

WHAT QUEER BRUTES.

His Wife's Second Husband in Jail. Enoch Arden Taggart Resumes Business at the Old Stand.

The following, which we gather from a Bloomsburg, Pa., dispatch, of July 14th, is ridiculously interesting: After absenting himself from his wife and family for twenty-one years, John Taggart, formerly Rev. John Taggart, a minister of the Methodist Protestant church, and a modern Enoch Arden, turned up at the home of his wife, in Hemlock township. He found that she had been married for many years to another man and that her second husband, John Van Horn, was now in the county jail serving a sentence following his conviction of a crime in which Taggart's son was the prosecutor and which implicated Van Horn's own daughter.

In 1887 Rev. John Taggart married Miss Eliza Ivey, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Ivey, of Bloomsburg. To them a year later was born a son. Then the tongues of gossip began to wag, with the result that Taggart threw up his charge and left, ostensibly to find work. From that day until Sunday not a word was heard from him.

His wife heard a report that he had been drowned in the Johnstown flood, and married John Van Horn. By her marriage to Van Horn two children were born, a daughter, now 15 years old, who figured in the recent case for which Van Horn is serving time, and a boy now 7 years old. It was with the family affairs in this condition, with the second husband in jail since last May that Taggart found them upon his return.

To a friend Taggart stated that he left his wife and baby to seek relief from his troubles, he lost control of himself and when he recovered his senses he learned that his wife had again married. Rather than to stir up any trouble, he allowed matters to remain as they were and kept his whereabouts unknown. He would not have returned now, he said, had he not learned of the trouble his family were in and felt it his duty to render them any assistance in his power.

It was his purpose, he said, to take his family to some section of the country where they were not known and start life over again, as the children had no future before them in these parts under the condition of things. To this arrangement Mrs. Taggart or Van Horn, agreed.

When asked where he had been during the twenty-one years of his absence he replied that he had been everywhere, North, South, East and West, even as far as Honolulu. He followed the trade of painting and paperhanging and preached from time to time.

When Van Horn was visited in the jail and informed of Taggart's return he was surprised. He said he thought Taggart was doing the right thing, and when he got out of jail he would not molest his wife and her former husband.

Flies and Typhoid Fever.

Over forty cases of typhoid fever are reported as being prevalent in Washburn's brickyard in the town of Ulster, about three miles from Kingston. Dr. E. H. Loughran, the health officer of the town, sent samples of the water from a well from which all the patients have been using water to the State Bacteriologist at Albany for analysis, to discover the cause of the epidemic. The water has been pronounced pure by that department after bacteriological analysis by the experts there. The State board is of the opinion that the epidemic can be traced to flies or mosquitoes. It was requested that samples of blood of the patients be sent to Albany for examination and they were sent by Dr. Loughran. The well from which the water was taken is 80 feet deep in solid rock. The State Department has also recommended that the patients be isolated from flies or mosquitoes while sick or convalescent, and this will be done with the forty-six patients remaining in the town. Four of the patients are at the Kingston City Hospital. The remainder are isolated in tents on high ground and are under the care of Dr. Loughran. Nets have been provided in the houses in the vicinity to keep out flies and mosquitoes which might transmit the disease germs to other people.

The Very Newest Bracelets.

The following valuable information is given to the dear girls, just as we stole it, from a fashion magazine:

It is made of ribbon. It is worn around the wrist, over the sleeve if a long-sleeved gown is worn; on the arm simply, or over the glove.

Black velvet previously confined to the neck, now encircles the wrist. It is pinned with a small brooch. Quaint antique brooches are often employed in this way.

Another idea is the ribbon "worked" in ribbon embroidery, tiny pink roses, or daisies, or forget-me-nots.

Charmingly picturesque is the length of tulle tied closely around the wrist in a tight little bow, with loose ends.

This may be either in white, or in colors to match the costume. Sometimes the same trimming is used as that found in the blouse. It is merely put on in bracelet form ending in a demure little bow at the outside of the wrist.

The Signs on the Walls of Three Big Saloons.

In Spokane, Wash., there is a saloonkeeper named Jimmy Durkin. He has two big saloons, and has just opened a third. He has taken his sons into partnership, and upon the occasion of the opening of the third saloon he wrote them a letter about saloons, liquor and drinking. For years and years Jimmie Durkin, standing behind the bar, has watched the never-ending procession of customers.

He has seen tipplers and sots, young boys and old men, rich and poor, glad and gloomy all pass in review before his bar.

He has learned a lot about booze and a lot about people. He has summed up some of his experience in mottoes which he has hung upon the walls of his bar-rooms. When the new saloon was opened Jimmie picked out a set of signs for it. Not only that, he bought large advertising space in the newspapers so that his customer's might read them.

Here are a few: "Don't buy booze if your children need shoes; Jimmie don't need the money."

"Don't lean on the bar thinking it will support you."

"If men's consciences were the tenderest things about them, this would be a happy world."

"The trouble with Jimmie's medicines: The patient is apt to take an overdose."

"Keeping the bartenders busy don't hurt my feelings."

"Durkin's bottles are good when they are full—that is more than you can say about the fellow who gets full emptying them."

"The fellow who's wishing he had it will never catch up with the fellow that's trying to get it."

"Buying drink for a bartender is like paying a conductor's fare."

"A man who is looking for trouble can find it easier than the man that's trying to borrow money."

"If we had a looking glass that would reflect our past actions, we would break it."

"There is lots of chin music in front of the bars in my three stores; the best notes that I get from it I find in my cash register."

A REVOLUTIONARY MUSKET.

Found by Lumber Co. in Trunk of a Tree at Shohola, Pa.

A curious find was made a few days ago in the wood tract back of Shohola, Pike county, Pa., which is being cut off and converted into lumber by the Pennsylvania Lumber company. A huge pine tree was cut down, but the butt was defective and in order to secure a sound end to the log, the diseased portion was cut off. In doing so it was found that this portion of the tree was hollow and the aperture had grown over so that it was observable to the wood chopper. In the hollow was an old fashioned flint-lock musket, such as was in use by the pioneer of this region.

As the spot where the musket was revealed is in the neighborhood of the bloody battle which occurred between the whites and Indians on July 22, 1779, in which the former were defeated, it is supposable that the gun may have belonged to one of the wounded stragglers of the defeated patriots, who had wandered off and died in the woods.

A miscellaneous collection of human bones, which lay bleaching for over forty years on the battle field near Lackawaxen, were gathered up and buried at Goshen, over which the beautiful monument was erected a few years ago, through the generosity of Dr. Merritt H. Cosh.

DENATURED ALCOHOL.

Has Not Taken Alcohol's Place, or Proven the Boon Expected.

A recent dispatch from Washington, gives the following: Seventeen inspectors and four revenue agents on the denatured alcohol rolls of the Internal Revenue Bureau have been dismissed because their services are no longer needed.

It is explained that the expectation that denatured alcohol would make rapid strides in supplanting gasoline as a motive power for small farm engines, automobiles, etc., has been disappointing; first, because the engines now in use are not adapted to alcohol, and second, because of its comparatively high cost of manufacture by present methods. Considerable progress in its utilization in certain classes of manufactures is, however, apparent, notably in the production of celluloid, ether, gunpowder, and as a solvent for paints, varnishes and the like, and to a slight degree as fuel and light. In many of these uses it has taken the place of wood alcohol.

But so far as any direct benefit to the farmers of the country is concerned, the removal of the tax of \$1.10 a gallon on denatured alcohol has been up to this time inconsequential. It was fully expected by the friends of the measure in removing the tax that low grade potatoes, cornstalks and other cheap products and by products of the farm could be utilized in the production of denatured alcohol that could successfully compete in a large and growing field with gasoline and other mineral oils, but very little progress in the direction has yet been made. The total production of denatured alcohol in the United States during 1908 was 3,321,451 wine gallons, and in 1909 about 4,500,000 gallons.

Take the Citizen. Why not.

ONE BREED ON THE FARM.

Poultry Can Be Improved on the Same Idea as Stock.

The community idea might be worked a great deal more than it is in the pure bred poultry business. Better results could be had if the farmers in a given locality would all keep one breed of poultry. If they would unite on some good, popular, easy selling breeds they would find buyers much more easily than where each man keeps a different kind of stock.

With dairy cattle this plan has worked wonderfully well for certain groups of farmers in various parts of the country. In Wisconsin there is a dairy center where almost everybody keeps Guernseys. In New York state there is a region where dozens of farmers keep Holsteins. In northern New Jersey there is another Guernsey center, and in various parts of the country there are Jersey and Ayrshire dairy centers. In all these localities there are hundreds of pure bred animals which can be seen in a few hours. Such a condition becomes known all over the country, and buyers travel hundreds of miles, knowing that if they do not find just what they want at the first farm they are likely to find it farther on in the same neighborhood.

In southern Rhode Island breeders in an accidental way kept a native class of fowls which later were known as Rhode Island Reds. When this breed began to attract notice the region was visited by scores of buyers, who picked up every decent colored bird at a fancy price, putting thousands of dollars into the hands of the farmers that they never could have had expected for the demand at more than market prices.

If fifty farmers in a neighborhood would unite on almost any poultry breed there would be no difficulty in finding a market. A great many breeders with a reputation and a host of regular customers would be glad to know of a locality where they could buy what extra stock they need to fill their orders. The farmers could easily sell the stock themselves to one of their number or through one of the New York or Boston concerns which make a specialty of pure bred stock in large quantities. It is not a very difficult matter for the farmer to learn to sell his stock on his own account. Fancy birds will almost sell themselves.

As Apples Grow "Down East."

What is done with the apple on Long Island, New York, can be done in any orchard section, all things being equal. One fruit grower almost in sight of the skyscrapers of the metrop-



LONG ISLAND GREENING, FOURTH YEAR.

It has raised seventy-five barrels of extra fancy apples from twenty-five young trees and firsts and seconds in proportion. One tree of Titus Pippins yielded seven barrels of super-fancy and another five, with a couple of barrels of seconds thrown in by each tree as good measure. The illustration shows a Long Island Greening the fourth year after planting. It is summer pruned.

The Wicked Potato Bug.

The potato bug is probably the greatest obstacle to the raising of potatoes, but notwithstanding the deadly work of this pest it is easily controlled if resort is made to arsenical poisons. A good method is to hand pick these bugs, but it is a tedious task. The most popular course is to use paris green either as dust or as part of a liquid solution. If the bugs are taken as soon as they appear it will seldom be necessary to treat the entire field. The bugs, being killed on the part of the field where they appear, will have no opportunity to extend their labors to other parts. A recommended treatment is one pound of pure paris green to 150 gallons of water. When dust is used one pound of the paris green may be mixed with fifty pounds of air slaked lime and the resulting powder applied by being sifted over the plants with some kind of box in which are small holes. A good sized pepper box is found serviceable. In such a case it is better to apply the dust while the dew is on the vines.

Money in Peppers and Beans.

There is money in peppers, especially the large sweet, green pepper, as it can be used in so many ways from salad to pickle. There is always a sale for them, whether one lives on a farm or in a village. Just let it be known that you have peppers for sale and see how fast the orders come in. You will not even have to deliver them. These peppers sell, according to their size, from 5 cents to 10 cents apiece, and from one good plant one can average \$1 and sometimes more. The smaller kind used in mixed pickles find a ready sale too. Lima beans are another thing that one can sell and make money on.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS IN NORWAY.

Miss Guia Krog, a Pioneer, Tells What Her Sex Has Gained.

Miss Guia Krog, a prominent Norwegian delegate to the quinquennial meeting of the National Council of Women held in Toronto this month, said recently to a New York Sun reporter:

"The women of Norway have had municipal suffrage and have been eligible for all municipal offices for the last nine years and next fall will exercise their rights as full voters for the first time. Though we speak of it as universal suffrage, we don't really have the same rights to the ballot as the men have at present.

"Before 1808 the men of Norway had suffrage with the taxation qualification. On that date they got universal suffrage. Next fall the women of Norway will begin to vote just about on the same terms that the men did before 1808, with the advantage that married women can vote on the taxes paid by their husbands and unmarried women on those paid by their parents. That is better than the men started with, you see.

"The women of Norway have served on juries for upward of five years. Often a woman is elected as foreman. We serve in all sorts of cases, just as the men do. They look upon us women of Norway as being interested in the welfare of our country aside from our sex. We have no children's court as yet. In its place we have a body of officers, men and women, elected by the municipal authorities to look after the welfare of the children.

"There may be women elected to parliament next fall, but I hardly expect it. You see, with us the Conservative party is very much stronger than the Liberals or the Social Democrats. Our ablest women, those who might be elected to parliament, belong to the Liberals. I hardly expect them to get in.

"One thing we who have worked for suffrage in Norway have noticed—that a good many women held back, refused to accept our assistance, but now that the work is accomplished they come forward with enthusiasm and are eager to take part in it. I believe the same will be found to be true here in the United States."

Wood Strength.

The strength of wood increases with its density.

Magnesia.

The close affinity of magnesium for oxygen is sufficient to cause it easily to absorb oxygen from the air and change it slowly into a white, powdery oxide of magnesium that is known as magnesia.

Rain in Siberia.

Siberia has sixty days of rain each year on the average.

Food For Pet Owls.

Young owls are easily raised on fresh meat, says St. Nicholas. Up to the age of four or five weeks beef and mutton finely chopped make a good food. After that mice, rats and English sparrows, served whole, are in great demand and come nearest their natural food. These, if not too large, they will swallow whole.

A Curious Fly.

A curious lantern fly discovered by naturalists in the Malay archipelago possesses the power of jumping a distance of several feet without opening its wings. It has a projection on its head which, when bent back and suddenly released, throws the insect into the air. This fly was seen to jump from the ground to the roof of a hut.

THE TOWN THAT PUSH BUILT

IV.—The Shrewd Dry Goods Man



HERE is the dry goods man who sought the furniture dealer's store and bought some chairs and things he had wanted to buy. Since a catchy ad. had captured his eye, and he paid for them with the very bill that had come to him from the butcher's till. After the grocer had his settlement made with the money the honest workman paid. P.S.—The local dealer who's up to snuff Will always advertise his stuff.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION

OF THE HONESDALE NATIONAL BANK

AT HONESDALE, WAYNE COUNTY, PA.

At the close of business, June 25, 1909.

RESOURCES.

Table with columns for resource categories and amounts. Total resources: \$1,808,283 73.

LIABILITIES.

Table with columns for liability categories and amounts. Total liabilities: \$1,808,283 73.

State of Pennsylvania, County of Wayne, ss. E. F. TORREY, Cashier, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 25th day of June, 1909. W. H. STONE, N. P.

Correct—attest: H. Z. RUSSELL, ANDREW THOMPSON, JAMES C. BRIDGEMAN, Directors.

NEW SUMMER SUITS at MENNER & CO'S Stores



Menner & Co's Store.

Wash Dresses in English Rep, Linen and Linette, at 4566 MENNER & CO'S Stores.

JOB WORK AT THE CITIZEN.

JULY CLEARING SALE The Giant Event of the Season's End

Every Passing Season finds our Stock Broken in every department. Small lots are bound to accumulate here and there in a busy store like ours. We never have and never will carry over goods from one season to another, no indeed, Sir, the policy of this house demands that the wearables here mentioned leaves us when the season does, so to this end we go through all departments and clip down the prices unmindful of the cost to us. July is not a time for profits. Here following we mean to speak in deeds of many saving opportunities not in words galore; so if that means anything to you read on.

Table listing STRAUSE BROS. CLOTHES—ALL SIZES and LANDAN BRAND CLOTHES—ALL SIZES with prices.

Table listing CHILDRENS' CLOTHES—ALL SIZES and MEN'S DRESS SHIRTS—ALL SIZES with prices.

Table listing BOYS' WASH SUITS—ALL SIZES and TRUNKS AND DRESS SUIT CASES AT HALF PRICE.

Underwear at Reduced Prices.

Remember the Place--a Full Line of Everything.

BREGSTEIN BROS.



We Pay the Freight

No charge for packing this chair. It is sold for CASH at BROWN'S FURNITURE STORE at \$4.50 each.