

THE CITIZEN

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WEDNESDAY, JAN. 26, 1910.

Many predict a Republican split from the Ballinger-Pinchot row. However, the mortality of third party movements is about 999 to 1000.

If the patent medicine men would get out something for those sinking spells in the coal bin, they wouldn't have to use last year's testimonials.

Many a wizened up dry goods clerk in the big cities looks pensive when he reads of the big prices for all his father's farm used to produce.

If the cost of living is to be reduced, many housewives must be induced not to expect every 10 cent package to be brought to their doors.

Many a girl who wouldn't walk a mile to save a street car fare will go through with 20 dance numbers at a time, each involving half a mile of prancing around a heated hall.

The Democrats talk mighty knowing on the stump and in the newspapers, but now that Congress is at it, the scope of their activity as usual will be voting "No" on every measure suggested.

A town is judged by its newspapers, much as a man is sized up by his clothes. The whole community is thus a partner in its journalistic enterprises. If you want your city to put its best foot forward, give the home paper the support it needs to keep on expanding and growing more attractive.

During the last thirty years, Pennsylvania and California have gone in opposite directions in wheat production. In 1880, the wheat crop of California was 34,000,000 bushels, and that of Pennsylvania 22,000,000. Last year the California crop dropped to 11,000,000 bushels, while the Pennsylvania crop rose to 29,000,000. California has found it more profitable to raise fruit than wheat; hence the decline. Pennsylvania is not adapted to many of the California fruits, and thus far her farmers seem not to have found anything more satisfactory than an increase of the wheat crop.

JUSTICE DELAYED AND DEFRAUDED.

President Taft's contention for reforms in legal procedure, that will prevent the numerous delays by which justice is often, in effect, defeated, received a striking illustration last week. Three years ago, the Chicago National Bank failed. Its President, John R. Walsh, was indicted for a misapplication of its funds, and a year later was convicted and sentenced to five years in the penitentiary. For two years he continued to fight the enforcement of his sentence, but the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals finally decided against him; and on Tuesday of last week—precisely two years from the date of his conviction, Jan. 18, 1908,—he left Chicago for the Federal prison at Leavenworth. He was seventy-two years old, and is likely to end his life in prison.

Another instance, under the Illinois State law, occurred two days later. In 1906, the Milwaukee Avenue Bank, of Chicago, failed, with a shortage of \$1,300,000. Paul O. Steusland, President of the bank, and Henry W. Hering, Cashier, disappeared. Both were captured,—Steusland after a chase through portions of Europe and into Morocco,—and were duly convicted and sentenced. Their plunder of the bank involved the savings of 22,000 depositors. The paying teller, and three depositors, who had thus lost everything, committed suicide; another depositor died of worry over his loss, and four others became insane from the same cause. Last Thursday, the State Pardon Board decided that the imprisonment of three years, three months and twenty-four days, which the President and Cashier had suffered, was a sufficient punishment for their crime, and paroled them,—which is, practically, to pardon them. This is a bare-faced fraud on justice, and will naturally encourage similar crimes hereafter.

SOME ANCIENT CLAIMS.

The spirit of graft has developed some peculiar claims against the government now pending in Washington. Some of them are obviously faked, and the best are very stale. The following are cited as fair illustrations:

POSTOFFICE CLAIMS.

One is a claim by various postmasters, in many of the States, for extra compensation for their services between 1864 and 1874. This is handled by a lobby of claim agents.

A WAR CLAIM.

Another is a suit brought against the Government in the Court of Claims, for the loss of the coaling schooner T. P. Leined, with her cargo, both valued at \$50,000. She was commanded by Capt. Frambes, of Atlantic City, during the Civil war, and, it is alleged, "was sunk off Cape Hatteras while under charter with the government to supply fuel to the warships. She was caught in a gale and was driven under the guns of the Confederate warships. In endeavoring to escape capture, she ran on the shoals, and Captain Frambes and crew stuck to the vessel until she pounded to pieces." This is a picturesque description of an affair that has but a scanty foundation of fact. First, all the coal used in the navy was purchased by the government, and the owners of the vessels in which it was shipped had no interest in the cargoes. Next, the government assumed no responsibility for the vessels; the contract price for carrying covered all risks of loss or capture. Next, there were no "Confederate warships" near Cape Hatteras. There were some Confederate gunboats, and the iron clad ram "Albatross," in Pamlico Sound, and the principal streams emptying into it; but they were intended for the defense of the river lines, and never ventured outside the Sound. Most of the gunboats were destroyed by the Union vessels, and the "Albatross" was blown up by Lieut. Cushing, in Roanoke river, on Oct. 27, 1864. And if the captain of the coaling schooner so handled his vessel that she pounded on the sand bars along the coast, his owners have been an unconscionable time in finding out that the government was to blame for it.

A "LITTLE HATCHET" CLAIM.

But the most remarkable case in the collection of antiques is a claim by Col. Robert E. Lee, Jr., administrator de bonis non of George Washington, for \$300,000. This claim, as stated by Col. Lee, has the following foundation:

"In 1763, Lord Dunmore, Governor of Virginia, issued a land warrant to John Rootes, which was bought from him by George Washington. Later the Legislature of Virginia passed a joint resolution which provided that all persons who served in the army and held land warrants might exchange them for warrants which would permit them to locate on the vacant lands reserved on the western side of the Ohio River for officers and soldiers of the Continental army. General Washington is said to have obtained 3,051 acres in this manner, located in what are now Hamilton and Clermont counties, Ohio. According to Colonel Lee, the surveys were confirmed by Congress, but later a deputy surveyor from Virginia made three entries completely covering the Washington locations. Other persons bought the land, and Colonel Lee now comes to Congress for recompense."

Even if these are facts, it is difficult to understand the ground of government responsibility. The purchaser of land is charged with the duty of preserving and defending his title, and if he loses it through negligence, no obligation to reimburse him rests on his vendor, whether a private person or a government. The fact is, Washington was a careful, thorough-going man of business, and if he had any interest in the land referred to, it is not too much to assume that he took the necessary measures to protect it.

A more serious difficulty, however, arises from certain well known facts of history. Lord Dunmore, who is said to have issued the warrant in question, in 1763, was not appointed Governor of Virginia until July, 1771, and left the colony before the close of 1775. As to the land involved, at the close of the "French and Indian War," in 1763, France ceded to England all her territorial rights in Canada and the lands lying between the Mississippi, the Ohio and the great lakes, afterward known as the "Northwest Territory." Immediately afterward, King George III, of England, issued a proclamation, reserving this territory as a domain of the crown, forbidding any settlements within its

limits by whites, and warning all who had "inadvertently" settled there forthwith to remove; the purpose being to develop and extend the fur trade with the Indians. This prohibition remained in force until the close of the revolutionary war, and made it unlawful for any colonial authority to issue a warrant applicable to these lands.

HONESDALE SUNDAY SCHOOL CONVENTION.

District Sunday School Convention held in the Baptist church, Honesdale, Jan. 20th, 1910, opened at 10:30 a. m., with County Missionary, Rev. J. B. Cody, in the chair.

W. B. Holmes conducted devotional services, opening by singing. Andrew Thompson led in prayer, then Mr. Holmes read a part of the 18th Chapter of Matthew, after which he spoke very impressively for a few minutes on the providence of God; speaking of child life and its possibilities.

Mr. Wilson of the Baptist church then gave a very earnest address of welcome, which was responded to by Rev. Clinton B. Henry, pastor of the Court street M. E. church, of Scranton.

After a song, Mr. W. G. Landes, Secretary of the Pennsylvania State Sunday School Association, gave an inspiring address, "The Cradle Roll," which brought out a great many earnest questions and answers.

Mrs. C. B. Henry also spoke on the Cradle Roll.

Acting President Cody called for a nominating committee, and Dr. W. H. Swift was nominated as chairman, with power to select his own committee. D. W. Hull elected secretary pro tem.

Rev. Mr. Cody then gave a talk, outlining the work of the county, giving his hopes and plans.

Pledge cards distributed and taken up.

Chairman Cody asks for names of all Sunday school officers and teachers in the county. Benediction by Rev. Mr. Rainey of Aldenville, closed the morning session.

1:30 P. M.

Opened by singing. D. W. Hull read first part of 12th chapter of John, also led in prayer, and was followed by Miss Laura Kennedy.

Address, "The Qualifications of the Teacher," by Miss Laura Kennedy, of Bible School, Binghamton, was very feelingly and truly given.

Address, "Making the Sunday School Spiritually Helpful," by Mrs. C. B. Henry, was very well given and very helpful.

Address, "Conditions That Influence Child Life," by Mrs. George C. Abrahams of Damascus, was very good, touching the home life of the child, as well as that in the Sunday school.

Business session. Dates of convention considered.

Report of nomination committee, composed of Dr. W. H. Swift, Rev. Geo. S. Wendell and Miss Emma M. Birdsall, given, recommending the following names: President, W. W. Wood; vice president, Ernest Wilson; secretary, D. W. Hull; treasurer, Miss Ella Sharpsteen.

Report accepted, and the above nominations elected by acclamation.

Mr. Landes than gave a short talk on the duties of the newly elected officers, especially the President. County President, Andrew Thompson, also talked along this line.

Moved and carried that Honesdale District Convention be next held on May 5th, 1910. Plan and program of 1910 given by Chairman Cody.

Pledge cards distributed.

Address, "Results of Teacher Training in State," by W. G. Landes, which proved the great value of this training, also how much the state organization can help in this work.

Question Box, led by Mr. Landes, was very helpful, especially concerning this teacher training work. Collection was then taken.

A nominating committee to select names for the heads of the several departments, was then appointed by Mr. Cody, as follows: Mr. Andrew Thompson, Miss Emma Birdsall and D. W. Hull.

7:30 P. M.

Mr. Cody gave a short temperance talk before R. M. Stocker led in devotional services.

Solo by Mrs. C. B. Henry, which was well appreciated.

Address, "Co-operation in Sunday School Work," by Rev. C. B. Henry, proved very clearly that the speaker knew well the value of co-operation along a number of lines.

Chairman Thompson, of the second nominating committee, submitted the following names: Superintendent of Teachers Training Department, Rev. A. L. Whittaker; superintendent of Elementary Work and Cradle Rolls, Miss Emma M. Birdsall; superintendent of Organized Bible Class Work, Mrs. Dr. W. T. Butler; superintendent of Home Department, Mrs. W. H. Swift.

Above nominations elected by acclamation.

Chairman Cody gave an exhortation on finances, then pledge cards were distributed.

Address, "Hopes of the Pennsylvania State Sunday School Association," by Mr. Landes, which was very inspiring, giving the very large hopes and possibilities, both in the state and county.

Offering was then taken.

Dr. Swift moved that a vote of thanks be given the Baptist people for the use of their church, etc., and also to all of the workers who had inspired all by their earnest messages. Seconded and carried unanimously by a rising vote.

Solo by Mrs. Henry was again a pleasing feature.

This very inspiring convention was closed with the Good Night Circle singing "Blest Be the Tie That Binds," after which Rev. Will H. Hiller pronounced the benediction.

Total cash collections received, during day, \$20.00.

Pledges received, yet unpaid, amounting to \$17.00.

D. W. HULL, Secretary.

WAYNE COUNTY COURT NOTES.

In the case of Irene Dunn, libellant, vs. Sidney Dunn, respondent, Mrs. Dunn was the first witness to take the stand. She testified to having been married August 11, 1897, and having two children, Jessie, aged 12, and Edna, aged 7. During their married life the family had lived in Dunmore, Scranton, Brooklyn, N. Y., and Waymart. She said that in Scranton they had more trouble and that while living in Brooklyn he gave her scarcely money enough to live on; that after coming to Waymart to live he would not let her attend any social events nor picnics at Lake Lodore. She testified that he would use vile names when addressing her. That when she did not please him he would slap her or pinch her from which marks upon the face and arms could be visible for some time. Respondent would not let her come to the fair to meet her family two years ago and that when she did come and had returned to his home the respondent used her in a cruel manner. She also testified that one evening she became very ill and asked her husband to get a doctor. This he refused; that on March 24, 1909, after she could not stand the treatment at the hands of her husband, she left his home and has not since lived with him.

Several witnesses took the stand for the prosecutor, and testified to their knowing both persons and some of having heard Dunn call his wife indecent names; others testified of knowing of no trouble.

The first witness on the part of the defense was Sidney E. Dunn. He testified that during his married life in all their residence he had never misused his wife and had always given her enough money to buy food and clothing for herself and children. That he did not strike her upon her return from the fair, but that he wanted money to go to his work at Carbondale and went to her purse to get it. She resisted and that she chased him upstairs into a clothes closet and that as he was shutting the door she grabbed a window screen and tried to strike him. In so doing her arm was caught between the door and left the black and blue mark on her arm. He said he never used bad language in the presence of his wife; that on the day his wife left his home, March 24, 1909, he could hardly believe it when told so, and saw no reason for her doing so; that he thought a great deal of his family, and was willing to have his wife come back and live with him.

The defense had several other witnesses who had known the couple in their different residences and who had never heard any trouble between them.

Their daughter, Jessie, testified for the defense, that her mother did more complaining and quarreling than her father did.

The libellant was represented by P. H. Hoff and M. E. Simons, while E. C. Mumford and William H. Lee appeared for Mr. Dunn.

The jury granted Mrs. Dunn a divorce.

COURT SENTENCES.

Following are the sentences imposed upon the different persons by the court:

Benj. Michaels, forgery. Not less than 1½ years nor more than 10 years in the Eastern Penitentiary.

James Decosum, selling liquor without a license. Costs of prosecution, \$500 fine, and serve three months in the county jail.

Mattie Cummings, attempted rape. Costs of prosecution, \$50 fine, and not less than 15 months nor more than 5 years in the Eastern Penitentiary.

Charles Wallenger, forgery. Not less than 1½ years nor more than 10 years in the Eastern Penitentiary.

Eugene Woodmansee, fornication and bastardy; \$10 fine, pay costs of prosecution, pay to prosecutor, Jennie Burdick, \$3 a month, quarterly, for a period of 1 year, \$20 fine. At the expiration of first year to pay Jennie Burdick \$4 a month until further order by the court, and enter under bonds to the sum of \$500.

Frank Watterson, assault and battery, two cases. Attorneys McCarty and Rowland asked for leniency. Sentence suspended in first case. In the other to pay costs of prosecution, \$50 fine and four months in the county jail.

Geo. F. Whitmore was discharged by the court upon the understanding and promise that he does not bother nor associate with his wife or her family.

Boring Tunnels Up-To-Date.

Pneumatic foundations and tunnels can be carried out to a depth of 210 feet below the water surface, according to Messrs. Leonard Hill and M. Greenwood. They experimented on the effect of air pressure up to 92 pounds by means of a large cylinder, in which they stayed under different pressures for various times.

MONUMENT FOR LINCOLN'S SUB.

A movement is on foot to have erected a soldiers' and sailors' monument, in Stroudsburg, at some central location to be determined in due course of time—in honor of those who served Monroe in the war of the Rebellion and as a significant memorial, especially, to the name and "fighting fame" of J. Summerfield Staples, "Lincoln's Substitute," and his progenitors.

An ordinary slab marks the grave of the brave private who went to the front to do honor to his country. The same may be seen in the Stroudsburg cemetery. Besides the name of the soldier appear, thereon, but the simple yet honored words, "Lincoln's Substitute."

But, to determine how the Staples of this sketch received that title. As before stated, he was a member of a fighting family, the early Staples having been volunteers in all the wars identified with our history, several having fought with distinction in the Revolution, and a number in the later wars, and especially in the Rebellion.

The father of J. Summerfield Staples was a remarkable man in many respects. He was a wheelwright by trade, as was his only son. But he was prominently identified with the life of an early day in Monroe, as a local preacher of the M. E. church. He and his son having both been natives of Monroe their lives are well recalled by a few of the very oldest local residents. The elder Staples, however, is well remembered by few save the octogenarians and the oldest of our local inhabitants.

A reporter, who discussed the history of this branch of the Staples family with Hon. C. D. Brodhead, was informed that the elder Staples, John L. Staples, by name, was an extremely influential citizen in his day; never having been privileged to enjoy a complete education, he however, made his influence felt in his day. As a preacher he proved a very effective force for good in this community, more so than many men of his day, because he was rather a gifted speaker. His wonderful funeral sermons were remarkably well rendered and his life's memory is rendered distinctive therefore, as well as his service as chaplain in a regiment in the Rebellion.

The preacher's son, the subject of this sketch, was imbued with the fighting spirit of his sires to such an extent, that, in his early twenties, he resolved to go to the front. So he determined to personally appear before Lincoln and offer himself as the President's substitute. Of course, it was not necessary for the Commander-in-Chief to have a substitute to represent him in the service, but the offer of young Staples quite surprised the Great Emancipator. The younger Staples' father, John L. Staples, himself told the story that Lincoln replied to the young fellow's request by patting him on the head and saying "Young man, you will be one of the lucky ones."

Private Staples fought throughout the war with bravery and the zeal that comes with dedication to a right cause. He died when he was in the neighborhood of fifty-one years of age—rather young for a soldier of his calibre. Yet his death may have been caused thus early, because of hardship and the privations of service.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Fletcher*

HENRY Z. RUSSELL, PRESIDENT.
ANDREW THOMPSON, VICE PRESIDENT.

Children and Infant's coats to close out at less than cost. Menner & Co.

Ladies' long winter coats at very low prices at Menner & Co.'s store.

CLERK'S NOTICE IN BANKRUPTCY
In the District Court of the United States for the Middle District of Pennsylvania, Edwin D. Prentice, Wayne County, Pa., bankrupt under the Act of Congress of July 1, 1898, having applied for a full discharge from all debts provable against his estate under said Act, notice is hereby given to all known creditors and other persons interested, to appear before the said Court at Scranton, in said District on the 15th day of FEBRUARY, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.
EDWARD R. W. SEARLE, Clerk.

During Last Week in January

A new lot of All Linen Torbon Laces. 10c. values at 5c. a yd.

SUITS and COATS



The Remnants of our Suits and Coats to go at Prices Way Below Cost

Last Call for Dress Goods Sale
Don't miss the Opportunity of buying best 50 cent Dress Goods at 33 cents a yd.

Children's School Hose
600 pair Double Knee Fast Black Stockings. In all sizes. Best 15c. grade and during this week 10c. a pair.

Katz Bros.

HENRY Z. RUSSELL, PRESIDENT.
ANDREW THOMPSON, VICE PRESIDENT.

HONESDALE NATIONAL BANK.

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

Since its organization it has paid 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.

EDWIN F. TORREY, CASHIER.
ALBERT C. LINDSAY, ASSISTANT CASHIER.