

THE CITIZEN

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FRIDAY, JAN. 7, 1910.

An eminent statistician estimates that during the course of an ordinary life, the average man will eat seven four-horse loads of food more than is good for him.

The men who are now overflowing with business are the men whose advertisements were kept running during the entire siege of the late depression. Advertising is just a great necessity to an active business life as food and drink are to a healthy physical existence. If you stop eating you die for the want of sustenance; if you stop advertising your business dies for the want of publicity.

If our local grocers would let the people know about the prices of their goods through printer's ink, as the traveling grocers and foreign merchants do by flooding the country with price lists, catalogues, etc., there would not be so many duped farmers or complaining merchants. The advertisers who put their goods before the people and keep them there are the ones who sell their goods.

About all you hear from some people are criticisms. No matter how great the speaker, how famous the orator or how earnest the worker, they see nothing but blemishes, discrepancies and irregularities. They behold no goodness or greatness in anything but themselves. Good for them, and the world, too, that the Lord doesn't photograph the interior of their carcass, and with the great stereoscope of heaven flash it on canvases to the gaze of the public. We are spared an awful sight.

There are some people you cannot be with for half an hour but you feel cheerful and comforted. Then there are other people you cannot be with for five minutes before you feel miserable. They do not mean to disturb you, but they annoy you to the bone. They gather up all the yarn which the gossips spin, and peddle it out. They gather up all the adverse criticism about your person, about your business, about your home, about your church, and they make your ear the funnel into which they pour it. They laugh heartily when they tell you, as though it were a good joke, and you laugh, too—outside. If you are pale in appearance they will say, "How very bad you look—a-ah! not long for this world." You greet them with a hilarious "good morning," and they come buzzing at you with some depressing information. It is astonishing how many people in this world prefer to say disagreeable things and prefer to write disagreeable things.

OUR TOWN.

Patronize home where your interests are and help maintain and support these interests—your interests, your neighbor's interests. Get that selfishness out of your heart that is envious of every success; that wants to pull down every interest that seems to reach beyond yours, and is in reality an advantage to it and the town. Neither imagine when a few shekels accumulate in your wallet you must necessarily go out of town to spend it, thinking it would never do to distribute a little cash to your home merchants, since you can stand them off for six months or a year. Mistaken idea. They'll appreciate the cash and give you just as good bargains as any merchant in neighboring town or city that may get your cash. Encourage home dealers and manufacturers in everything, not only by your patronage but by words of encouragement and commendation. This is the way to build up a town and make business lively; and be sure you patronize your home paper when you see it stands by your interests, lauds every legitimate enterprise, and waits to the world doing, transactions, picturing advantages, holding out inducements, and in a thousand ways building up your interests. If it deserves not your hearty and liberal support, pray, what does? Don't keep it down then soundering for an existence and gasping for breath. It is a mighty poor thing that won't work both ways. Patronize your town and support all interests.

No man pleases everybody. If he does he is weak-kneed, carries water on both shoulders and won't tell the truth. But when a man don't please you be man enough to go to him and talk with him rather than talk on the streets and say things you would not say to his face.

HARRISBURG LETTER.

Jan. 3, 1910.
The beginning of the new year sees very few changes made on Capitol Hill. Probably the most important is the retirement of Hon. David Martin as Insurance Commissioner, to take the office of Register of Wills of Philadelphia county. His successor, who takes charge this week is Samuel W. McCulloch, who has been Deputy Commissioner for a long time and is thoroughly conversant with the duties of the office. In fact there are few men in this state better posted on the subject of insurance than the new Commissioner, who has been in the Department for many years, and has practically had the management of it. Mr. McCulloch is believed to be a Democrat. The position is worth \$6,000 a year.
The National Guard of Pennsylvania has sustained some severe losses recently, one being the death of Gen. John A. Wiley, within a week. Last Saturday Colonel Wm. A. Richardson died at the Medico-Chi Hospital in Philadelphia, where he had been ill for a long time. The Colonel was Superintendent of the State Arsenal in this city, where he made his home though he was accredited to Schuylkill county, and was very active and prominent in National Guard work, one of the most useful men in the organization. His loss will be felt particularly about the Adjutant General's Department and at the annual encampment.

When the State's books of account were balanced last Friday, it was found that the amount in the general fund, had fallen to \$4,787,214.29, the lowest it has been for a long time. It must be remembered, however, that the sinking fund at the present time carries in the various banks through the State more than enough to wipe out all the debt and have a balance of \$9,000 over all. That means that the state practically has no debt with a balance of well toward five million dollars in its treasury. Many of the outstanding bonds are not due until 1912, while others have a longer time in which to mature. Many of these may never be presented for payment. Attention has been drawn to the fact that the balance in the general fund seems to be getting lower gradually, and that the heroic veto measures taken by the Governor last spring have been fully justified. Pennsylvania's treasury has had a big surplus so long that with only five millions on hand, the newspapers begin to take notice.

Last week the Baldwin Locomotive Works increased its capital stock from \$10,000 to \$20,000,000, and within a month the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has issued \$12,000,000 of new stock. Other smaller companies have made proportionate increases, the trend of all operations being to enlarge and broaden, so as to catch the business that is opening up for 1910. From all indications this will be one of the best business years in the history of the country.

The advantages of incorporating a business must have appealed with some force to the Baldwin Locomotive Works. For many years a partnership of that name has been carrying on a very large business in Philadelphia, winning wealth and fame, until the name became a household word wherever an engine is used. During 1909 the corporation was formed and took over the business, so that in the event of one or more of the former partners, now the stockholders, the business would move right along, with no stop to close up an estate. Gimbel, Lit Brothers, John Wanamaker, Boggs and Buhl and many more of the big businesses are incorporated for the purpose of perpetuating the business and company when the founders retire or die.

This year will witness the election of a Governor to succeed the present popular Executive. Several booms are under way and candidates are listening with both ears to the ground, for a call to head the ticket. Prominent among those mentioned on the Republican side are Senator Sprout, of Delaware; Lieutenant Governor Murphy, of Cambria; Mayor Magee, of Pittsburg; Senator Crow, of Fayette; Congressman Olmsted, of Dauphin and others less prominent. Any one of those named would answer the purpose, though the final choice may leave them all out. Mr. Olmsted is looming up as a compromise Speaker of the National House, and would make an ideal officer, having the necessary knowledge of parliamentary rules and practice, with a mind trained to see and decide quickly on difficult questions, and having the dignity, judicial fairness and firmness, and presence, to rule that august body.

Congressman Palmer, of Stroudsburg, looks like the winner of the nomination for Governor on the Democratic ticket. He is a fine young man, with a clean record and personally very popular.

N. E. HAUSE.

Suffers for His Deftness.
The most suspicious woman whom we have heard of recently lives in Edgewater. She has become convinced because her husband is able to hook her wallet in the dark that he can't be true to her.—Chicago Record-Herald.

THE MEAT WE EAT.

Among the peoples of the earth, except those of Australasia, the inhabitants of the United States are the most liberal meat eaters. Investigations have disclosed the fact that the per capita consumption of meat in this country, in terms of "dressed" meat, was 185.8 pounds in 1900.

If the edible parts outside of that description are included, such as heart liver, tongue and so on, the consumption was 220.5 pounds. If all this is reduced to strictly edible meat by exclusion of bones and other nonedible parts, the per capita meat consumption of men, women, children, and babies was 182.6 pounds in 1900.

The meat consumption of other countries is usually stated in terms of "dressed" meat, but may include some extraneous parts. As compared with 185.8 pounds of dressed weight of meat, standing as the per capita consumption of the United States, Cuba follows next in order with 124 pounds; Germany 115.94 pounds; France 78.9 pounds; Denmark 76 pounds; Belgium 70 pounds; Sweden 62 pounds. The average for Australia is apparently 262.6 pounds, and for New Zealand 212.5.

The average meat consumption of the United States has long been declining. Primarily, the supply of meat in relation to population has declined since the first live-stock census in 1840. For cattle in that year, excluding calves, there was an average of 0.88 of an animal of farms to each inhabitant, of 0.81 of an animal in 1860, of 0.79 of an animal in 1880, of 0.92 of an animal in 1890, and of 0.69 of an animal in 1900.

The comparison of sheep, excluding lambs, with population shows that there were 1.13 animals on the farms in 1840 to each inhabitant, 0.71 of an animal in 1860, 0.84 of an animal in 1880, 0.65 of an animal in 1890, and 0.52 of an animal in 1900. Range sheep are supposed to be included.
The decline for swine is about as great as that for sheep, and has been uninterrupted. The ratio of swine on farms to population in 1840 was 1.54 animals; in 1860 it was 1.07 animals; in 1890 it was 0.92 of an animal; and in 1900 it was 0.83 of an animal.—Secretary of Agriculture James Wilson.

"ENUMERATORS' TEST" EASY.

Applications Must be Filed With Supervisors Before Jan. 25.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 29.—By January 25th all applications for the positions of enumerators in the Thirtieth Decennial United States Census must be filed with the supervisors' districts in which the applicants reside. Between that date and February 5th the supervisors will send out cards to applicants informing them where they are to report for the "test" to be held in every one of the 339 supervisors' districts on February 5th only.

Census Director Durand emphatically states that persons desiring to hold such positions should not stand in fear of the "test" to be made. Any person of average public-school education who can write plainly and reasonably fast will go through the "test" with "colors flying." In fact, the "test" is intended simply to help the supervisors pick suitable persons and to enable the Director of the Census to exercise intelligently his power of approval of those whom the supervisors designate for appointment.

It will involve the filling in of either a sample population schedule, by those who will make the count in the cities, or of both a sample population and agricultural schedule, by candidates who will enumerate the country.

To prepare the way and to insure every applicant being given a fair chance, the supervisors will send in advance to each and every candidate a set of printed instructions for filling in these sample schedules.

"We consider that a very important point," said Acting Census Director Willoughby to-day, "not only in treating these candidates fairly and giving them a chance to answer the questions properly, but also as a means of education of the candidates who are afterwards to be appointed."

"They will study more thoroughly the instructions for filling in those schedules if they realize their chances of appointment depend upon that study than if they were appointed first and had to do the studying afterwards. You will see, therefore, that this test is not an appalling thing. It is not for the purpose of keeping people out of the places. It is applied simply to enable the Director to eliminate those who are plainly incompetent. Any person of good judgment and ordinary common-school education—for the work requires some little thinking power—can easily pass the test."

Between February 5 and February 22 the supervisors will go through the "test" papers, satisfy themselves as the qualifications of those who have passed, and make their designations or recommendations to the Census Director. The next step will be the Director's approval, and then the supervisors will issue the commissions to the enumerators.

Director Durand expects to have the army of 67,000 or more enumerators picked, tested, designated, and commissioned by the middle or latter part of March. From then on until April 15th the supervisors will send the enumerators circulars and books of instructions concerning the meaning of the schedule questions and the way the enumerators should write in the answers obtained from the people of the country.
It is very probable that census spe-

cial agents may be assigned to certain supervisors' districts for the purpose of meeting the enumerators personally and giving them additional information concerning the character of their duties.

Application forms, with complete directions concerning the method of preparing them, can be secured by writing at once to the supervisor named in the list appended whose district embraces the place of residence of the applicant.

WHAT ONE CENTS WORTH OF ELECTRICITY WILL DO.

Probably few people have ever stopped to think what a power electricity is. If you have never thought the matter over it will be surprising as well as interesting to know what can be done with one cent's worth of this marvellous power.

On the average rate and discounts of the ordinary consumer, says Harper's Weekly, a cent's worth of electricity will operate a twelve-inch fan for ninety minutes.

Will operate a sewing machine motor for three hours.

Will keep a six-pound electric flat-iron hot for fifteen minutes.

Will make four cups of coffee in an electric coffee percolator.

Will keep an eight-inch disk stove hot for seven minutes, or long enough to cook a steak.

Will operate a luminous radiator for eight minutes.

Will bring to a boil two quarts of water or operate the baby milk warmer twice.

Will make a Welsh rarebit in an electric chafing dish.

Will operate a seven-inch frying pan for twelve minutes.

Will keep a heating pad hot for two hours.

Will operate an electric griddle for eight minutes.

Will run an electric broiler for six minutes.

Will run a message machine for nearly four hours.

Will keep the dentist's electric hammer and drill going for ninety minutes.

Will keep the foot warmer hot for a quarter of an hour.

Will run an electric pianola for one hour.

Will vulcanize a patch on an automobile tire.

Will heat an electric curling iron once a day for two weeks.

Will pump 250 gallons of water 100 feet high.

Will keep a big glue pot hot for an hour.

Will drive the electric clipper while shearing one horse.

Will raise ten tons twelve feet high with an electric crane in less than one minute.

Will raise a large passenger elevator five stories a minute.

Will brand electrically 150 hams.

GOOD ROADS.

This Should be the Paramount Issue With the Farmers From Now On.

The knell of macadam roads in this part of the country seems to have been sounded. New Jersey has turned them down and that means much. The Wellsboro Agitator said last week: "In Tioga county and in the neighboring counties there has been a general popular condemnation of this style of road when the cost of construction and maintenance is considered. In this county during the past summer the plain dirt roads well moulded with the simple King road drag at slight cost have been in better condition for travel with any conveyance than the expensive macadam. This is a statement no local traveler will dispute." Bradford county is trying to macadam road and now has between 20 and 25 miles of it, and it remains to be seen whether application will be made for state aid to build more.

The main features of the Jones dirt road, which will soon go into effect in this state, are these: It will abolish the work tax system, and provides that all road taxes shall be collected in cash. All townships will receive from the state a bonus of 50 per cent., or one-half as much money as has been collected from the taxpayers; provided, however, that this bonus shall not exceed \$20 per mile of road in any one township.

British Soldiers' New Outfit

An Aldershot correspondent writes: An important change is now being made in the infantryman's equipment. The old outfit is being superseded by the new "web equipment," which is sure to be heartily welcomed by the men. A great improvement has been effected in the distribution of weight. In marching order neither the handkerchief nor the haversack strap is worn, so the chest is left quite free and breathing is made easier. When in fighting kit nothing that is not essential to action will be carried, but the bandolier will have to be added.

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.

AN ENGLISH JOKE.

Darby, Pa., Jan. 4.—Delayed by the great influx of foreign mails, a Christmas parcel from England arrived at the Darby Postoffice to-day, carrying a customer's declaration which said the package contained, "one pudding, one cake, three mince pies, four gent's ties, two handkerchiefs and one child's pajamas; all of which have been used."

The last clause of the sentence made the articles free of duty. Just how the cake, mince pies and the pudding could be second-handed and used before, caused Postmaster Maguire to smile, and the articles were turned over to the addressee who said that they might have been used before in Merrie England, but that they would never be used again in America after he was done with them.

HE DID THE PROPER THING.

If Governor Hadn't Cut Appropriations We Would be Scraping the Bottom of Box Now.

The figures announced at the state's treasury showing the balance in the general fund of the commonwealth to be \$4,787,214.29 are considered on Capitol Hill to be a complete justification of Governor Stuart's course in making a cut of almost twenty million dollars in the appropriations as made by the last legislature. At the time the governor was very severely criticized and it was pointed out that the state would have a balance of anywhere from \$7,000,000 to \$9,000,000 in addition to the revenue of about \$50,000,000. The governor thought otherwise and events have abundantly justified his stand.

The state's balance is lower now than it has been any time since 1904 and fears are now expressed that it may go still lower unless the auditor general's department can get in revenue at a faster rate than in the last six weeks. Within six months the state will have to meet the seven and a half millions of school appropriation, to say nothing of carrying on the very expensive state governmental machinery, and as the revenue for 1909 was swollen through activity of Auditor General Young in collecting delinquent corporation taxes, the treasury may find the funds lower than for a decade.

Had the governor approved the \$70,000,000 of appropriations put up to him by the legislature the state would have been scraping the bottom of its strong box by this time and the schools and hospitals would have been facing a return to the old days when appropriations were not paid as promptly as they have been in the last few years.

At the opening of the last legislative session the governor sent to the legislature the most complete and detailed statement of the state's finances ever compiled for the general assembly. It showed what had been the income in the two previous years and gave estimates of what might be expected. It was one of the governor's typical business statements, but in spite of it the legislature failed to hold its bills within the limit and the governor was forced to the task. How manfully he met it every one knows, as his own highway bill was among the first to fall.

M. LEE BRAMAN

EVERYTHING IN LIVERY

Buss for Every Train and Town Calls.

Horses always for sale

Boarding and Accomodations for Farmers

Prompt and polite attention at all times.

ALLEN HOUSE BARN

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 saver 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.

Our Muslin Underwear Sale

will begin SATURDAY, JANUARY 8

Enough for us to say that these goods were made by the KATZ UNDERWEAR CO. and the same garments cannot be duplicated at or near these prices. Made in clean, airy factory, liberally cut, and in every way the best values in town.

GOWNS



Muslin, high and V neck yoke of cluster tucks all sizes; Sale Price 47c. Muslin Gowns, high neck, tucked yoke and trimmed with embroidery insertion, 90c. value; same price 69c. Cambric Gowns, low neck, embroidery or lace trimmed, \$1.25 value; Sale price 80 cents.



Skirts, Drawers, Corset Covers and Combinations all at marked down prices.

JANUARY CLEARANCE

Ladies' Suits, Coats and Furs

To accomplish this sale we have cut prices just in half.

\$20. Coats at \$10.00
\$15. Coats at \$ 7.50
\$10. Coats at \$ 5.00

Special Lawn Sale

Saturday, Jan. 8th we offer 5000 yards of 40 inch Lawn, best 25c. quality at 12 1/2c. a yard.

Katz Bros.