

THE CITIZEN

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY BY THE CITIZEN PUBLISHING COMPANY.

Entered as second-class matter, at the post-office, Honesdale, Pa.

SUBSCRIPTION \$1.50

E. R. HARDENBERGH, - - PRESIDENT
W. W. WOOD, - - MANAGER AND SEC'Y

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 16, 1910.

Money does not make the man—but things are apt to be more comfortable when the man makes money.

A town never loses anything by extending a royal welcome to every deserving stranger who appears in its midst. Hospitality is a priceless gem, but it costs very little.

Why is the cost of living higher? This problem is under discussion all over the country. One phase of the situation has not been touched upon to any great extent, and that is, the fact that we are undergoing a transition in the labor world, which is changing values at least 25 per cent., caused by changing from a 10-hour to an 8-hour day.

A girl graduate thus described the manner in which a goat butted a boy out of the yard: He hurled the previous end of his anatomy against the boy's afterwards with an earnestness and velocity which, backed by the ponderosity of the goat's avoidpops, imparted a momentum that was not relaxed until he had landed on terra firma beyond the pale of the goat's jurisdiction.

Turkey is to run a narrow gauge railroad to the scene of Adam's alleged agricultural experiments, in the Hairlah district, 250 kilometers north of Bagdad, an oasis, situated in the center of a vast, desolate plain, traveled by four arms of the Euphrates. The railroad is for the purpose of carrying out great irrigation works. Sir William Wilcock's has fixed upon the spot as the original Garden of Eden.

Young man, you had better go to school while you now have an opportunity, and thus secure an education that will enable you to command more than common wages when you grow up to manhood. It is the fellows who play "hookey" in their boyhood who will grow the most about hard times and work for a dollar a day. Go to school and go there to learn and not for the purpose of acting cute in order to attract the attention of the "big girls."

In a recent issue we printed the following recipe: "Limburger cheese laid away in cupboards and refrigerators will drive ants away." And now one of our sensitive subscribers writes us as follows: "We read your recipe for driving away ants and we coincide with you, for Limburger will not only drive away ants but it will drive a hog out of a tan-yard; it will drive a spike in a brick; it will drive a tramp away from a meal of victuals; it will drive a mule through a barbed wire fence; it will drive a herd of cattle over a precipice; it will drive a negro away from a chicken roost, or a man to insanity who stays five minutes within ten feet of its unsavory presence." Evidently this man has not cultivated a taste for this kind of cheese, and is prejudiced against it because it does not appeal to one of his five physical senses. Try the other four before you form an opinion so drastic.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN'S FAITH.

I have never united myself to any church, because I have found difficulty in giving my assent, without mental reservation, to the long complicated statements of Christian doctrine which characterize their Articles of Belief and Confessions of Faith. Whenever any church will inscribe over its altar, as its sole qualification for membership, the Savior's condensed statement of the substance of both law and gospel, "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy mind, and thy neighbor as thyself," that church will I join with all my heart and all my soul.

CORPORATIONS VERY SLOW IN FILING RETURNS UNDER THE LAW.

Under the Act of Congress approved by the President August 5, 1909, all incorporated companies are required to file a return before March 1st next. Collector G. T. Davis, whose District comprises twenty counties in the northeastern part of Pennsylvania, reports that many companies have as yet failed to file the returns required by law. Barely

two weeks remain in which to file these returns, and penalties will be imposed in all cases where the return is not received on time. So particular is the Treasury Department in this respect that Collector Davis has been notified that any return received by him on March 1st, having been mailed the day previous, must have the envelope showing the post mark at the office where the same was mailed attached to the return in order that the company may avoid having penalties assessed. No excuse whatever will be accepted for failure to file the return on time, as all companies on record have had blanks and a copy of the Act mailed to them, and if they refuse or neglect to file the return, they will probably find their concerns in serious difficulty. Companies alleging ignorance of the law, or that no blanks were received will be treated as delinquent corporations, and penalties will in all such cases be assessed and collected. The officers of all incorporated concerns must inform themselves as to the law and comply with it.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

The greatest anxiety prevails among thinking men in the administration, including the leaders of Congress, regarding the forthcoming decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of the American Tobacco Company. If the decision of the lower court is sustained it will mean the appointment of a receiver for the tobacco trust. The directors of that great corporation will be discharged from further responsibility and a receiver will assume charge of its affairs, not for the purpose of administering them in the interest of stockholders, but for the purpose of winding up the affairs of the company of disposing of its assets, presumably to the highest bidder and of casting drift on the financial sea the integral parts of that great aggregation of concerns. This will inevitably result in fearful loss to those who own the securities of the organization. Moreover, the affirmation by the court of the last resort of the principle involved will leave the administration no alternative but immediately to institute suits against practically every concern which has been constructed on similar lines. One does not need to be a pessimist to see a condition bordering on industrial chaos as a result of the disintegration of the chief corporations of the country. But if they are found to exist in violation of the law they must come down and it is President Taft's belief, that it is far better to see some chaotic conditions for a short time than to allow the illegal corporations to obtain a grasp upon the country which might never be shaken off.

COLES' STORMS AND SIGNS.

"Storms and Signs" (U. C. Coles, editor, Elmira, N. Y.) for February, forecasts big storms, floods, ice gorges and blizzards, unfavorable health conditions, and planets in position to encourage evil doings. "February, 1910, finds our noble earth-ship following her way majestically to the eastward through the House of Death in sign Leo, the king of the 'low ebb' vital forces, throwing sun into Aquarius, evening twilight into Pisces, and morning into Capricornus. Uranus and Neptune hold their positions, with only slight changes during the whole year, but not so with the other planets. Mercury and Venus outrun the earth, while the other planets are longer in making their trip. Mercury makes a complete revolution in eighty-eight days; Venus in two hundred and twenty-five days; Mars in six hundred and seventy-eight days, and Jupiter is in each sign on an average one year and Saturn on an average of two and one-half years. Mercury having become a morning star in company with Jupiter will quicken up the thoughts of men upon the financial problems now agitating the minds of the people, especially Jupiter characters. Mars will cause stubbornness and a little selfishness on the parts of many. All the forces are on the verge of a Vernal impulse and the planets are in a position to encourage evil thoughts and evil doings. There will be twelve 'low ebb' days, viz: 4th, 5th, 6th, 12th, 13th, 16th, 17th, 21st, 22d, 23d, and 24th.

EIGHT KILLED IN WRECK.

Two Fast Trains Come Together on Georgia Railroad.

Macon, Ga., Feb. 15.—Eight persons were killed and more than twenty were seriously hurt in a collision between passenger trains on the Georgia Southern and Florida railroad, eighteen miles south of here.

The wreck was caused by the crew of one train disregarding orders and running by Braine, a small station. The trains met at full speed. Both locomotives and the baggage and express cars were torn to pieces, and the passenger coaches were piled in a heap.

Capital Increased to \$24,000,000.

Albany, N. Y., Feb. 15.—The International Agricultural corporation of New York has certified to the secretary of state that it has increased its capital stock from \$15,000,000 to \$24,000,000.

Bill to Increase Merchant Marine.

Washington, Feb. 15.—A bill introduced in the senate by Senator Smoot of Utah proposes to add to the American merchant marine steamships of foreign build to the extent of 1,000,000 tons displacement.

LATIN AMERICA JUDGED BY ITS BISHOPS.

If there is any moral need for maintaining Christian missions in the Chinese Empire, says Mr. Robert E. Speer, "there is ten times more need in South America." This leader of the Students' Volunteer Movement has just returned from a visit to the southern hemisphere and his account of the moral state of Latin America shows that its condition is deplored by the leaders of the Catholic church from the Pope downward. There is in the facts themselves urgent demand for missionary endeavor from both branches of the Christian church. Mr. Speer reports that a Passionist father told him that he thought Protestants ought to come and work side by side with the Roman Catholics, as in this country. The South American people, it is said, "do not object to the Monroe Doctrine, but they do object to the negative attitude of the United States keeping the help of the European nations out, but giving little constructive help herself."

Concerning the present condition of things, Mr. Speer quotes from a letter of the Pope to the clergy of Chile. The passage runs thus: "In every diocese, ecclesiastical break all bounds and deliver themselves up to manifold sensuality, but no voice is lifted to imperiously summon the pastors to their duty. It is sad to reflect that prelates, priests, and other clergy are never to be found doing service among the poor, never in the hospital, never in the dwellings of the afflicted or the distressed, or engaged in works of beneficence; that they are always absent where human misery is, unless paid as chaplains or a fee is given. You, as clergy, are always to be found in the house of the rich, where gluttony is to be engaged in and where good wines are to be obtained."

Almost in the same vein are the words of the Bishop of Caracas, taken from a pastoral letter— "The scandals in the parish or town take on unmeasured proportion. The enemies of the church triumph because of the shameful evils of the parochial priests, and good souls retire to groan in secret. It is revealed in the deserted churches. We should know that the one cause of this humiliating delay is none else than the hidden corruption of the heart and life of the priests."

Mr. Speer, whose words form part of an address before the convention of the Student Volunteers, reports that in Valparaiso he was told that "only one-half of the priests in Chile were men who were leading clean moral lives." Upon asking a priest in Colombia, he was told that "out of the eighteen priests who were his own intimate friends, there was only one who was leading a clean moral life." He gives some figures that indicate the general moral condition of the Latin-American people:

"Latin America, especially South America, is a country of appalling illiteracy. The average illiteracy in the American nation, including the children under ten years of age not in school, is 16 per cent.; the Republic of Brazil, is 85 per cent.; Argentine Republic, 60 per cent.; Chile, 60 per cent.; Bolivia, 80 per cent. All of South America together has just about the population of Japan. In all South America there are 43,000 school-teachers and 2,000,000 pupils; while in Japan there are 133,000 school-teachers and 6,000,000 pupils in the schools. Comparing Japan with South America, there are three times as many pupils in the schools of Japan as in the schools of South America. If our educational institutions are justified, as they are, in Japan, they are threefold more justified, on the face of the facts, in South America."

"According to the last Government census, 18 per cent. of the population of Brazil is illegitimate, 27.5 per cent. of the population of Uruguay, 50 per cent. of the population of Ecuador, and 68.5 per cent. of the population of Venezuela. Only 6 per cent. of British blood and only 7 per cent. of French blood are thus tainted, but between 25 per cent. and 50 per cent. of the blood of South America. I asked my friends down in Buenos Aires what their experience was as to the morality of student life in South America. They said they could count on the fingers of one hand all the students whom they knew who were leading un sullied moral lives. I made the same inquiry about a college in China, and found that the estimate was 50 per cent. living unsullied lives."

The Catholic forces in Latin America are reported as "fearfully inadequate." There are but 250 priests to the 6,000,000 people of the great Republic of Argentina. Mr. Speer continues: "Passing along more than 600 miles of the Magdalena River, we found only four little Catholic churches. The priests of Buenos Aires had actually asked to be allowed to lay aside their clerical garb, because they were so despised they could not get near the people. A friend of mine in clerical garb, a Protestant, was hissed at by the school children who took him for a priest. A comic paper in Peru has for its title, when a pun is made of it, 'Thick-headed Priests,' and it is taken up with tales of the personal immoralities and scandals of the life of the clergy in Peru. As to church attendance, there is not a man in the United States or Canada where there are not twice as many people at church every Sunday as you will find in South America. I myself visited eighty Catholic churches in different parts of South America. In not one was there a picture or a symbol of

the resurrection or the ascension. In every case Christ was either dead upon the cross or ghastly dead in the grave. Where is the living Christ, one cries out again and again, and no voice may give him reply."

INTERESTING CHURCH STATISTICS.

Last week's issue of the Christian Advocate contains some interesting statistics concerning the membership of the leading Christian denominations in this country. The compilation was made by Rev. Dr. Carroll and is regarded as nearly correct as it is possible to make it. Dr. Carroll shows that the number of congregations in the United States was greater by 4,726 at the end of 1909 than at its beginning and that there were 4,026 more ministers and 791,000 more communicants. The aggregate value of church property of all kinds at the close of the year was \$1,257,575,867.

The increase in the value of Roman Catholic property was \$174,515,441—or more than 147 per cent. The increase in the value of Methodist church property (the largest shown by any Protestant body) was \$97,310,817. The Roman Catholics still hold first place as to numbers, with 12,372,069 communicants. Next come the Methodists with 6,477,224 and after them the Baptists with 5,510,590. Other religious bodies follow, in this order: Lutherans 2,473,947, Presbyterians 1,848,046, Episcopalians 921,713, Reformed 442,569, Latter-Day Saints 400,650, United Brethren 304,656, Jews 143,000, Dunkards 122,447, Friends (Quakers) 119,601, and Adventists 91,501.

The number of religious bodies—large and small—in the United States when 1910 began was about 174. A number of small bodies appear for the first time in Dr. Carroll's tables; among them are the Jehovah Lutheran Synod, the Reformed Methodist Union Episcopal church, three churches of the Living God, nine Faith Associations, etc. Several little communistic bodies and a Methodist body describing itself as Evangelist Missionary disappear from the Carroll tables. All this goes to prove that this is a pretty good old world, after all.

The common notion that there are twice as many women as men in the churches is an error, it appears. For the Roman Catholics the percentages are women 50.7 and men 49.3. For the Protestant bodies they are women 61 (approximately) and men 39. Of the Colored Primitive Baptist 64.3 are women, of the Protestant Episcopalians 64.5, of the Universalist 64.5, of the Seven-Day Adventists 65.2, of the Congregationalists 65.9, and of the Christian Scientists 72.4.

A TRIP ON THE ERIE BY THEATRICAL COMPANY.

The manager of a theatrical company, who routed his stars over the Erie at a time when other lines were deporting late trains by reason of snow and cold weather, has written the following letter in appreciation of the service: "I feel eager to say a few words of praise in relation to the railroad movement and journey of my theatrical company on Sunday from Cincinnati to New York. One of the most delightful parts in connection with the journey was the agreeable surprise on the part of most of the members of the company of the arrival of the train at Jersey City on time. When the notice of departure was placed on the call that the movement to New York would be made via the Erie Railroad, a dark cloud seemed to lower on the little stage world of the unpleasant anticipation of a long and tedious journey and hours late on arrival at destination. All this has been disillusioned and it is safe to say that all who were at first disinclined to travel by the Erie railroad are now the Erie's most loyal supporters."

"I would like to add a word of praise for everyone connected with the Erie Railroad for their exceeding kindness and courtesy in their endeavors to make the journey pleasant and comfortable—conductors, porters and dining car employees were more than eager to anticipate the wish of everyone in the party."

"I shall always look back to this railroad journey with the most delightful remembrances, and wish to renew my thanks to all."

Closing Stock Quotations.

Money on call today was 2 1/2 per cent; time money and mercantile paper unchanged in rates. Closing quotations of stocks on the New York exchange Feb. 15 were:

Amal. Copper.....	75 1/2	Norfolk & West.....	10 1/2
Atchafalaya.....	11 1/2	Northwestern.....	11 1/2
B. & O.....	11 1/2	Penn. R. R.....	12 1/2
Brooklyn R. T.....	3 1/2	Reading.....	14 1/2
Ches. & Ohio.....	8 1/2	Rock Island.....	4 1/2
C. C. & St. L.....	7 1/2	St. Paul.....	14 1/2
D. & H.....	17 1/2	Southern Pac.....	12 1/2
Erie.....	2 1/2	Southern Ry.....	2 1/2
Gen. Electric.....	15 1/2	South. Ry. pt. 64	
Ill. Central.....	14 1/2	Sugar.....	12 1/2
Int.-Met.....	20 1/2	Texas Pacific.....	3 1/2
Louis & Nash.....	14 1/2	Union Pacific.....	18 1/2
Manhattan.....	17 1/2	U. S. Steel.....	90
Missouri Pac.....	70	U. S. Steel pt.....	119 1/2
N. Y. Central.....	11 1/2	West. Union.....	72

Market Reports.

BUTTER—Firm on top grades; receipts, 8,523 packages; creamery, specials, 25 1/2c; extras, 25c; thirds to firms, 24 1/2c; state dairy, common to finest, 23c; process, firsts to specials, 22 1/2c; western, factory, seconds to firsts, 22 1/2c; imitation creamery, 24 1/2c.

CHEESE—Firm; receipts, 611 boxes; state, full cream, full make, specials, 17 1/2c; fancy, 17c; good to prime, 16 1/2c; current make, best, 15 1/2c; common to fair, 14 1/2c; skims, 14 lbs. full make, specials, 14 1/2c; good to prime, 13 1/2c; current make, best, 12 1/2c; fair to good, 12c; common, 11 1/2c; full skims, 12c.

EGGS—Steady; receipts, 11,740 cases; state, Pennsylvania and nearby, henery, white, 24c; gathered, white, 23 1/2c; henery, brown and mixed, fancy, 23 1/2c; gathered, brown, fair to prime, 22 1/2c; western, firsts, 20 1/2c; seconds, 19 1/2c; refrigerator, firsts, 25 1/2c; seconds, 24 1/2c.

COMMON QUININE AS A PERFECT ANAESTHETIC.

Kansas City, Feb. 11.—Out of the fever-infected jungles of the backwoods of Arkansas has come a medical discovery that may revolutionize surgical practice. An anaesthetic which the faculty of the University of Kansas Medical colleges declares is superior to any other in medical knowledge; one which throws stovaine into the class of short-lived sensations, and which they insist will eliminate cocaine from use as a local anaesthetic, is the gift to the world of Dr. Henry Thibault, of Scott, Ark.

This new anaesthetic is quinine—common quinine—which has been used for years as an internal medicine, but was never known until recently as a pain killer.

The most startling claims are made for the new agent. The effect of quinine when injected locally lasts for days, so that if tonsils are removed, or bones are cut from the nose, there is no after pain for many days. Cocaine loses its power shortly after the operation. Quinine is absolutely safe, as quarts of it may be used without poisonous effect. Cocaine has a toxic effect, save in small doses. Quinine hardens the tissues into which it is introduced, preventing hemorrhages after operations. Cocaine does not do this.

The absolute vindication of these claims has just been announced by Dr. Arthur B. Hertzler, assistant professor of surgery in the University of Kansas Medical College, at Topeka; Dr. Fred B. Rogers, of the College Dispensary, and Dr. Roger H. Brewster, special investigator.

The results made public by these doctors are the fruits of six months of experiments in the college hospital and in the hospital at Halstead, Kan.

A GREAT CRATOR.

Where the "Holler" Was More Impressive Than the Words.

The appeal that a fine flow of oratory will make to men and women was amply exemplified one night

at a meeting in West Philadelphia, says a Philadelphia paper. A noted speaker was appealing to a gathering to give funds toward the work of cleaning the slums, making life healthy and happy for the poor and other utopian schemes of men and women whose hearts throb with longing to help their kind.

For half an hour he drew pictures of the conditions; then with expressive gestures and his voice throbbing with enthusiasm he poured out a flow of rhetoric.

"Our duty, our flag, our country," dotted the speech with italics. The audience shouted and cheered, and the women wept, while a storm of applause swept the room when the speech was over.

"That's going some, eh?" said one man to another in the cloakroom later.

"Fine sentiments, real feeling—great, great!"

"I'm so deaf," spoke up another, with disappointment in his voice, "that I couldn't hear. What did he say?"

"Say—say!" stammered the others, looking into each other's faces. "Why—be—be—er—hanged if I know!" And to this day they don't know. It was only the "holler" that got them, not the words.

This is, however, what makes the orator.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR CHARTER.

Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Wayne county, on the 10th day of March, 1910, at 10 o'clock, under the provisions of the Corporation Act of 1874, and its supplements, for a charter for an intended corporation to be called The White Mills Woodmen Association, the character and object of which are for lodge purposes and for social enjoyment, and for these purposes to have, possess and enjoy all the rights, benefits and privileges conferred by the said Act and the supplements thereto.

C. A. GARRATT, Solicitor.



A SCENE IN "THE THIRD DEGREE" WHICH APPEARS AT THE LYRIC ON WEDNESDAY NIGHT, FEBRUARY THE 23. SEATS ON SALE MOND AY, FEB. 22.

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.