

"A TRAMP ABROAD."
Interesting Letter from Mr. August J. Rehbein.

When somebody said a good many years ago, "Let's have a fair, so that the fellow living over in the next county may see just how far we have progressed," that somebody did not realize that he was starting a movement which from a county affair, would develop into a State exposition, and from that into one of national importance and so on to an exposition which would engage the attention of all nations. To-day, the commerce of the world is being enlarged, the friendly diplomatic relations of nations are more closely cemented, and in the larger sense, the education of the people of the earth made broader and more effective because of that first little county fair, held, we will say, five miles from nowhere. Governments are taking into account the good results of these various expositions, and for that reason are making a closer study of each one held.

Most of our expositions held in the past have been founded upon some historical event, for example, The Centennial Exposition held in Philadelphia, 1876, commemorated our Declaration of Independence; the Chicago World's Fair, the discovery of America by Columbus in 1492; the St. Louis Exposition, the purchase of the Louisiana territory in 1803; the Lewis and Clark Exposition at Portland, Or., that of our first great exploration across the continent, 1804-6; and the Jamestown Exposition, the settlement at Jamestown, Va., in 1607. The Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition is based upon no such historical incident; it is simply and frankly a broad commercial proposition, and the official statement expresses the purposes of the Fair. "First, to exploit the resources and potentialities of the Alaska and Yukon territories in the United States and the Dominion of Canada. Second: To make known and foster the vast importance of the trade of the Pacific Ocean and of the countries bordering thereon. Third: To demonstrate the marvelous progress of Western America, where, within a radius of 1,000 miles of Seattle, 7,500,000 persons live, who are directly interested in making the exposition the true exponent of their material wealth and development." From an educational point of view, this exposition will be of great value in exploiting the great and various resources of the Pacific north-west. Let me illustrate the spirit and enterprise of the people in this section of our country. On October 2, 1906, the citizens of Seattle were asked to subscribe \$500,000 in stock for the exposition. They raised \$650,000 in a single day by individual subscription, and when it became necessary to raise more money, \$350,000 worth of bonds were sold in two days, and when the landscape department advertised and asked for 25,000 geranium plants, 40,000 plants were brought to the fair in one afternoon. Such a manifestation of energy and enterprise should have a successful termination, and the people of this country, in general, should welcome an opportunity such as this fair gives, to show that they appreciate and rejoice in the prosperity and wonderful achievements of our neighbors in the far north-west.

Our stay at Seattle being limited, and wishing to see all we could in the shortest time possible, every moment was occupied. Our first forenoon was given over to calling on the following friends, whom we found all well and delighted to hear from dear old Wayne county: Mr. and Mrs. William J. Grambs; Mr. Robert Kalpe, where we found Mrs. Kalisch of Honesdale, and her daughter, Miss Carolina Kalisch visiting; Miss Laura Eno, niece of Mr. Alford Eno of Seelyville; Miss Clara Chase, whose mother once lived at White's Valley; Mr. Earl Lee, a nephew of Wm. H. Lee, Esq.; and Mr. and Mrs. George Lent. Mr. Lent left Kingston and Sangertus some thirty years ago, and came to Seattle, Washington, when it was only a small, prosperous village, and to-day, he is at the head of one of the Alaska Navigation Companies, which has some forty steamships in its fleet. We also met, at the fair grounds, Rev. Adam Murrmann, who is preaching in this vicinity, temporarily. We were fortunate in having such good friends as Mr. and Mrs. George Lent at Seattle, who so kindly took us about in their large touring car, pointing out and explaining to us, the various improvements made, and those contemplated, and showing us many points of interest we would otherwise not have seen.

The Mediterranean of the western world is Puget Sound, with its countless arms and inlets. It has a shore line of 1600 miles, which furnishes innumerable harbors and facilities for commerce. Situated on Elliott Bay, about forty miles from Puget Sound opens into the Strait, Seattle, the "Queen City" of the northwest, sits enthroned upon a series of hills which rise to an elevation of from three to four hundred and fifty feet above the sea level. Seattle is a city built in a single generation. Thirty years ago it was a struggling town of about thirty-five hundred people, without a direct line of railroad connection with the East, or any foreign line of ocean transportation. From the year 1893, when the Northern Pacific Railroad was completed, and in 1896 when the steamer "Port-

land" came down from the north with its golden cargo, the news of which opened the eyes of the world to the wealth of Alaska, the growth and progress of the city has been phenomenal, the last census, 1900, giving Seattle a population of 80,671, and the next census will probably give her over 300,000. To-day, twenty-five hundred deep sea vessels pass in and out of the Seattle harbor yearly; she has forty wharves and docks, has direct communication with Japanese and Chinese ports and the Hawaiian Islands, and in the last twelve years its freight business has increased over 400 per cent. Seattle has over one hundred and fifty miles of street railway, and six of the transcontinental railroads now have terminals there. She has twenty public parks aggregating 415 acres, excellent paved streets; a United States assay office; a public library that contains about 100,000 volumes; a good water system; the Washington State University is situated within the city limits; a \$250,000 High school, and a million dollars worth of public school buildings—fifty-seven buildings—many of which we saw, and they can well be proud of them in their business section. There are scores of excellent hotels, and beautiful residences, and they have one hundred and twenty-five churches of all denominations. Thus you can see that Seattle's industrial and commercial growth has been indeed remarkable. In one of our sight-seeing auto trips, we were taken to the water tower which crowns Queen Ann Hill; we climbed to the observation platform of the tower, the highest point in the city, and from there we had a sweeping panoramic view, affording at a glance an excellent idea of the extent and situation of the city. To the west of the city we could see Elliott Bay, an inlet of Puget Sound; to the east, and but three miles removed from salt water, is Lake Washington, some 28 miles long and from two to four miles wide. We also visited Capitol Hill, Beacon Hill, University Place, West Seattle, Fauntleroy Park, Denny-Blaine Park; Washington Park, the Boulevard driveway and Fort Lawton, a United States Army Post. We took a steamboat ride up Puget Sound forty miles to the city of Tacoma, returning by trolley to Seattle after visiting the Park and the residence portion of the city.

Tacoma's population in 1880 was 1,098; in 1900, 37,000, and to-day it is over one hundred thousand. We mention this so you can form an idea of the growth of most of these northwestern towns. From a residential viewpoint, Tacoma can justly be proud of their beautiful city, its well-paved streets and can justly be proud of its beautiful parks. It is said that the character of a city is known by its educational institutions, and Tacoma can well abide by a decision on that basis; a \$500,000 High school, twenty-four splendid grade schools, two colleges, Whitworth and the University of Puget Sound; the Anna Wright Seminary for Girls, and several business colleges. One might easily and profitably spend a week or more visiting these two attractive cities, Seattle and Tacoma, and the attractive side trips from which throughout the adjacent Sound country are almost numberless.

We have visited so many of the large Expositions in the past, that they all appear, to a certain degree, similar. For that reason we will only give you a description of the location of the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition, an impression of its beauty and what, in our opinion, was the most impressive of its exhibits.

There could be no more perfect natural setting for an exposition, than that chosen, and no location could have contributed more in scenic beauty. The site is on the campus of the University of Washington, a tract of two hundred and fifty acres within easy reach of the city, twenty minutes by trolley, and lies upon the banks of Lakes Union and Washington. The land slopes back in graceful terraces to higher ground, which adds to the beauty of the picture.

The central feature around which the government and other principal buildings stand, is the Cascades and Geyser Basin or Arctic Circle. Starting from the head of the Cascades a stream of water glides gracefully over several successive steps or terraces toward the geyser basin, and under these steps and the water, are submerged electric lights, which at night are continually changing colors causing a beautiful effect. At the head of the Cascades is the Alaska-Yukon column, a shaft eighty feet high, entirely covered with pure gold leaf, hammered from nuggets from the mines of Alaska and Yukon. In the general plan of architecture this exposition follows the French renaissance. This applies to the Manufacturers, Mines, Fisheries and other structures forming the central picture of the exhibition. Millions of flowers are in bloom, their colors carefully blended in harmonious effect. The cactus dahlia, the official flower of the exposition is everywhere in evidence. The principal thoroughfare, Rainier Avenue, is in a direct line with that grand, white-domed sentinel, Mount Rainier, 14,526 feet in height, whose perpetually snow-capped peak may be plainly seen from the grounds on a clear day. We only had one look at it during our stay at Seattle, it was so cloudy the balance of the time. The chief build-

ings of the exposition added to the government structures, complete the circle around the Court of Honor, the Manufacturer's Palace to the east; the Palace of Agriculture across the basin, on the west; the government group, Alaska, Hawaii, Fisheries and Mines, directly to the north; and around the outer circle or back of these buildings just mentioned, are the Foreign and State exhibit buildings.

Seven of the main buildings are of permanent construction, to revert to the University of Washington when the Exposition is over. The most imposing and unique in appearance, and the one that interested us most was the Forestry Building. This building typifies in its architecture the leading industry of the State of Washington. It is built of huge fir and cedar logs, in their rough state, averaging from five to seven feet in diameter, and from forty to fifty feet long. The weight of each one of these great logs is estimated at 50,000 pounds, and containing some 6,000 feet in board measure. It is said to be the largest log house ever built. This building is of permanent construction, and while an architectural novelty, is surpassingly beautiful.

While all the exhibits at the different buildings were beautiful and much time could be consumed in explaining their uses, the one that took our fancy, was the Treadwell Gold Mine exhibit (Alaska building). This exhibit consists of bricks and bars of real gold, tons of rich gold quartz and many sacks of the richest concentrates. The reason why we did not bring home one of the gold bricks was, they had it all enclosed in a large, heavy iron-barred cage, and our magic power was not sufficiently strong to draw one of the bricks through the bars.

In the interior of the Spokane building the highest artistic art is displayed in the arrangements of its exhibits, beautiful pictures illustrating seed and harvest time, and finely decorated panels, no paint used, all made out of seeds, cereals, corn, oats, grain, and grasses, so artistically constructed that it required minute inspection to discern its makeup.

Taken as a whole the Fair is a good one, and reflects great credit upon the people of the north-west. The electric display is not so elaborate as at Buffalo, but it is good and we trust the results will show good returns for the investments.

The amusement feature of the exposition is "The Play Streak." In Chicago, and Omaha it was "The Midway," in St. Louis it was "The Pike," in Portland it was "The Trail," and at Jamestown "The Warpath."

In Alaska, the pay streak is a mine of gold. Here in Seattle at the fair, it means a mine of fun. We simply walked through this portion of the exhibition. We did not spend much time here.

In our next letter we will tell of our trip to Portland, Oregon, San Francisco, and Los Angeles, Cal.

AUGUST J. REHBEIN.

A Real Schemer.

For six months she had been pleading with him to buy an automobile. "They are too expensive," he protested for the hundredth time. "If I bought an automobile I would have to cut down our expenses." "What expenses?" she asked. "Why, table expenses. For instance, if I had an automobile I couldn't afford to have chicken every Sunday." She laughed.

"Why, you goose, if you had an automobile you could run down enough fowls to have chicken every day, to say nothing of big turkeys and nice roasting pigs. Why is it men haven't any brains?" And the next day he hustled around to the nearest dealer and ordered a racing machine.—St. Louis Republic.

Laundry Lines.

Add a teaspoonful of sugar of lead to the water in which fine silk hosiery is washed to prevent the color from fading.

See that clothes are thoroughly dried and aired after being ironed; otherwise they will not smell fresh and sweet and white garments will soon become yellow.

When you sprinkle clothes for ironing cover the basket with a big, heavy blanket and clothes will keep moist and not mildew or sour in the hottest weather. Place the basket in a cool place, especially if articles are sprinkled at night to iron the next day.

Train and Track.

Alaska has a trifle fewer than 300 miles of railroad. Mexico's railway mileage is growing fast. During the last six months of 1908 263 kilometers were added.

The conductor, engineer and fireman on the Chicago express over the Reading and Lehigh Valley railroad are brothers.

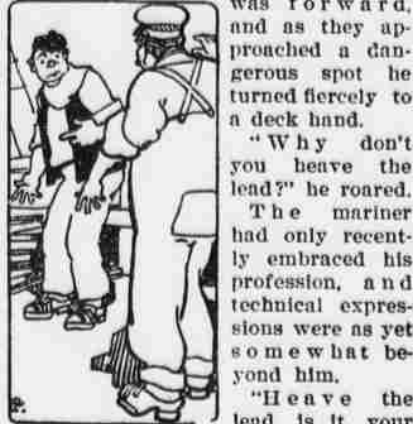
It is claimed to be the purpose of the Great Northern to build west through the province of Manitoba at the earliest possible moment, and there are some who predict that the road will be extended farther westward.

Ceylon's Pearl Banks.

The pearl banks of Ceylon date back to the sixth century before Christ. It is recorded that Vijaya, the first Cingalese king of Ceylon, in the year 550 B. C. presented his father-in-law, the Pandyan king of Madura, "a gift of pearls," thus indicating a settled fishery for pearls on the coast of his dominions prior to the historic date.

The Scrap Book

Heaving the Lead.
The steamer was loaded with pig lead and was slowly picking her way up the dangerous river. The mate was forward, and as they approached a dangerous spot he turned fiercely to a deck hand.



"Why don't you heave the lead?" he roared. The mate had only recently embraced his profession, and technical expressions were as yet somewhat beyond him.

"Heave the lead, is it, your honor? Sure! HEAVE THE LEAD?" Where should I HE ROARED. "heave it?"

The mate turned purple. "Overboard, you fathend!" he cried. And straightway Patrick seized one of the pigs of lead and threw it overboard.

The mate felt that mere words were useless at a time like this, and he made an effort to save the pig as it went over. Alas, in doing so he overbalanced and went, with a splash, into the dark river.

Just then the captain took a hand in the discussion from the bridge.

"Now, then, you forward, why don't you heave the lead?" "Please, sur, 'tis already hev," said Pat.

"And how 'ARRAH!" HE SAID. "DON'T YE BE SO IMPATIENT!"

Pat considered a moment. "Arrah," he said, "don't ye be so impatient. The mate's just this moment gone to flud out."

Many a Slip.
There's many a slip on the stony hillside of life as we up to the summit would climb. The pathway is narrow, the pitfalls are wide.

And we can go only one step at a time. Then what wonder so many have made a misstep. And fallen. Let us pause ere their sin we rehearse. And still the reproaches that come to the lip. For aught that we know we might have done worse. —Helen Manville.

The Arm of the Law.

In a certain Canadian city a lady was defending an action for a large sum of money which she felt she was not morally entitled to pay. When it looked as if the case would go against her she sold all her real estate and put the proceeds, some \$15,000 or more, in her pocketbook—which in her case, as is the custom with some women, was her stocking. The judgment was given against her, and because she would not pay nor tell where the money was she was sent to jail for a year. Her counsel tried to get her released. The following conversation formed part of the proceedings: "You admit," said the judge, "that this woman had property to the value of \$15,000?" "Yes, your honor," said the counsel. "And you admit that she sold the property and put the money in her stocking?" "Yes, my lord." "And do you mean to tell me that the arm of the law is not long enough to reach it?"

Proof Positive.

Former Representative Amos J. Cummings of New York was once city editor of the Sun. One Saturday night it was announced that all the saloons were to be closed next day.

Cummings called his star reporter, Murray. "Tom," he said, "go out tomorrow and find out if the saloons are selling liquor." It was Thursday when Tom again appeared at his desk. "They were," he reported.

Man's Ideal of Character.

Every man has at times in his mind the ideal of what he should be, but is not. This ideal may be high and complete or it may be quite low and insufficient, yet in all men that really seek to improve it is better than the actual character. Man never falls so low that he can see nothing higher than himself.—Theodore Parker.

Family Secrets.

There is a most amiable woman in Louisville who is noted among her friends for her habit of "saying things without thinking." Her daughter was entertaining a young man on the front porch, and the mother was standing at the fence talking to the neighbors next door. In the yard of the latter was a baby a little over a year old, and it was trying to walk. "You shouldn't let it walk so young," advised the thoughtless matron. "Wait until it's a little older. I let my daughter walk when she was about that age, and it made her awfully bow-legged." The young man began to talk energetically about the weather.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE HONESDALE NATIONAL BANK AT HONESDALE, WAYNE COUNTY, PA. At the close of business, June 23, 1909.

RESOURCES.	
Loans and Discounts	\$ 200,946 76
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured	9 49
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	53,000 00
Premiums on U. S. Bonds	2,900 00
Bonds, securities, etc.	1,382,368 54
Banking-house, furniture and fixtures	40,000 00
Due from National Banks (not Reserve Agents)	6,392 17
Due from State Banks and Banks of other States	42 28
Due from approved reserve agents	135,634 86
Legal Money Reserve in Bank	1,071 87
Notes of other National Banks	625 00
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents	300 10
Legal Money Reserve in Bank	88,822 50
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5 per cent. of circulation)	2,750 00
Due from U. S. Treasury, other than 5 per cent. redemption fund	700 00
Total	\$1,968,283 73
LIABILITIES.	
Capital Stock paid in	150,000 00
Surplus fund	150,000 00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	84,568 83
National Bank notes outstanding	54,000 00
Due to other National Banks	900 00
Due to State Banks and Banks of other States	1,099 09
Individual deposits subject to check	\$1,402,429 72
Demand certificates of deposit	24,808 00
Certified checks	50 00
Cashier's checks outstanding	165 04
Bonds borrowed	None
Notes and bills rediscounted	None
Bills payable, including certificates of deposit for money borrowed	None
Liabilities other than those above stated	None
Total	\$1,968,283 73

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

E. F. TORREY, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 25th day of June, 1909.

W. H. STONE, N. P.
Directors: H. Z. RUSSELL, ANDREW THOMPSON, JAMES C. BIRDSALL. 52w4

NEW SUMMER SUITS
at MANNER & CO'S Stores



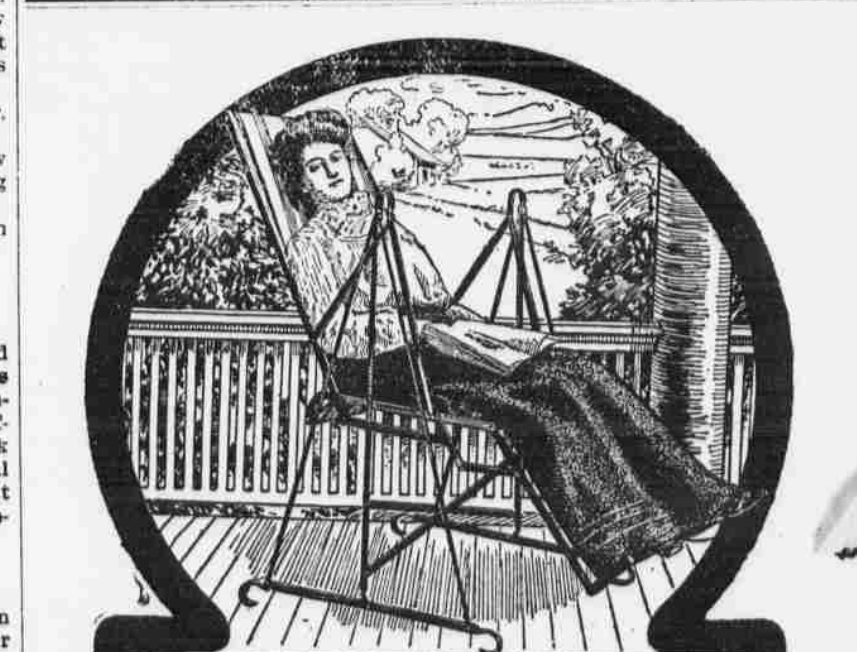
Menner & Co's Store.
Wash Dresses in English Rep, Linen and Linette, at 45w6 MANNER & CO'S Stores.
JOB WORK AT THE CITIZEN.

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.

STRAUSE BROS. CLOTHES—ALL SIZES.		LANDAN BRAND CLOTHES—ALL SIZES.	
\$15 Suits	now \$10	\$10 Suits	now \$7
\$18 Suits	now \$13	\$9 Suits	now \$6
\$20 Suits	now \$15	\$8 Suits	now \$5
\$25 Suits	now \$18	\$7 Suits	now \$4
CHILDRENS' CLOTHES — ALL SIZES.		MEN'S DRESS SHIRTS—ALL SIZES.	
\$4 Suits	now \$3.50	Eclipse shirts, high grade in every respect. Coat cut, cuffs attached.	at \$1.00
\$5 Suits	now \$2.75	\$1.50 value	at \$1.00
\$3.50 Suits	now 2.25	\$1.00 value	at 70c.
\$3.00 Suits	now \$2.00		
BOYS' WASH SUITS—ALL SIZES.		TRUNKS AND DRESS SUIT CASES AT HALF PRICE.	
50c., 75c., to \$1.00—Worth Double the Price.			

Underwear at Reduced Prices.
Remember the Place—a Full Line of Everything.
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