

# THE CITIZEN

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FRIDAY, JULY 23, 1909.

## REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

### JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT

Judge Robert Von Moschizsker, of Philadelphia.  
AUDITOR GENERAL,  
A. E. SISSON,  
of Erie.  
STATE TREASURER,  
Jeremiah A. Stober,  
of Lancaster.  
JURY COMMISSIONER,  
W. H. Bullock.

Forty mail carriers and twenty-two clerks of the Wilkes-Barre post-office will receive an increase of \$100 a year, beginning July 1. And now all the rest of 'em will look up.

That "fleas have smaller fleas to bite 'em, and so on ad infinitum" has been proven true by a sharp-eyed bacteriologist. Oh we should dearly love to see, a flea's, flea's, flea's, flea!

The judges of Luzerne county on Tuesday signed an order summoning a grand jury to meet on August 23 to probe the new court house conspiracy charges. Luzerne county seems to be in style.

And now it is stated that the African tse-tse fly has been outrageously slandered. He doesn't produce "sleeping sickness" from his own private stock. Just takes it from one man and presents it, with his bill, to another. But it doesn't make any difference to the victim that we can discover.

It may be of interest to know that a sample of alcohol, made entirely from saw-dust, which was recently tested by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, was pronounced equal, in all respects, to that made from grain. It isn't "wood-alcohol" at all, but is an ethyl alcohol, the same as that made from grain. This being true we expect that illicit distilleries will soon spring up in very many people's chip-yards.

The seventeen London suffragists, sentenced to prison terms for disturbance at the house of Premier Asquith, are keeping the prison officials guessing. The women will not put on the regulation prison clothing, they smash everything possible within reach, and have steadfastly violated all the rules of the prison. The authorities, who have never before "met up" with such a bunch, are cudgelling their brains for a remedy for this new state of affairs.

The National Printers League of America will hold its first annual convention on September 23 to 25, in Manhattan. This league differs from all other trade organizations in this country, inasmuch as its purpose is to bring together the employes as well as the employers in friendly intercourse, and to do away with strikes. It embodies the German idea of district joint commissions, trade courts and boards of arbitration, with legal authority and power. It originated in Brooklyn, and Henry Cherouney was its father. The Brooklyn Eagle, at the time of its organization, described its purpose and objects. Since that time the league has grown and prospered wherever it has been in operation.

Railroad gross earnings, in the fourth week of June, while much better than for the same week of last year, continued the decline in the percentage of gain which has been in progress since the first week in May. The total for June is in excess of 1908, but below the high figures of the few preceding months. The aggregate gross of the twenty-five railroads selected by the Wall Street Journal was during the fourth week of June \$11,017,628, which is 6.6 per cent. above the same total a year ago. In the second week the gain was 10.5 per cent. and the first week 12.3 per cent. June shows a total for these roads of \$34,896,951 as compared with \$31,896,951, or an increase of 9.2 per cent. For the twelve months ending June 30 the total was \$424,561,422, or 1.4 per cent. above the same total for year ago.

If you are out of employment, it may be interesting to know that 50,000 harvesters are needed in the West. But, perhaps you aren't looking for that sort of a job.

Pennsylvania leads all states in aggregate of saving deposits, says a Washington dispatch of Tuesday. The complete report of the comptroller of the currency shows the sum of \$96,703,678 in savings deposits of National Banks. That's a few.

The Connecticut Supreme Court of Errors on Tuesday last handed down a decision in favor of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, which declares that the employee's liability act, passed by Congress, April 22, 1908, is unconstitutional. Well, we suppose that settles it.

On Sunday last, Coney Island and Rockaway Beach were storm swept. Sixteen people were drowned, seventy-five injured by a falling building, and thousands drenched. It was the expiring kick of that same storm that struck Honesdale the same afternoon.

Orville Wright has stretched his aeroplane record a little. On Tuesday, at Washington, he made a continuous flight of one hour, twenty-one minutes and 45 seconds. During his flight he ascended 280 feet, the highest point attained by that sort of machine. The distance traveled was about 71 miles.

And now we are told that Andy Carnegie has a coat of arms, which he has just had built. It hasn't on it any wild beasts, dragons or such, but has a weaver's shuttle, a shoemaker's knife and other tools which his ancestors used. Has a crown upside-downside, topped by a liberty cap. The supporters are Scotch and American flags. The motto is "Death to Privilege." What's the good of it, anyway?

Wilkes-Barre's mayor, it is stated, fined seventeen-year-old Mary Williams, who was caught in a "raid." She didn't have a cent to pay her fine, so the Mayor made a speech and then passed the hat to collect money to pay the fine. He remarked as he counted the lucre, that it was "two dollars shy," but he kept the contribution and allowed the girl to go free. Very magnanimous. But why didn't he suspend sentence if he felt so interested in the case?

We don't print this item with the idea of frightening any of our friends who are enjoying "single blessedness"—but, read it: Among 1,000,000 suicides of all classes, it has been found that 205 married men with children destroyed their lives; 470 married men without children; 526 widowers with and 1,000 widowers without children. With respect to the women, 45 married women with and 158 without children committed suicide, while 104 widows with, and 238 without offspring, completed the list.

It has been decided by the Solicitor of the Treasury, that plumes of the white heron, called aigrettes and much worn by women cannot be sold in New York even by the Government. Aigrettes to the value of \$1000, from Brazil, smuggled here, were seized by the customs inspectors, who prepared to sell them at public auction. The president of the Audubon Society protested. The collector asked the Secretary of the Treasury and he referred the matter to the solicitor. He declared that the sale would be a violation of the law of 1900 and that Uncle Sam has no more right to sell the plumes than any other chap. Wise judge!

### FOOL DISPATCHES.

If Ex-President Roosevelt is aware of the idiotic stuff that "fake" dispatch senders are furnishing newspapers of this country, he is, we believe, disgusted. Here's the latest, which, like many others, hasn't, we believe, a word of truth in it, from start to finish:

"Roosevelt had an exciting experience yesterday while endeavoring to secure a cow hippopotamus. He went out on Lake Natvasha, in a rowboat with two natives. Some distance from shore the boat was surrounded by a DOZEN hippopotami, which attacked the boat, some diving under and striking the bottom of it with their backs. The natives became terrorized, but Roosevelt was undismayed and selecting the FINEST BULL and the LARGEST COW shot them both. Eventually the others were driven off."

Whew! Three little men, in a little boat, and a dozen hippopotami.

Among other things, creeping, crawling and otherwise, Ex-President Teddy Roosevelt has acquired, in Africa, a new title. It is "Bwaua Tumbo." In the language of the native, this is supposed to mean "Big Chief." We servilely salaam.

### Things Theatrical.

Kirk Brown will appear in "Brown of Harvard" next season.  
Arthur Wing Pinero and Beerbohm Tree were lately knighted by King Edward.  
The latter part of the year Isadora Duncan will make a tour through New England.

Suzanne Santje, who was once leading woman with Richard Mansfield, is to return to the stage.

Grace George will appear in a new play in London the fall after next. Aubrey Smith, an English actor, will be her leading man next season.

"Quo Vadis," which once had such a phenomenal run, has been turned into an opera and has been secured for the New York Metropolitan Opera House.

### The Cookbook.

Bolled rice or baked potato will go well with sweetbreads, and the dish is good for the sick.

For a change add to the scrambled eggs half a dozen mushrooms cut into bits and cooked in a teaspoonful of butter with half a green pepper minced fine.

Liver is delicious cooked as follows: Cut slashes in the liver and thread into them thin strips of bacon, season with salt, pepper and thyme and bake for an hour or so.

A plain rice pudding, the variety that is made with rice and milk and without eggs, is much improved if a cupful of almond meats, blanched and chopped very fine, is put in to be cooked with the pudding.

### Law Points.

The owner of property lost while in a railway check room is held in Terry versus Southern R. Co. (S. C.), 62 S. E. 240; 18 L. R. A. (N. S.), 205, not to be bound to show negligence on the part of the railroad company to be entitled to hold it liable for the loss.

One undertaking to provide a home for another during life in consideration of his promise to convey certain property to her at his death is held in Newman versus French (Iowa), 116 N. W. 498; 18 L. R. A. (N. S.), 218, not to be entitled to a specific performance of the promise to convey prior to the death of the promisor, since she has not performed the consideration.

### Tales of Cities.

Part of Sixteenth street in Washington is to have its name changed to Avenue of the Presidents.

Before the earthquake and fire three years ago San Francisco had 400,000 inhabitants. Today the number exceeds 500,000.

New York city is increasing its expenses more rapidly than it is increasing its population. The annual average for each inhabitant is now \$33.40. Ten years ago it was \$21.

Pittsburg is planning to spend nearly \$2,500,000 in leveling a hill which is regarded as an obstacle to its progress. The work will involve a change in elevation of thirty city blocks.

### Electric Sparks.

Within a circle of sixty miles in diameter, with its center in New York, there are more telephones than in all Great Britain.

Several metallic oxides and sulphides have the remarkable property of conducting electrical currents better in one direction than another, especially at low voltage.

British warships have talked together by wireless telephone while under full head of steam fifty miles away from each other. Improvements are constantly being achieved in this latest invention.

### British Briefs.

There are 7,514,481 voters in the United Kingdom.

There are 3,490 factories and workshops in the city of London.

Electric lights, fed by storage batteries, have been installed in a new London ambulance.

Of every thousand English people, fourteen men and seventeen women are unable to write.

By the mining laws and customs of Derbyshire a miner, if he finds ore, may dig for it upon any person's ground.

### German Gleanings.

The German Navy league numbers 600,000 paying members.

In Berlin the pawshop is a royal and philanthropic institution. Any profit that is made is spent on charity.

It is proposed in Germany to have an organization for providing old age and disability pensions for bank officers and bank clerks, annuities for their widows and education for their orphans.

### Proverbs.

You spoil a good dish with ill sauce.—Spanish Proverb.

Be not busy in detecting other men's faults.—Chinese Proverb.

A small cloud may hide both sun and moon.—Danish Proverb.

He who has much weeps as well as he who has little.—Greek Proverb.

### "A TRAMP ABROAD."

Interesting Letter from Mr. August P. Rehbein.

PART II.

This is an age of vanity and novelty. In travel, as in every thing else, we desire to obtain the minimum of expense, so when the great transcontinental railroads offered liberal rates to the tourist and pleasure seeker who desired to visit the Pacific coast, we concluded to take advantage of these reduced rates and ordered our tickets and sleeping reservations from Chicago going over the Chicago and North-western and Northern Pacific railroads to Seattle, Wash., and Portland, Oregon, and returning by way of the Southern and Union Pacific R. R. to San Francisco, Cal., Los Angeles, Cal., and Denver, Col., back to Chicago, Ill. thus giving us an excellent opportunity to see the west with its great altitudes, its refreshing air, its clear skies, its cool nights, its snowy mountain ranges and isolated peaks, its canyons and fertile valleys, and last but not least to renew our old acquaintances, and call on many friends and relatives whom we had not seen for years, and who are always near and dear to us.

These tickets via California are secured at a slight advance in cost over the piece of tickets direct to Seattle and return, but see what an excellent opportunity it affords to visit Southern California and various other points of interest at such a small additional expense.

You will be surprised before we have finished with these letters to learn what a vast amount of territory we have covered and the many things we have seen, and all because we had it planned, studied and systematized before we left home, and made notes on our way, of the various things of interest we saw. We left Chicago at 6:35 p. m. Wednesday, June 16th. The Northwestern line between Chicago and St. Paul, Minn., is equipped with every known appliance for safety and comfort. An excellent roadway of heavy steel, well ballasted and carefully maintained, and equipped with the block signal system, affording the fullest measure of comfort and safety, consequently our minds were at ease. We had a good night's rest and 7:20 the next morning found us in St. Paul, Minn. Having about two hours before leaving on the Exposition special of the Northern Pacific R. R. we took street car rides about the city, and visited the new white marble Capitol of Minnesota. It being too early for the guides, we introduced ourselves to the watchman in charge as tourists from Pennsylvania. He said: "I have a warm spot in my heart for those from that State—my wife came from Pennsylvania." He acted as guide and took us through the building. This building is one of three or four noted public buildings in the United States. In its architecture, artistic embellishment, appointments, and adaptation to its uses, it is a notable achievement, and reflects great credit upon northwestern progress. Some of the granites used are very beautiful. St. Paul, the Capitol of Minnesota, is gracefully located on a series of hills overlooking the Mississippi River at the head of navigation. The river divides the city and is spanned by several handsome bridges, one known as High bridge, affording a magnificent view of the city.

We left St. Paul at 9:15 a. m. passing Hamlin University, (Methodist), the University of Minnesota and some of the large flouring mills for which Minneapolis is well known, and traversing the stone arch viaduct across the Mississippi at Minneapolis, the Falls of St. Anthony are seen to our right. By noon we have passed St. Cloud and Little Falls, important towns from a lumbering and manufacturing standpoint, and at half past four we are at Fargo, N. D., the head of the Red River Valley. This great valley, from twenty-five to seventy miles wide and more than 300 miles long was once the bed of a vast post-glacial lake, to which scientific men have given the name, Lake Agassiz.

Very few fences are to be seen. The whole valley appears, as far as the eye can see, as one vast wheat field, intermingled here and there with a small patch of corn or oats. There are here raised yearly large quantities of wheat, besides much flax, corn and other cereals. Leaving Fargo, the train speeds on across the wide level Red River valley, to Jamestown, in the James River valley on, up to and across the Coteau country, a grandly, rolling, billowy prairie land to Bismarck, the Capitol of North Dakota. It is nearly ten o'clock, but we look out in the hope that among the people at the station we might see the face of one of the Grambs Bros., who a few years ago came here to settle. We leave Bismarck, cross the Missouri river and pass on through Mandan to Dickinson and Glendive, a great grazing and agricultural country, where thousands of cattle are fattened yearly for eastern markets. During the night we were in the heart of the picturesque Pyramid Park, or "Badlands," and the next morning finds us in Montana and following the Yellowstone River. The Yellowstone Valley is an imperial one, now rapidly taking its place among the rich fertile vales that supply the world needs in breadstuffs. Irrigation has done it. The Huntley reclamation lands, thrown open to settlement by the government only a few years ago, are situated just east of Billings.

They have a large board sign alongside the railroad track that can be read from the train, advertising land for sale. About an hour before reaching Billings we could see to our right, a mile or so from the track, a large, reddish-brown rock standing out alone, some 200 feet high, rather oblong in shape and having about twenty acres of level surface on top. This rock was made historic by Capt. William Clark, of Lewis & Clark, the noted explorer of 1804-6, and named Pompey's Pillar. One of our party who had been on the top of this rock, told us, that Captain Clark's name, cut by him in the rock in 1806, was still to be seen. Also near Billings is the Custer battle ground in the Little Big Horn valley, cared for by the National Government. This national cemetery marks the spot where General Custer and his brave Seventh U. S. Cavalry were killed by the Indians June 25, 1876. Montana is now the largest wool producing state in the Union, and Billings is in the center of the wool industry for a large section of the state. We follow the Yellowstone river for nearly 350 miles, and before us can be seen the snow capped tops of the Rocky Mountains. Those wishing to visit Yellowstone Park, change cars at Livingston; the tour of the Park includes six days, south of Livingston, and the tourist is in the Park itself five and one-half days, as the trip is usually made and costs about sixty dollars for each person. We did not have time to take in this side trip. Soon after leaving Livingston we pass through the Bozeman tunnel at an elevation of 5592 feet. Between Bozeman and Logan the train follows the Gallatin and Jefferson rivers. These streams are two of the main streams forming the Missouri, the third being the Madison which we cross in passing from the Gallatin to the Jefferson Valley. The Gallatin Valley is mountained on he south by the Gallatin range, which contains the highest peaks in the state, and to the north rises the commanding Bridger range, named after old James Bridger, a noted guide and mountaineer. Scagavaca peak, named after the little Indian woman who was with Lewis & Clark, is visible from Bozeman. From Logan we follow the Missouri river to Helena, the capitol of Montana, over the main range of the Rocky Mountains via the Mullen tunnel 5566 feet above sea level to Garrison, and from Garrison to Missoula the train follows the Hell Gate river. The coloring of the rocks throughout this vicinity is magnificent. The artist has not overdrawn the picture that we have so often criticised. We cannot and will not attempt to pen a description of those rugged bluffs, garbed in their strong and striking colors. There is the red, pink, yellow, gray, and drab blended together

er in such harmonious effect, that we can only exclaim: "They are beautiful and must be seen to be appreciated." During the night we crossed the state of Idaho, which is only eighty-eight miles wide at this junction, and passed into the state of Washington about seven o'clock in the morning. We were up early—4:30—to renew our sightseeing, for we were passing wholly between mountain ranges, with a beautiful stream rolling alongside of the track, and did not wish to miss any of the beautiful scenery. We were repaid for our efforts. It was fine. We soon came out of the canyon when on our left we beheld Lake Pend d'Oreille, a beautiful sheet of water; at Sand Point is a large imported lumber plant on the lake. The name of this lake Pend d'Oreille (hung from the ears), is an old characteristic frontier French name applied to the Indian tribe of this region. At 7:40 we enter Spokane, Wash., a place of much wealth and influence. Our stop was only ten minutes, so we could not see much of the town.

The train now crosses the plains to the Columbia river at Pasco; from there it follows the Yakima river and valley for about one hundred and fifty miles, when it crosses the Cascade range of mountains. These mountains are covered with timber from the bottom of the deep, precipitous gulches to the utmost limits of the divides and peaks. The crossing is made through the Stamped tunnel, two miles in length, 2852 feet in elevation. Our train was on time all the way until this last day when we lost and kept losing time until when we reached Seattle, we were two hours and thirty minutes late. Mr. Ford Smith, brother of Mrs. A. J. Rehbein, and Mrs. Smith were at the station to meet us, and although not having seen each other in twenty three years, we knew each other at once.

Before we part, let me introduce you to some of our fellow travelers enroute, whom we found very enjoyable and pleasant companions: Mr. and Mrs. J. Johnson, two sons and one daughter, of Minneapolis, Minn., Mrs. Harris, sister of Mrs. Johnson and one daughter, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Person, Winsted, Conn., and Mr. Milton R. Levy, of Los Angeles. There were others in our car but we did not get their names. We had an entertainment each evening. Most all the standing room was taken and so we passed our time very pleasantly when the scenery became monotonous or when it was dark. Our next letter will give our impressions of Seattle and the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition and what we saw there.

AUGUST P. REHBEIN.  
(To be continued.)

THE CITIZEN is better each issue.

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