art.

Chickasha, Okla.—The west gallery in the Chickasha Opera House sagged eight inches in a minstrel performance, but the show was so good that somebody ran out and got a few fence rails, propped up the gallery and the performance continued.

TALK TO MARS AT \$10,000,000 A CHAT

Only 35,000,000 Miles Away and Communication Can Be Established by Mirrors

PLANET WILL BE CLOSE SHORTLY

Martians Tall, Thin, Furry and Have Big Heads—Columbia's Astronomers Admit This Much, but Are Not Sure They Would Know Our Signals

Boston.—Men on earth may be able to communicate with the inhabitants of Mars soon, said Professor William Henry Pickering of Harvard. This will be possible by flash messages when that planet approaches to within 35,000,000 miles of the earth, or 5,000,000 miles closer than ever before.

"If there are inhabitants on Mars who have advanced as far as man has and who are provided with telescopes as powerful as we to-day possess, they could easily perceive our signals and undoubtedly could recognize and answer them."

"My plan of communication would require the use of a series of mirrors so arranged as to present a single-reflecting surface toward the planet. As the surface necessary for reflecting the sunlight 35,000,000 miles would have to be more than a quarter of a mile long, a single mirror would not be practicable. We would have to use many of them."

"These mirrors would all have to be attached to one great axis parallel to the axis of the earth, run by motors and so timed as to make a complete revolution every twenty-four hours, thus carrying the reflecting surface



A Martian According to Dr. Mitchell's Description.

around with the axis once a day and obviating the necessity of continually readjusting it to allow for the movement of the planets.

"As far as the people of Mars are concerned this reflector would not, of course, be apparent to the naked eye, but through lenses of such magnitude as we have to-day the reflection would be easily discernible and would undoubtedly attract attention at once."

"The best time for transmitting such a reflection would be in the morning, a little after sunrise. The cost of such an undertaking would be about \$10,000,000."

New York City.—When a reporter invaded the astronomical sanctum of Columbia University to learn how star-gazers there regarded Prof. William Henry Pickering's plan for communicating with Mars, Prof. Howard Jacoby, head of the department, and Dr. S. A. Mitchell, his associate, were just bowing out a venerable gentleman who had inquired as to the weight of holes in cheese.

"His problem was little less obtuse than some propounded to us concerning Mars," smiled Prof. Jacoby, "but we are always glad to answer questions, as discussion stimulates interest in astronomy. Now, you ask if we might signal to Mars by projecting a reflected ray of light from a mirror or series of mirrors a quarter of a mile in area. This is scientifically possible, but impractical. Why not wait for the Martians, if there be any, to signal us? Would it not then be time enough to rig up an answering apparatus?"

"Quite the correct idea," agreed Dr. Mitchell.

The professors were asked what a Martian ought to look like.

"Well, to begin with he would be tall and spindle-shanked," replied Dr. Mitchell. "It is a certainty that there are no fat men on Mars. The attraction of gravity is two-thirds less than here, hence he would grow upward instead of sideways. He would make a great Marathon runner, as the resistance is less. His head would be immense when compared to the diameter of his body and his eyes might be as big as saucers. As I'm creating this Martian I'm going to have him to my own liking."

"Being exceedingly briny he has probably discovered a way to perpetuate his kind through the incubator process. I don't believe the men are web-footed, but they probably grow a fine crop of fur."

Saturday Night Talks

By Rev. F. E. DAVISON Rutland, Vt.

A BLOW AT BIGOTRY

International Bible Lesson for May 23, '09—(Acts 15: 1-35).

The book of Acts opens in the Jewish city of Jerusalem and ends in Imperial Rome. And the contents of the book are chiefly occupied with the story of the rise and progress of Christianity from the heart of Judaism to a place in the capital of the world. At first it seems to be only one form of Judaism. Its founder was a Jew, his disciples were Jews, and the new doctrine was preached at first exclusively to Jews. But when we reach the end of the book we find that the new faith has burst its early limitations. Gentiles everywhere have been gathered into the fold, and instead of looking upon a phase of Jewish religion, we behold a faith adapted to all mankind.

Shipwreck Avoided.

But in order to bring about that result the church had to pass through an experience like a ship in the breakers on a lee shore, only escaping an awful shipwreck through the able seamanship of those who were in control of the narrow bigotry of the Jewish converts. When the Gentiles began to apply for admission to church membership they insisted that they must conform to the Mosaic law and observe the customs of the Jewish church or they could not be saved.

One of the hardest lessons for men to learn is to unlearn and act contrary to early impressions and convictions. They become so much a part of our mental and spiritual structure that it seems like tearing down a part of ourselves to break away from these ideas. Therefore those Jewish converts, though acknowledging that the Mosaic yoke was one which neither their fathers nor they were able to bear, yet inconsistently insisted on putting it upon the necks of the Gentile disciples. When they saw other people rejoicing in the liberty whereunto Christ had set them free, they picked up that ancient yoke, and said, "You must bear this as we do."

Against such a pernicious doctrine Paul protested with all his might, and he was supported by some of the leaders who had had their eyes opened to the truth. In consequence the first church council was held at Jerusalem and it was unanimously decided that the work of the old dispensation had been finished; that Christ was the end of the law for righteousness to every one that believeth, and thus with their own hands these converted Jews steered the ship of christianity out of the breakers never to be in danger of shipwreck at that point.

Caterpillar vs. Butterfly.

That was the death blow of bigotry, and yet the old veteran was not slain, through all the ages he has been able to get in more or less of his work. The remains of that narrow, self-righteous, exclusiveness bothered the church for generations. Paul wrote a whole epistle, Galatians, to show that there was no salvation by the works of the law, and that Christian believers were under no obligations to it in any particular. As well might a new born butterfly carry around with it its old caterpillar existence, and attempt to fly and crawl at the same time. The Jewish Christians from force of habit and because of affectionate veneration for the past, for a long time dragged along their Jewish customs. But as time wore on they dropped them one by one, and came to Paul's standard which he describes "as not having the righteousness which is of the law, but that which is through the faith of Christ." The butterfly does not denounce and condemn the caterpillar. The Gentle Christians did not denounce Judaism, they simply had no use for it. They were living in a new dispensation, they were worshipping a living redeemer, they had got beyond the alphabet, they saw no particular need of venerating the scaffolding when they had the building itself, they did not make the mistake of putting new wine into old bottles, or sewing on new patches to an old garment. They had new wine, and new garments, and new promises, and new priesthood, their Master had declared, Behold I make all things new.

Tyrant's Bedstead.

It is said of an ancient tyrant that he had an iron bedstead which he fitted to every one of his victims by the simple expedient of sawing off the long and stretching out the short to bring them into the proper length. There is the spirit of bigotry symbolized. Get some peculiar idea in your head and then insist on stretching out or sawing off everybody to fit that notion. It matters not what it is. It may be a mode of baptism, it may be the observance of a day, it may be a statement of theology, it may be a claim of infallibility, it may be a form of ordination. All it needs is fanaticism enough to insist that a certain thing is essential to salvation and you have got a bigot, full-fledged and controversial on your hands. The old colored Baptist preacher could find baptism by immersion taught in every text of Scripture, and when some one, on a wager, gave him the text, "The voice of the turtle is heard in the land" his interpretation was instantly available. The voice of the turtle is the noise the animal makes in plunging off the log into deep water, and it teaches baptism by immersion as plain as language can express ideas.

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the undersigned, a registered student at law in the office of Henry Wilson, Esq., of the Wayne county bar, and a student in Dickinson Law School, will make application to the State Board of Law Examiners, to be examined on the 6th and 7th days of July, 1909, for admission to the bar of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, and to the bar of the Court of Common Pleas of Wayne county.

CHESTER A. GARRATT,
Honesdale, Pa., May 27, 1909. 4074

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the undersigned, a registered student at law in the office of A. T. Searle, Esq., of the Wayne county bar, will make application to the State Board of Law Examiners, to be examined on the 6th and 7th days of July, 1909, for admission to the bar of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, and to the bar of the Court of Common Pleas of Wayne county.

CHARLES P. SEARLE,
Honesdale, Pa., May 17, 1909. 4074

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 the said estate are notified to present them duly attested for settlement.

JOSEPH W. FARLEY, Adm.
Equinunk, Pa., April, 1909. 3566

NOTICE OF ADMINISTRATION,
ESTATE OF SARAH A. GROMLICH, late of the township of Lake, Pa.

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

J. H. GROMLICH, Administrator,
Ariel, Pa., April 12, 1909. 30

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Honesdale, Pa., April 16, 1909.

NOTICE.—Pursuant to Act of Assembly, a meeting of the Stockholders of the Wayne County Savings Bank will be held at the office of the bank on Thursday, July 22, 1909, from one to two o'clock p. m., to vote for or against the proposition to again renew and extend the charter, corporate rights and franchises of said bank for the term of twenty years, from February 17, 1910. By order of the Board of Directors.

H. S. SALMON Cashier.