

THE CITIZEN

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W. W. WOOD.

FRIDAY, NOV. 19, 1909.

A wise woman once said that there were three follies of men that always amused her. The first was climbing trees to shake the fruit down, when if they would wait long enough, the fruit would fall itself; the second was going to war to kill each other, when if they only waited they would die naturally; and the third was that they should run after the women, when if they did not do so the women would be sure to run after them.

Here are a few testimonials for patent medicine men: "I have been unable to walk without crutches for many years, but after using your liniment I ran for office." "I lost my eyesight four years ago. I used a bottle of your eye wash and I saw wood." "I have been dumb ever since I was married, but the other day, after taking your remedy, I had a speaking likeness taken at the photographers." "Some time ago I lost the use of both arms. Shortly after buying a bottle of your nerve tonic I struck a man for ten dollars." "I had been deaf for many years, but after using your ointment I heard my aunt had died and left me \$10,000."

MERCANTILE CANCER.

Recently in an adjoining town, the sheriff was offering the goods and accounts of a merchant for what he could get. The accounts amounted to \$1600, and were sold for less than \$9. Why? Because they belong to that class of people who never pay an honest debt, nor expect to pay one if they can help it. The prime cause of this state of things is the credit system. As the cancer is to humanity so is the credit system to the business world. Politicians are quarreling about "Protection" and "Free Trade," but if the system of "pay as you go" could be impressed upon the people of this country, it would be a vastly greater benefit than either. The credit system caters to the morbid desire of a certain class of people who live beyond their means. It gives them a chance to get everything they want; not what they really want; but what they think they want. Then there is a class of people who lack moral stamina. They never pay a book account, but may pay cash when they can't get credit. These human parasites are the cause of more real suffering than anything else under our government, excluding whisky. The economy of nature, perfect as it is, lacks one thing—a jumping-off place.

THE TIME TO ADVERTISE.

There is nothing on earth so mysteriously funny as a newspaper advertisement. The prime, first, last and all the time, object of an advertisement is to draw custom. It is not, was not and never will be designed for any other human purpose. So the merchant waits till the busy season comes and his store is so full of custom that he can't get his hat off, and then he rushes to the newspapers and puts in his advertisement. When the dull season gets along and there is no trade and he wants to sell goods so bad he can't pay his rent he takes out his advertisement. That is, some of them do, but occasionally a level headed merchant puts in a bigger one and scoops in all the business while his neighbors are making mortgages to pay the gas bill.

There are times when you couldn't stop people from buying everything in the store if you planted a cannon behind the door and that's the time the advertisement is sent out on its holy mission. It makes light work for the advertiser, for a chalk sign on the sidewalk could do all that was needed and have a half holiday six days in the week, but who wants to favor an advertisement? They are built to do hard work, and should be sent out in dull days when a customer has to be knocked down with hard facts and kicked insensible with bankrupt reductions and dragged in with irresistible slaughter of prices before he will spend a cent.

Write this down where you'll fall over it every day. The time to draw business is when you want business, and not when you have more business than you can attend to already.

Under the changed Constitution the term of election officers will be two years, that of assessors, constables, school directors, councilmen, supervisors and of all city and county officers will be four years, and that of justices of the peace, will be six years. County officers elected in 1907 and 1909 will each serve four years, but those elected in 1908 will serve only three years.

Appointed Trust Officer.

Russell Dimmick, Esq., a product of Honesdale, Mayor of Dalton, and a prominent member of the Lackawanna bar, was this week appointed trust officer of the Lackawanna Trust and Safe Deposit Company. Up to this time there has been no officer of the institution with the title of trust officer, but that branch of the business has so rapidly increased of late that this addition to the working force has become absolutely necessary. So soon as Mr. Dimmick can close up his general law business he will devote his whole time and attention to the affairs of the Lackawanna. He is a lawyer of high standing and is especially well informed along the legal lines which will be most useful in the performance of his new duties. It is the general opinion that under the management of Mr. Dimmick the trust business of the Lackawanna will increase more rapidly than ever before.

Happy Condition of Business.

The prosperity of any community or country is indicated, not alone by the investments of the humble and moderately well-to-do. We know, perfectly well, that, when the laboring man, the artisan and the merchant give out word and visible token of being prosperous that it is a good sign and we never fail to rejoice thereat. There is nothing that gives us more pleasure than to record the fact that Thus and So have bought a house and lot and have paid for it; have enlarged their stores or have branched out on new lines of industry; it all shows that our people are laying up for themselves treasures on earth that they have earned, out of the sweat of their brow. We pride ourselves on the fact that, here in America, more working men than can be found elsewhere, the whole world over, own their homes. Our workmen are thrifty, frugal, saving and industrious; they are the mainstay and the backbone of the nation, and we gladly yield to them our applause and best wishes.

However, there is another indication of prosperity in this country that we must not fail to take into account, and we hereby take note of it.

If the workingman is prosperous, those he works for must also be prosperous, else there will be no such thing as prosperity and we should be in sad case indeed.

We like to see the rich growing richer because it inevitably means that those who work for the rich are also getting better off. In an era of depression among those whom we term as "the rich" there may also be expected loss of work, lowered wages and general shrinkage of employment. When we see the wealthy launching out in investments and the use of their money, then we may look to see the laboring man also prospering and profiting.

We are moved to thus express ourselves because it has just come to notice that more diamonds and other precious stones were imported into New York during October than during any other single month in the history of the port. This information is given out by George Wannamaker, appraiser of the port.

The total appraised value of the gems imported in October was \$5,132,189, compared with \$1,988,689, in October, last year. Two years ago in the same month the precious stone entries were valued at \$2,041,747. Last month's gem imports exceeded those of last July when the entries were appraised at \$5,122,957. The appraiser says that the phenomenal importations of precious stones are an indication of widespread prosperity in this country.

The report gives \$85,272,859 as representing the total appraised value of all imported merchandise examined last month. The total appraised value for October, 1908, amounted to \$60,784,439.09, the month of October, 1909, showing an increase of approximately \$24,500,000, exceeding the figures of October, 1907, by more than \$17,000,000.

All this goes to show that those who can afford to wear jewels and travel about in automobiles are doing well and are on the increase. This should be an indication that the worker, the man who works for those thus able to travel and wear jewels, is being more and more employed and getting better pay for what he does.

At any rate, it is all an indication of prosperity which we are glad to take note of, if prosperity affects the employer, it also, of necessity, affects the employed.

We never see a rich man adding to his riches but what we think of his added capacity for giving employment and better wages to those whom he has to employ to serve him.

So all these figures are pregnant with hopeful suggestions as to the future. The American workingman, we verily believe, was never better off than to-day and never had brighter prospects for the future.—Middle-town Times-Press.

Best Time For Planting Trees.

"When is the best time of the year for planting fruit trees like the peach, apple and plum? If trees are planted in the fall is it necessary to hill them up over the bud?"

The above information was requested of Prof. H. A. Surface, State Zoologist of Pennsylvania, by a man residing in Franklin county, near the Maryland line, in a celebrated "fruit belt." It is a sample of hundreds of similar letters received within a few weeks. The reply of Professor Surface was brief and to the point, as follows:

"I am well satisfied that apple, pear and quince trees can be planted in the fall with good advantage, and I would prefer fall planting for such kinds. However, in planting peach and plum I would as soon plant in the spring, as early as the ground can be put into proper order. Yet I believe that fall planting of peach and plum trees in your part of the State and over the warmer portions of Pennsylvania would be all right and successful. It will be best to cut them back well at planting, and I think it would be advisable to mound them up over the bud. If they were so mounded they would not be liable to be killed by every severe winter freezing, and if they were injured, only the upper and exposed part would be damaged, and the remainder could be left to grow a new top, which it would do very nicely. Cherry trees should be planted early in the spring—the earlier the better."

The Lazy Worm.

The disease, the laziness, lack of ambition, anaemia, or whatever you choose to call it which has for so many years afflicted the people of the South known as "Crackers," or "Poor Whites," as well as a great deal of the indolence of the southern negro is now laid to a disease bred in the human system by a minute parasite called the "hookworm," belonging to the breed of worms known as uncinariae. The worms breed in the soil, and are fostered by pollution of the soil. They either enter into the human system by boring their way through the skin or else by being eaten with uncooked vegetables or imbibed with unwholesome drinking water. Once inside the body, these little parasites fasten themselves on the walls of the intestines, sucking the blood and thus lowering the vitality and energy of the victim.

In some parts of the South there are, as we have known a great many years, large numbers of clay or dirt eaters. It is believed that these people have perpetuated the disease by eating the small worms, with the clay they have consumed. Also it is thought that the parasite has gotten into the body from the habit of so many of the poorer classes in the South going barefooted, the worms burrowing their way into the flesh of the feet; indeed one stage of the malady is known as "foot-itch" from the irritation caused to the foot during the boring process of the worms. It is noticeable too, that the worms must have a hot or semi-tropical climate to live in; cold kills them at once. They never could live in the northern states.

But, at any rate, this attributable cause of southern anaemia has been definitely located by pathologists who have made a study of the malady, and it is proposed now to take up a systematic fight against it. To help carry on this warfare, John D. Rockefeller has given the sum of a million dollars, which will be utilized by a commission appointed to make further investigations, suggest and employ remedies and inculcate sanitary and hygienic methods of life. Soil pollution, which, in the first place breeds the worms, will be stamped out if possible.

The economic loss entailed by the presence of this morbid condition is enormous. In the state of South Carolina alone it is said that \$30,000,000 a year will not cover the direct financial loss induced by this ailment, which devitalizes the adult and produces an undeveloped and puny progeny, whose mental weakness is about commensurate with its physical lassitude. The disease is common in the cotton mills and other factories of the South, but, of course, it is more prevalent among the farms and plantations, with the poorer classes and farm laborers.

The commission proposes to invite co-operation on the part of southern Boards of Health and also to inaugurate a campaign of education. It will insist that landlords and proprietors take every means available to stop the pollution of the soil, and that those who are at present affected, shall at once be treated by known cheap and easily available medicines. In this connection, it is stated that thymol (derived from that common garden herb, thyme), with Epsom Salts will kill the worms and drive them out of the body. The southerner at present resorts mostly to alcohol and patent medicines having alcohol as a principal constituent.

Bishop Chandler, of Georgia, presents this proposition to, as he calls it, "spend a million dollars to cure the southern people of laziness," and he querulously refers to Mr. Rockefeller's donation as "a million-dollar vermifuge fund." But his exaggerated notions are sure will not be shared by the progressive and enlightened Southerner generally, who on the contrary, will welcome anything designed to abolish this general languor and, at the same time build up the South educationally, industrially and financially.—Middle-town Times-Press.

—Advertise in the Citizen.

Air as Fuel for Autos.

William Matrolis, of New Philadelphia, Pa., claims to have invented an automobile that runs without fuel, generating its power of propulsion from the air while the machine is in motion. For three years Matrolis has been working on the problem behind closed doors, and announced that he has perfected his invention. The car, he explains, gathers its power from the air through the application of new mechanical principles. His invention, he says, will revolutionize the automobile industry.

Football Reform.

The Philadelphia Inquirer has this to say about transforming football from a rough game to that of a real mild, tame game: "While West Point has given up football for the remainder of the season because of the fatal injury to a member of its team, the game will be resumed next year. Recent accidents have given the football critics renewed opportunity to denounce the game, but their arguments lack force. Of course football is not marbles and it is not intended for weaklings, but under proper management it has its value. But it is evident that there is still room for reform. A few years ago an attempt was made to reduce and develop open playing. The effort failed. Yet every football expert knows precisely how the mass formations could be practically eliminated by certain changes in the rule.

Perhaps the Committee on Rules will take this matter up in earnest during the winter. Certainly the football-loving public would be better pleased if long runs, swiftly-passed balls and scientific evolutions could in a considerable measure replace the line bucking that cannot readily be followed by the eye and is the source of most of the danger.

PREACHING IS A LOST ART.

Critic Lays Decline of Churches to the Fact that Pastors Do Not Meet the Real Issues of Life.

The narrow-minded, out-of-date preacher is the real and direct and immediate cause of more "freethinking," skepticism agnosticism than any other factor in to-day's life, writes a correspondent in The Delinquent for December. Preaching seems to have become a lost art. Droning has taken its place. I suppose I've been to church thirty times in the past year, and the only sermon I've had the patience to hear out from beginning to end was a "Talk" given by Miss Jane Addams on settlement work. That was realized Christianity, not idealized slush. Now I am not more critical than the fellow beings with whom I associate, nine-tenths of whom would probably bear witness to this truth—that the reason why church-going is dying out is because the ministers do not make the right effort to hold and interest their congregations.

We want the vital, living, everyday truth from the pulpit. We want to know how to meet the temptations that face us during the week. We want to know how to live NOW; and how to die when our time comes. We want preachers who will help us work out our own salvation, and not wooden images who have had no experience of life and who are satisfied to shout out a few galvanized commonplaces at our heads every Sunday and sit down satisfied in their studies all the rest of the week, imagining they have done their duty by us.

Banks and Banks.

Don't take your money out of the bank and bury it. Skunks or squirrels or dogs will dig it up and destroy it. Don't put it in your stockings because you can put your stockings to better use by wearing them. Don't wrap it up in an old newspaper or an old rag and hide it in some corner, because the rats will surely get hold of it and destroy it. The house is no place for your money anyway. Burglars get it and carry it off and then you lament your foolishness in taking it out of the bank. If you want to invest money let it stay in the bank—if it is there. All this drawing money out of the bank and hoarding it contracts the currency and produces a stringency in the money-market. The times may be the best imaginable and all the wise legislation conceivable adopted, yet a panicky feeling can be suddenly started by a concert of action on the part of the people in withdrawing their deposits from the bank.

The money in the banks does not belong to the banks. It is the people's money. It is put in the banks for convenience and safety. The banks use it and the business men borrow it. The great share of the business of the country is done with borrowed money. If the people withdraw their money the banks can't make loans, and the business men, unable to borrow, go by the board, and this condition of things continued any great length of time produces a panic, and then those who have drawn their money out of the banks, and in reality produced the panic, will find they are the first to suffer.

If you have any money you are not using put it in the bank.

CASTORIA For Infants and Children. The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Signature of

The Horses' Plea.

An attractive placard, headed with a picture of four horses and the words "Please be kind to us—We work hard for you," is being circulated in Cincinnati by the Ohio Humane Society. It reads as follows: PLEASE give us water often. PLEASE give us a moment's rest on the way up the hill. PLEASE do not overload us. We are doing our best. PLEASE don't use the whip. It is seldom necessary. PLEASE remember that we will respond to a word as quickly as to a blow. PLEASE look out for our health and don't work us when we are sick. PLEASE see that we are properly shod. PLEASE be sure that we have enough to eat and that we are fed regularly. PLEASE keep us in such good condition that you'll be proud to drive us.

PLEASE see that the harness fits and does not chafe sore or tender spots. PLEASE remember that two weeks' vacation each year will make us more serviceable and valuable. REMEMBER WE WORK HARD FOR YOU.

NOVEL POTATO PEELER USED.

Electric Machine at Normal School Turns Out Bushel of Potato Peeled in Short Time.

The East Stroudsburg State Normal School has placed in the school an electric potato peeler which is a thing that is not commonly seen in this vicinity. The first experiment with the peeler, Wednesday evening, made evident the fact that they could peel five bushels of potatoes in eight minutes. The machine is of the circular shape and holds a bushel of potatoes. The sides and bottom are lined with carborundum which is melted in the metal of the peeler. The machine with its circular disc on the bottom revolves at a high rate of speed and the centrifugal force makes the peeling of the potatoes possible. These machines are commonly used in large hotels of the leading cities of the country and it makes a convenience and needed improvement at this school, as well. The potatoes come from the peeler in perfect shape.

Legal blanks at The Citizen office. W. B. HOLMES, PRESIDENT. A. T. SEARLE, VICE PRES.

We want you to understand the reasons for the ABSOLUTE SECURITY of this Bank.

W. B. HOLMES, PRESIDENT. A. T. SEARLE, VICE PRES. H. S. SALMON, CASHIER. W. J. WARD, Ass't CASHIER.

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Wonderful Medium.

Madame Palladin, who has confused the most noted scientists of the old world, and whose manifestations have withstood every test, is now in New York City, and the men who have been selected to test the genuineness of her manifestations number eighteen of America's ablest and most learned men, and among them are Professor William James, Dr. Jastrow, Professor of Abnormal Psychology at Wisconsin University; Dr. G. Stanley Hall, of Clark University; Professor Hugo Munsterberg, of Harvard University; Dr. Norton Prince and Dr. Charles A. Dana, of New York City.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE WAYNE COUNTY SAVINGS BANK

HONESDALE, WAYNE CO., PA., at the close of business, Nov. 6, 1909.

RESOURCES

Table with 2 columns: Resource Name and Amount. Includes Reserve fund, Cash, specie and notes, Legal securities, etc.

LIABILITIES

Table with 2 columns: Liability Name and Amount. Includes Capital Stock, Surplus Fund, Undivided Profits, etc.

State of Pennsylvania, County of Wayne, ss: I, H. S. Salmon, Cashier of the above named Company, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

(Signed) H. S. SALMON, Cashier. Subscribed and sworn to before me this 13th day of Nov. 1909.

(Signed) ROBERT A. SMITH, N. P. [Notary Public] Correct—Attest: W. B. HOLMES, H. J. CONGER, Directors.

WAYNE COUNTY SAVINGS BANK

HONESDALE, PA., HAS A CAPITAL OF \$100,000.00 AND SURPLUS AND PROFITS OF 394,000.00 MAKING ALTOGETHER 494,000.00

EVERY DOLLAR of which must be lost before any depositor can lose a PENNY. It has conducted a growing and successful business for over 35 years, serving an increasing number of customers with fidelity and satisfaction.

Its cash funds are protected by MODERN STEEL VAULTS. All of these things, coupled with conservative management, insured by the CAREFUL PERSONAL ATTENTION constantly given to the Bank's affairs by a notably able Board of Directors assures the patrons of that SUPREME SAFETY which is the prime essential of a good bank.

Total Assets, - - - \$2,886,000.00 DEPOSITS MAY BE MADE BY MAIL.

DIRECTORS: CHAS. J. SMITH, H. J. CONGER, W. F. SUYDAM, H. S. SALMON, F. S. KIMBLE, E. S. SALMON

HENRY Z. RUSSELL, PRESIDENT. ANDREW THOMPSON, VICE PRESIDENT. EDWIN F. TORREY, CASHIER. ALBERT C. LINDSAY, ASSISTANT CASHIER.

HONESDALE NATIONAL BANK.

This Bank was Organized in December, 1836, and Nationalized in December, 1864.

Since its organization it has paid in Dividends to its Stock holders,

\$1,905,800.00 The Comptroller of the Currency has placed it on the HONOR ROLL, from the fact that its Surplus Fund more than equals its capital stock.

What Class? are YOU in?

The world has always been divided into two classes—those who have saved, those who have spent—the thrifty and the extravagant.

It is the savers who have built the houses, the mills, the bridges, the railroads, the ships and all the other great works which stand for man's advancement and happiness.

The spenders are slaves to the savers. It is the law of nature. We want you to be a saver—to open an account in our Savings Department and be independent.

One Dollar will Start an Account.

This Bank will be pleased to receive all or a portion of YOUR banking business.