

Semi-Weekly Founded 1908 Weekly Founded, 1844

The



Citizen.

Wayne County Organ of the REPUBLICAN PARTY

66th YEAR.

HONESDALE, WAYNE CO., PA., WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1909.

July 10

NO. 77

Womanly Wisdom.

Nothing tastes better to the children after they get home from school than nice bean soup. Other kinds may do now and then, but bean soup is always good.

Many folks put salt in the water in which they boil green corn and then they wonder what makes the kernels so hard. Try leaving the salt out and see if that doesn't fix the matter all right.

Soaking the hands above the wrists in hot water will sometimes relieve a headache. I found this out while washing dishes and clothes when my head was aching. Keeping the feet warm at the same time also helps.

Green tomatoes will make excellent pies next winter if you pare them, cut in thick slices, and to seven pounds of them add three pounds of sugar and cook very slowly till clear and tender. Do not add any water. When the pies are made, thin slices of lemon added will improve the flavor.

Sheets and long table-cloths are bad things to take from the boiler to the tub on wash-days. Did you ever think of looping them up in a big loose knot before placing them in the boiler? Try that and see if you don't find it a great improvement.

When a baby is fed with a bottle, the milk often gets too cool before he has finished it. A rubber bag filled with hot water and placed under the bottle will keep it warm, and also serves as a support to tip the bottle of milk at the right angle for him to get it easily.

Some women after they have used a pattern just roll it up and tuck it away almost anywhere it happens, and when they want to use it next time it curls up and acts so that there is no doing anything with it. If they would just lay the patterns out flat and put them where they might stay that way, all this trouble would be avoided.

A good many times we blame sore toes on the shoes we wear, when it isn't the shoes at all, but a big hummock in the stocking where it has been mended. It is a great knack to darn socks so that they will be smooth and nice. Take lessons of grandmother about that. Young folks may know some things grandmother doesn't, but when it comes to fixing things she can beat us.

To mend china: Dissolve half an ounce of gum arabic in three table-spoonfuls of boiling water and add enough plaster of Paris to make a thick paste. Then moisten the surface of the broken pieces with a camel's-hair brush and apply a thin coating of the cement. Press the edges tightly together and bind with a cord. When dry remove the cord and clean the crack with a cloth dipped in warm water.

Green tomato pickle: Take one peck green tomatoes, slice and sprinkle with salt; put in jar, press tight and keep overnight; in the morning drain through colander; add one dozen sliced onions, half ounce black pepper, one ounce ground mustard, a quarter pound mustard seed, one teaspoonful red pepper, one ounce cloves, one ounce allspice and one pound brown sugar. Put in kettle, cover with good vinegar and boil until tender.

Do not spend all the fine October days in pickling, preserving, house-cleaning or sewing, but occasionally gather up the children and go for a walk or a drive through the woods, and thus lay up a supply of health and pleasant memories for the winter months to come. Take some of the neighbor's children along to help have a good time. Remember that so glorious a pageant will not be spread before your eyes for another year, so enjoy it while you may.—From October Farm Journal.

HOW'S THIS?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by him.

Walding, Kinnan & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75 cents per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

AUTUMN ARBOR DAY.

State Superintendent Schaeffer Designates Friday, Oct. 22.

Nathan C. Schaeffer, Superintendent of public instruction of Pennsylvania, has issued the autumn Arbor Day proclamation, designating Friday, October 22. The proclamation says:

"During May of last year meetings were held at the White House, in Washington, for the purpose of promoting the conservation of our natural resources. These meetings were attended by many of our leading statesmen, scientists and captains of industry. In the opening address the President said:

"We began with an unapproached heritage of forests; more than half the timber is gone. We began with coal fields more extensive than those of any other nation, and with iron ore regarded as inexhaustible, and many experts now declare that the end of both coal and iron is in sight."

"The ultimate failure of the supplies of iron and coal is not more of a menace to the future of our nation than the gradual destruction of the soil by floods and freshets, and its exhaustion by improper methods of farming. We derive most of our food from the fields and the streams, from the garden, the orchard and the forest.

"The want of fuel may be supplied by the use of water power to generate electricity that can be changed into light, heat and motive power.

"On the other hand, it takes decades of growth to reproduce an orchard or a forest, and 10,000 years to form soil a foot in depth.

"It is asserted that forests help to condense the vapors of the sky into clouds and rainfall. They surely aid in regulating the flow of the water in our streams and rivers and in lessening the size and frequency of the floods and freshets which carry off silt and soil, and thereby diminish the fertility of the land.

"The value of trees for shade, for beauty, for fuel, for timber and for other economic purposes should be emphasized by every teacher. The planting and care of trees, their protection from fire, insects and other enemies, the wonderful process of budding and grafting should be taught in every school. The sin of robbing or marring a tree, a shrub or a flower, unless it has something to give which one needs, should be pointed out again and again. Verily, there is abundant reason for observing Arbor Day in the fall as well as in the spring of the year.

"To perpetuate the custom of observing Arbor Day, at that season of the year when all the schools are in session, Friday, October 22, 1909, is hereby designated as autumn Arbor Day; and all who are connected with the schools are urged to observe the day by the planting of trees and by other suitable exercises."

Local Option is Coming.

The Local Optionists of Pennsylvania are organized as never before. Nearly every town and village in the state has its committee at work and the banners they will carry through the coming campaign read "Local Option."

Of course the liquor men are organized and will fight for what they call "their rights." The spectacle of the battle will make lasting impressions for Old King Alcohol has ruled for many years, and every year he has gathered thousands of young men and young women to the places of those who toppled in to drunkard's graves.

The home, the church, the press each have their sad stories to relate of King Alcohol's triumph over their dear ones, and for the sequel to these stories we must visit the jails, penitentiaries, poor houses and asylums and we find here a father's only son, or a mother's once lovely daughter paying the penalty of those who "saw to the wind and reap the whirlwind."

We do not contend that all crime and insanity is due to alcohol but statistics prove that where alcoholic dare not enter crime and insanity decreases.

Public sentiment has at last been aroused against the dangers of drink and there are enough men in many of the counties of fair Pennsylvania who would vote it out at once if they were given the chance to do it.

The fight is now on to send Senators and Representatives to Harrisburg who favor a Local Option bill, and when that bill becomes a law King Alcohol is doomed to be chained for a season.—Nicholson Examiner.

—Please remember the great fair in October. Not many days now and then we will all be there.

All the rage—24 for 25 cents.

Keep in mind the county fair which comes off on Oct. 4, 5, 6, and 7, 1909. Do not forget it.

SUN PRANKS.

Irregularities For Which Science Cannot Altogether Account.

The sun is generally looked upon as a model of regularity which never fails in its duty, but the ancient historians mention several instances when it failed to give forth its usual amount of heat and light for periods varying from three hours to several months. Data on the subject have been compiled by the St. Louis Republic.

According to Plutarch, the year 44 B. C. was one in which the sun was "weak and pale" for a period approximating eleven months.

The Portuguese historians record several months of diminished sunlight in the year 934 A. D., and, according to Humboldt, this uncanny period ended with "strange and startling sky phenomena, such as loud atmospheric explosions, rifts in the vaulted canopy of blue above and in divers other rare and unaccountable freaks."

In the year 1091, on Sept. 29 (see Humboldt's "Cosmos"), the sun turned suddenly black and remained so for three hours and did not regain its normal condition for several days.

According to the noted Helmut's "Solar Energy," the days of seeming inactivity on the part of the sun (the days following the sudden blackening of the great orb) were noted for a peculiar greenish tinge and are marked in old Spanish, French and Italian records as "the days of the green sun."

February, 1106 A. D., is noted in the annals of marvelous phenomena as a month in which there were several days that "the sun appeared dead and black, like a great circular cinder floating in the sky."

"On the last day of February, 1206," says an old Spanish writer on astronomy, astrology and kindred subjects, "the sun appeared suddenly to go out, causing a darkness over the country for about six hours."

In 1241 the European countries experienced another siege of supernatural darkness, which the superstitious writers of that time attributed to God's displeasure over the result of the great battle of Legniz.

Even to-day there are certain irregularities of the sun that science cannot altogether account for. These are the so called sun spots—enormous dark blotches which appear from time to time on the solar disk and which are supposed to have great influence on the atmospheric conditions of the earth. Scientists have long studied these phenomena, but neither their extent nor periodicity has ever been determined.

SOUTH STERLING.

Mrs. C. W. Coleman has returned from Dr. Burns' hospital. Operation was successful.

Mr. J. G. Frey, J. J. Whittaker, and F. E. Robacker attended the Alton Fair.

Rev. Mr. Webster and wife have been making calls the last week.

Mrs. George Bortree is visiting her daughter, Mrs. A. E. Barnes.

A number of people attended the chicken supper held over to the Union church Friday night.

Mrs. E. E. Carlton is on the sick list, with a severe cold, which settled in her neck.

Miss Hazel Smith and Cora Vicker have been spending the past week in Stroudsburg.

Mrs. Alvin Haag and Mrs. Thomas Barnes were elected as delegates for the Sunday school convention held at Bethany on Oct. 1.

Mr. I. M. Barnes has returned from his visit in Iowa and Chicago.

Death of Frederick Kennedy.

Frederick Kennedy, president of the Northeastern Telephone company, died on Saturday at Great Bend. Mr. Kennedy was seized with a paralytic stroke at 12:30 o'clock and he died at 3:30 o'clock the same afternoon.

The deceased was fifty years of age, and was one of the best known and most popular men in Wayne and Susquehanna counties. Being a farmer on a considerable scale himself, he did much to develop rural telephonic communication throughout northeastern Pennsylvania, and particularly that section of it over which the lines of the company of which he was president passed. He was also a director of the Niagara Creamery company. He is survived by two sons, Bert and Martin, and one daughter, Mrs. Rhoads of Pleasant Mount; also by one brother and one sister, Dr. Kennedy and Mrs. William Williams, both of Dickson City. Mr. Kennedy was born at Pleasant Mount. The funeral took place at 2:30 o'clock yesterday from the home of the deceased.

Traffic Shows Good Increase.

Traffic between the eastern and western coasts of the United States by way of isthmus, railways and steamship lines amounted to \$40,000,000 in value in 1908, a marked increase over any earlier year.

ONE SPREE COST HIM \$280,000

Bob Womack Who Sold Cripple Creek for \$500 Dies in Abject Poverty

GOT TIPS AND TOLD SECRET

There was a Rush to the District, and Others Located Best Mining Property—Claims Where He Found Gold, Produced Enormous Amount.

TABLOID HISTORY OF MAN WHO FOUND A BONANZA.

Bob Womack discovers gold on Cripple Creek, Col., in January, 1901.

After years of prospecting, picks up a piece of float rock which assays \$250 to the ton. Soon after uncovers a bonanza vein.

"Goes on a toot" at Colorado Springs; tells the locality of his find. Gold hunters rush to locate the best claims. Womack's claims do not pan out. He has to work for day's wages.

Since then gold worth \$280,000,000 has been taken from mines in the immediate vicinity. Now Womack dies a paralytic, dependent on his sister.

Colorado Springs.—Robert Womack, who discovered gold at Cripple Creek, died of paralysis here after a lingering illness. In his last years Womack was dependent on a sister who keeps a boarding house here.

This is the end of a man who in one sense paid \$280,000,000 for one spree.

That stupendous sum has been taken in gold from the land on Cripple Creek where Bob Womack first found the yellow metal.

Born in Kentucky sixty-six years ago, Bob Womack's father took his family to Colorado in the early sixties. The Womacks raised cattle on land they homesteaded on Cripple Creek. After some years the elder Womack sold his herds and with his son William came here. Bob, believing there was gold around Cripple Creek, remained there.

After years of fruitless search Bob found traces of gold in a piece of float rock which he picked up while riding the range with his brother-in-law, Theo. Lowe. Sending Lowe on a six days' ride to Denver to have the rock assayed, Bob went on about his work. Lowe returned with the assayer's certificate; the piece of float rock gave returns of \$250 in gold to the ton.

Next morning Womack and Lowe went to the place where Bob found the rock, in what is known now as Poverty Gulch, just outside the limits of the present town of Cripple Creek. Lowe grew tired of the search; Bob persisted. In January, 1901, he dug a prospect hole in what is now known as the El Paso lode of the Gold King property. A few days later he struck a bonanza lode.

He could not stand prosperity. Coming here, he went on a spree and sold his bonanza for \$500. Then, crazed with drink and success, Bob jumped on his bronco and rode through the streets brandishing his six-shooter and proclaiming his secret. The next few days witnessed one of the biggest rushes to the scene of his discovery that the West has ever known.

When Womack sobered up, two or three days later, he returned to the district only to find that the best mining property had been located by others. He staked out a claim or two, but they proved worthless, and soon he was compelled to go to work for day's wages. But he never complained.

The men who made the most money out of Cripple Creek mines were Jas. Burns of Kansas City, V. Z. Reed and J. B. McKinney of Colorado Springs and the late Winfield S. Stratton.

Of High Degree.

A little girl of old New York descent, in whose presence the family glories were often talked about, was overheard lately rebuking her pet kitten. Holding pussy by her fore paws, and looking her full in the face, she remarked: "I'm ashamed of you, Kitty, for being so naughty, and just think, your grandmother was a Maltese!"

Pheasant Farm on Island.

On one of the Thousand Islands an enterprising American has started a pheasant farm. He expects in time to have 4,000 to 5,000 English golden pheasants on his island. As the nearest land is half a mile away, he thinks he'll be able to keep them at home.

A PARSIMONIOUS PEER.

Marquis of Westminster Looked After the Pennies.

The late Marquis of Westminster had queer economies, according to W. G. Thorpe, in "The Still Life of the Middle Temple." On one occasion he went to Grosvenor House and informed the butler he had brought his lunch with him, producing a penny savoy. It was duly served up on silver plates; he ate half and directed the remainder to be kept till he came again.

He was equally parsimonious with envelopes, readdressing to his own correspondents those he himself had received. There is a story of his calling upon a local clergyman and handing him a small packet which he would find useful. The vicar was puzzled. Was it for the schools or church restoration, or the new redds, or the poor? It was too light, however, for money, unless a check or bank notes. At last he opened it; it contained all his own visiting cards, left at Motcomb with great frequency for a long period.

Birds Killed by Golf Balls.

A lady playing at the Hendon (England) Golf Club recently made a mangle shot which lofted the ball. This in its flight struck a swift on the wing and both ball and bird fell straight to the ground.

The incident though remarkable, is not quite unprecedented, for in the Field of September 12, 1891, there appeared a notice of a swallow killed by a golf ball and another struck by a cricket ball was reported in the Field of August 25, 1894. A lark was killed on the ground by a golf ball (June 20, 1908) was not so remarkable a shot, as the bird in that case was stationary. It was, however, not the result of skill but of accident.

The Turk is a Fatalist.

War is one thing that can rouse the Turk from his apathy. When the fight is over, the Mussulman returns at once to his "Kief." Why get excited about politics, science, philosophy and literature? Is not everything foreordained? Leave it to Allah. With a whole nation in this frame of mind, it is not strange that the Turk has neither thirst for knowledge nor any great passion. It is not strange that he has but little curiosity and no desire to travel, and that officials display such ignorance in regard to the elementary things.

Entitled to All Praise.

"He endeared himself to guardians, visitors, inmates and staff, and his beautiful Christian demeanor, constant cheerfulness and good temper made him beloved by all," is the epitaph of the Huddersfield, England, guardians upon a pauper who, after spending 20 years in the parish workhouse, recently died there at the age of 94. "Even in a palace life may be lived well," says Matthew Arnold; but most people would find it quite as hard, if not harder, to maintain a blameless character in a workhouse.

Coal Gas Product.

According to the reports of the geological survey, 58,000,000,000 cubic feet of coal gas was made in the United States during 1907 by 513 companies. Of this product 54,600,000,000 cubic feet was sold for \$36,327,897 and the remaining 3,400,000,000 cubic feet was "lost, strayed or stolen." The average value of the 1907 product was 66 cents a thousand feet. The product of 1906 averaged 81.4 cents a thousand feet, which shows that gas is becoming cheaper.

The Post Hole Mystery.

On the farm they make post holes with dynamite. It saves digging. They collect all the earth that's thrown up and put it back in the hole around the post. And then they carry more earth to the spot. The earth removed to make the hole isn't sufficient in quantity to fill it again, even with the addition of the post, which takes up much space. The farmhand doesn't know why this is so, but it is.

No Chinatown Drunkard.

A drunken Chinaman is a rare sight in the streets of New York. The unofficial governments of Chinatown which administer the high, the low and the middle justice inexorably takes care of this. After the first offense John is warned. A repetition insures his deportation to China. The decrees of Chinatown are always carried out.

The Scrubwoman's Lunch.

"I used to let my scrubwoman get herself a little lunch," said the city flat dweller. "It's the nice thing to do, I know, and I like to do it, but I had to quit in self-defense. She took an hour to get her lunch and eat it and charged me extra for the time she put in."

The Busy Biographer.

"Don't you want to live in the minds of posterity?" "Yes," answered Senator Sorghum; "although it is a little discouraging to see how much more interest posterity seems to take in a great man's weaknesses and peculiarities than in his national achievements."

WOMAN ERIL IS GREAT IT OF ALL

In War for Equality She Must Fail, and Carry Man to Destruction with Her

THE HUMAN RACE IS MENAGED

"Her Revolt Against Her Womanhood," Says H. E. Armstrong, British Scientist, "is Most Disquieting"—Through System of Education.

Winnipeg, Manitoba.—"The most disquieting feature of the times is the revolt of women against their motherhood and their claim to be on an equality with man and to compete with man in every way."

That was the deliberate, solemn declaration at the session of perhaps the most important body of scientists in existence, the British Association for the Advancement of Science, which held its seventy-ninth annual convention here, meeting in Canada for the first time in twelve years. The eminent scholar who sounded the warning was Prof. Henry Edward Armstrong of the London Central Institute, head of the chemical section of the convention. He went on to say, in his carefully prepared paper:

"There should be no question of equality raised. When comparison is made between complementary factors the question of equality does not and cannot come into consideration. It is clear that should the struggle arise—"



The Newest Peril.

and it is to be feared that it is coming upon us—there can be but one issue: woman must fall and in falling must carry man with her to destruction."

Dr. Armstrong declared his faith in the ability of chemistry to solve the problem of life and sex, but found fault with present conditions of society which place no hindrance in the way of the uplift.

"Those who presumably are the fittest," he asserted, "are failing to contribute in proper proportion to the perpetuation of their race. The condition of affairs to-day affords a most striking exemplification of the slowness with which civilized nations are learning to appreciate the lessons of science. No problem can compare in importance with that of the future of our race."

"Not only do we encourage deterioration at the lower end of the scale of intelligence. We are now, through our system of education, courting failure also at the upper end. Herbert Spencer forcibly drew attention many years ago to the tendency which the development of individuality must have to depress fertility and to the evil effects of severe mental labor on women especially."

"It has been stated that in the United States of America the higher education of girls has been proved to sterilize them."

Drawing the Line.

A new authority has decided that "under certain circumstances" a man may play poker with only four cards. But if he wants to play with six the player must get his gun out ahead of the other fellow.—Boston Herald.

For Better or Worse.

"I'm tired of this eternal philosophical scrap about the respective influences of heredity and environment," says the Philosopher of Folly. "If heredity brings a man enough money he can make his own environment."

Fought Grizzly for Little Daughter.

Nysck, Mont.—James Doolittle, a homesteader near here, was fatally injured in rescuing his four-year-old daughter from a grizzly bear which had picked her up and taken her some two hundred yards away. Doolittle, gave chase on horseback. The horse threw Doolittle, breaking his leg. Then the grizzly turned and probably fatally clawed and bit him. Aside from a few scratches, the baby was uninjured.

Cigarette Smokers' Paradise. Washington, D. C.—There is an increasing demand for cigarettes in India, where 1,000 are sold for 10 cents.