

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

K. B. HARDENBERGH, - - - PRESIDENT W. W. WOOD, - - - MANAGER AND SECY

C. B. DORFLINGER, M. R. ALLEN, HENRY WILSON, N. E. HARDENBERGH, W. W. WOOD.

FRIDAY, FEB. 25, 1910.

The editor of a newspaper may blow a town sky high; it may soar in the rhapsodical flight to the stars, but if it is not advertised, people say it is no good, and they are about right.

Dr. Cook is now living at a little hamlet in Chili, South America, close to the foot of Mount Aconcagua, which is the loftiest peak in the Southern Andes. It is almost 24,000 feet high. The Doctor may add to his numerous conquests, the story of how he reached the top of this unreachable summit.

The only salesman who will work for his employer day and night, when ever there is an eye to catch him, is a good advertisement. The hand bills that are "planted" in the sewer by the careless distributor, the signs that are painted on fences, the bass drum and brass band that parade the town, are all out of sight and forgotten, when the buyers are at home.

We need more thrift. The average American wage earner wastes enough in his youth to make him comfortable in his old age. We should take a lesson from France in this respect. They know how to enjoy life and at the same time work hard and save money. They suffer less from panics and depressed times than any other people, because nearly every person saves something against a rainy day. The French schools teach the children to save money, and the most frequent prize given in schools is a savings bank book with a small sum to the credit of the owner.

If you have received a kindness, remember it. If you have done a kind act, forget it. We know this is contrary to custom, for every day we hear some one bragging how much he or she has done for a neighbor, and at the same time bewailing the fact that the action was not appreciated. A short time ago we heard a man bragging that he had done a great deal for a certain woman in town. On being asked what he had done, he replied that he had let her do his family washing. If the truth were known, the fact would probably be proved that she did it at a mighty low figure.

One of the traits of a wide awake progressive town is civic pride. It is a good trait, for while sometimes it leads one into making slightly exaggerated statements, yet in the main it is a good, healthy feeling for the individual, and at all times conducive to the prosperity and growth of his city. It makes one vigorous in defense, and persistent in undertakings; it is an incentive to industry; it makes the individual contented and therefore happy. Believe in your town and talk your belief. If you have any old fogies remember they are in the minority, and that it takes all kinds of people to make a world anyway. Encourage live people to move in by making it worth their while. Welcome outside capital in developing any natural resources the town has. Don't begrudge the dollars the enterprising man makes, but hustle around and collar a few yourself. Above all "pull together," and the town will ride the high wave of prosperity over the most discouraging breakers, and every inhabitant will get his or her share of the profit from the voyage.

Porcelain's Fondness for Gold. Attention has been called to the fact that in evaporating gold or silver solution in a porcelain basin, a considerable amount of gold or silver may be absorbed by the porcelain itself. In the manufacture of chloride of gold it is customary to grind up all of the porcelain evaporating basins, from which some of the efficiency is recovered.

Coal Deposits of North America. According to the American Manufacturer, the coal deposits of North America are estimated to contain nearly as much as those of Europe, or 681,000,000 tons, but even this gigantic figure is completely dwarfed by Asia's wealth of coal, as to which it is at present impossible to make an even approximate estimate.

GREAT HISTORICAL EVENTS

Coincident With Reappearances of Halley's Comet.

- B. C. 2616—Death of Methuselah. (Tradition.) 2349—The Deluge. (Tradition.) 1900—Destruction of Sodom and Gomorrah. (Tradition.) 394—War between Greece and Persia. Battles of Cnidus and Coronea. 317—Empire of Alexander the Great being torn to pieces by his successors. 240—War between Rome and Carthage—Carthage almost destroyed by revolt of her mercenaries. 163—Antiochus Epiphanes ravages Asia Minor. 87—Civil war in Rome between Marius and Sulla. Rome besieged by four armies. 9—Hermann (Arminius) defeats the Romans under Varus in the great battle of Teutoberg. A. D. 70—Sack of Jerusalem by Titus. 147—Greece conquered by Rome. 218—Death of Emperor Maecius and accession of Hellogabalus. 296—Persecution of Christians under Diocletian. 374—Great rebellion of Africa begins the breakup of the Roman Empire. 451—Attila's defeat by Actius at Chalons. The last great battle that Rome ever won. 530—Belisarius reconquering Rome—Death of King Arthur. 607—Mahomet in his cave has visions and prepares to establish Mahometanism. 684—Saracens conquering North Africa. 760—Charlemagne about to become King. 837—Danes ravaging England Saracens conquering Sicily. 912—Normans conquering Northern France. 989—War between the Roman Emperor and the Saracens in Germany and Italy. 1066—Norman conquest of England—Egypt taken by the Turks—Alp Arslan conquering Armenia and Georgia. 1142—War between the Guelfs and Ghibellines begins—Civil war in England—Darkest period in English history—France under a Papal interdict—Crusades lead the chivalry of Europe to reconquer Jerusalem from the Saracens. 1222—Wars of Guelfs and Ghibellines ravage Europe. 1299—Foundation of the Ottoman Empire. 1377—Return of the Popes from Avignon to Rome—Venice and Genoa at war. 1456—Comet exorcised by Pope Calixtus III.—Wars of the Roses in England—Belgrade saved from the Turks by Hunyadi—Civil war in Austria. 1531—Turks advance in Europe—Persecution of Protestants at its height—Pizarro conquering Peru. 1607—Holland defeating Spain in war for independence—Moors driven from Spain—People believe end of the world is coming. 1682—Monmouth's rebellion in England—Aurungzebe conquering India—Halley discovers comet's periodic. 1759—Clive conquering India for England—Capture of Quebec by Wolfe—War between England and France. 1835—Reform Bill passes in England—Pitt at the height of his fame—Carlist rebellion in Spain—Florida Indian war.

TEN HEALTH COMMANDMENTS.

- 1. Thou shalt have no other food than at meal time. 2. Thou shalt not make unto thee any pies or put into pastry the likeness of anything that is in the heavens above or in the waters under the earth. Thou shalt not fail to eating it or trying to digest it. For the dyspepsia will be visited upon your children to the third and fourth generations of them that eat pie; and long life and vigor upon those that live prudently and keep the laws of health. 3. Remember thy bread to make it well; for he will not be kept dough. 4. Thou shalt not indulge sorrow or borrow anxiety in vain. 5. Six days shalt thou wash and keep thyself clean, and the seventh thou shalt take a great bath, thou, and thy son, and thy daughter, and thy man-servant, and maid-servant and the stranger that is within thy gates. For in six days man sweats and gathers filth and bacteria enough for disease; wherefore the Lord has blessed the bath-tub and hallowed it. 6. Remember thy sitting-room and bed-chamber to keep them ventilated, that thy days may be long in the land which the Lord thy God giveth thee. 7. Thou shalt not eat hot biscuit. 8. Thou shalt not eat thy meat fried. 9. Thou shalt not swallow thy food unchewed or highly spiced or just before hard work, or just after it. 10. Thou shalt not keep late hours in thy neighbor's house, nor with thy neighbor's wife, nor his maid-servant, nor his cards, nor his glass, nor with anything that is thy neighbors.

SUIT FOR \$12,500.

Doctor Richard Gibbons Sues For Big Fee.

To collect his fee for professional services while in attendance on William F. Hallstead, formerly general manager of the Lackawanna railroad, who died February 23, 1908, Dr. R. H. Gibbons, of New York and Scranton, has started suit in the United States court at Scranton, Pa., against Col. L. A. Watres and the Scranton Trust Company, executors of the Hallstead estate. Dr. Gibbons claims that he made sixteen visits to Mr. Hallstead during his illness and performed two operations. He submitted a bill of \$12,500, which was charging at the rate of \$781.11 a visit. The executors turned down the bill as being extortionate. F. E. Donnelly is attorney for Dr. Gibbons. Mr. Hallstead was taken ill in January, of an infection of a big toe and gangrene set in. Other troubles developed and in February, Dr. Gibbons, a lifelong friend of the patient, was summoned here from New York. Dr. Gibbons performed an operation on the toe and later performed a second operation to arrest the infection, he claims. In all he made sixteen visits, he says, coming from New York and returning several times in the meantime. Mr. Hallstead died on Feb. 25. His estate, which was valued at more than \$1,000,000, was placed in trust with Colonel Watres and the Scranton Trust company, of which Mr. Hallstead was a director, and Mrs. Hallstead being named as executrix, under Mr. Hallstead's will. Some months after the death of Mr. Hallstead a bill charging \$12,500, was submitted to the executors by Dr. Gibbons. The bill was ignored. The executors filed a partial report of the valuation of the estate, the report including items representing debts paid, but no mention appeared in the report of Dr. Gibbons' bill. For a year and a half negotiations have been carried on by the doctor in an effort to have the executors settle his bill, but no satisfactory adjustment could be reached. As the Pennsylvania statutory limit of two years allowed for the filing of the suit expired on Monday, Dr. Gibbons has begun the action to protect his rights in case further negotiations for a settlement should prove futile. Dr. Gibbons' fee of \$781.11 a visit, was, he alleged, his arbitrary fee, based upon his privilege of declining to come here from New York, as a specialist, to attend the patient. Had he been a Scranton doctor his fee, he alleged, might be controlled to some extent by the fee charged by other Scranton physicians, but as he was summoned from New York, it was right, he contends, to charge any fee which he considered his services worth. The fee fixed upon is the highest ever known in this part of the state.

RAILROAD SPEED INDICATORS.

Erie Engines Are Being Equipped With Them—Value of Invention. A few of the engines on the Susquehanna division of the Erie railroad have recently been equipped with new speed recorders, which make a record of the exact speed of the train at any moment. It is a device placed in the cab of the engine and connected with the journal box. A long tape of paper is placed on a wheel in the machine and unrolls as the train goes along. A line is drawn on the paper in this process showing just the rate at which the engine is traveling. The stations are marked on the tape so that at the end of the route by consulting the record the work of the engineer can be determined. It also enables the engineer to know what speed he is making. The value of this invention will be found in cases of accidents as it will show how fast the train was running at any certain point along the route. It is expected that eventually all trains on the Erie will be equipped with these devices.

NEXT MONDAY NIGHT.

Nobody Should Miss Seeing "The Soul Kiss."

Something out of the ordinary is promised in the engagement of "The Soul Kiss," which comes to the Lyric on Monday, Feb. 28th, for an engagement of one night only. "The Soul Kiss" was considered the most successful comedy produced at the New York Theatre. The critics there united in extending to this production exceptional praise, both for the cleverness of its book and the tunefulness of its music. The work is the point product of Harry B. Smith and Maurice Levi. The plot of "The Soul Kiss" is more consistent and reasonable than is usually found in musical plays and contains a number of novel surprises for jaded theatre-goers. The music of the piece is written in Maurice Levi's best vein. There are over a dozen tuneful numbers in the piece. No one can hear the melodious music without getting some pleasure out of it. Altogether, "The Soul Kiss" is sparkling and vivacious enough to satisfy anybody.

Centre of the Toy Trade. Nuremberg is the centre of the toy trade of the world. More than half the employees in the toy factories are women and girls. The wages of the women and girl toy-makers are about 5 cents an hour, that of the men about 8. Of the estimated German toy output, of some \$25,000,000 a year, about \$19,000,000 is exported, more than half going to Great Britain and the United States.

HORSE THIEVES' METHODS.

How They Disposed of Stolen Property.

The gang of horse thieves that were captured week before last are still incarcerated in the jails at Monticello and Paterson awaiting further developments and evidence. Nothing of much consequence has been proven against them than what was published in this paper last week. The three were arrested in the Erie yard at Paterson as they were about to arrange for the shipment of the horses to Otisville, N. Y. Louis Stevenson of Long Island City positively identified two of the horses as his. In the afternoon Louis Fine, a blacksmith of 54 Goodwin street, Paterson, was arrested charged with being a receiver of stolen goods. In his shop was found fifty sets of harness, parts of 30 wagons and 50 feed bags. Several men were also discovered in the shop painting the wheels of a truck, which Stevenson also identified as the one stolen from him at the same time he lost his horses. William Crary, of Liberty, who had a team of horses and a wagon stolen from his premises last July, recovered parts of the wagon at Paterson, last Monday. Mr. Crary and Detective Grant Wilson went to Paterson to look over the four alleged horse thieves under arrest there and identified two of them as former residents of Centerville, and who are suspected of stealing a team a fortnight ago at Bullville. In looking over the "plant" at Paterson Mr. Crary recognized a wagon tongue as his own. The suspects are held as fugitives from justice and will be extradited by the Long Island authorities. Their method of evading suspicion was to drive the horses from Long Island to New York City, thence to Paterson and then to ship them by train to Otisville. The horses were then driven to the hotel of Louis Friedman and Abram Lockavitch. The A. Laskowitz captured red handed at Paterson is a brother of the Moses Laskowitz, who was arrested at Mountandale, March 29, 1908, after a hot chase, charged with stealing Charles Ackerley's team near Livingston Manor the week previous. It is reported that the gang of horse thieves made a regular business at the farm near Centerville of painting horses, docking them and generally changing their appearance, after which the horses were shipped away for sale. Louis Friedman arrested, is the Friedman who owns a farm between Centerville and Greenfield where Laskowitz boarded and where the Ackerley horses were supposed to have first been taken. Friedman appeared as a witness for Laskowitz at his hearing at Livingston Manor in 1908. The prisoner was indicted by the grand jury but conviction failed on account of a lack of evidence. Last Monday night two men and a woman, Hebrews, got off No. 5 at Fallsburg and hired a livery to take them to the Friedman farm near Centerville station. On the train was a New York detective trailing the three. He followed them to Centerville station and arrested the men Tuesday. They were given a hearing before Justice W. R. Stoddard at Centerville Station Wednesday. One of the men was discharged and the other two sent to Monticello and held for the grand jury under \$200 bail. The men proved to be a nephew and a brother-in-law of Louis Friedman, now under arrest.

TO PROTECT U. S. BONDS.

The Vreeland Bill Reported Favorably by House Committee. Washington, Feb. 24.—The Vreeland bill, designed to protect from depreciation the \$700,000,000 of 2 per cent government bonds now held by national banks as the basis for circulation when the Panama bonds bearing 3 per cent are put on the market, was favorably reported by the house committee on banking and currency. The government 2 per cent bonds are now taxed one-half of 1 per cent, and the Vreeland bill would impose a tax upon all other issues to make all of them of equal interest bearing values. The tax on the Panama 3 per cent bonds would accordingly be 1 1/2 per cent.

DEAFNESS CANNOT BE CURED

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by Catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces. We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

GRANGE.

ORCHARD DEMONSTRATION TRAINS IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Beginning on Wednesday, Feb. 16th, a Demonstration Train will be run on the Cumberland Valley and Pennsylvania Railroads in the State of Pennsylvania for the purpose of demonstrating methods of pruning and spraying and otherwise caring for fruit trees and other plants. The primary object of this effort is to show how to produce the best possible crops by controlling plant pests, especially the San Jose Scale. This work will be in cooperation with the railroads named and the Division of Zoology of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, and will be under the direct supervision of Prof. H. A. Surface, State Zoologist, who has aided in preparing the schedule and will be present on the train at every stopping place. The purpose in running this train this year is not so much to give extensive demonstrations of methods of spraying and pruning, as to exhibit apparatus and insecticides, and show how to make the cheapest, best and most efficient insecticides and fungicides for the control of plant pests (both diseases and insects), and, also, to give opportunity for persons visiting the train to hear lectures and see such practical demonstrations as are necessary to indicate the progress made along this line since the running of the demonstration trains over the same railroads a year ago. There was very great interest taken in these Demonstration trains last winter, and hundreds of persons attended the demonstrations in the orchards scheduled, and also heard the lectures in the lecture cars. The results last fall were manifest by increased quantity and especially improved quality of the fruit grown in the regions where these demonstrations were given. The public has now full confidence in the methods advocated by the Division of Zoology, as there are many remarkable cases of conspicuous success from these methods, and persons who were formerly discouraged in their efforts to control pests, especially the scale, are now taking up the subject of fruit growing with new hope and interest, and are planting trees extensively, with the expectation of restoring their orchards to fruitfulness and profit. In planning the route and schedule for these trains, plans have been made for five stops per day, averaging nearly two hours at each place. This will be only half as long as the train stopped at each station last year, but it will give ample time for persons to see apparatus in use and inspect the exhibits, hear the lectures and receive literature that will be distributed. The movements of the train will be by an appointed schedule, which has been announced by posters at the stations and elsewhere, and also by the local press.

and, of course, it is the intention to be on time as far as possible in both arriving and departing. Two or three lecturers and demonstrators will accompany the train, one of whom will be State Zoologist Surface, who has planned to be present during the entire trip.

TOP PRUNING OF TREES.

An apple orchard that was started about the year 1870, in Allegheny county, the trees in which were practically allowed to grow wild for the past twenty-five years, is being pruned this winter, considerable portions of the tops being cut out. As Prof. H. A. Surface, State Zoologist, Harrisburg, is acquainted with the orchard, having visited it some time ago, his opinion was recently asked as to whether it would be advisable to continue this topping of the limbs. The answer of Professor Surface was to the following effect: "I distinctly remember your apple trees, and I believe that the plan of pruning out the tops, and also cutting out the upper branches to bring the heads down, is correct. I know where it has given good results, and, consequently, I believe that the general plan can be carried out with success."

"I think, however, that in the case of your apple trees, which are standing in a pastured grass field, some plant food would be advisable. They should have potash and phosphoric acid, with a little nitrogen added. The potash can be given in the form of wood-ashes or kainit or muriate of potash; the phosphoric acid in the form of dissolved phosphate rock, commonly known as acid phosphate, or as ground bone; and the nitrogen in the form of dressing with stable manure, or with cleanings from any stables or poultry houses, or in the form of nitrate of soda, or dried blood, or tankage."

"It is my opinion that the best results will come from the combined use of these four sources of nitrogen. For your trees, a mulch would be a good thing. This can be in the form of straw, stable manure or rotting straw or leaves with brush thrown over them, or, by waiting until midsummer, when bushes and brush are in full leaf, when these can be cut and thrown around the trees as far as the branches extend, or a little farther, and this will make a very efficient mulch."

"In our model orchard plan we expect fully to outline the details of mulching and cultivating in reference to invigorating trees, so that they can be better able to withstand the effects of pests."

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of J. C. Ayer & Co.



THIS VERY PRETTY YOUNG LADY WILL BE SEEN IN "THE SOUL KISS" NEXT MONDAY NIGHT AT THE LYRIC THEATRE.

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

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

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 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: W. B. HOLMES, CHAS. J. SMITH, A. T. SEARLE, H. J. CONGER, H. E. CLARK, W. F. SUYDAM, F. P. KIMBLE, H. S. SALMON