

THE CITIZEN

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FRIDAY, MARCH 4, 1910.

We hear lots of talk about "Mother's Day." Now some people are "hollering" that the "old man" should have an inning. They want a "Dad's Day." Should he have it? By all means. Give the old man a chance at the bat. Let him cavort in his \$19 hand-me-down suit, his last summer's straw hat, and his bargain-counter brogans. Of course he looks pretty bum in that raiment alongside of his daughter with her \$25 inverted flour barrel top piece, her \$50 gown with the waist at the knees, her French heeled patent pumps, and the rest of the stuff that goes with glad feminine decorations.

The best way to build up a town is to stand by every man in the place who does right. Whenever a man is doing well do not tear him down. All residents should be partners, not opponents. In all livelihoods the more business your rival does the more you will do. Every business man who treats his customers honestly, courteously and fairly will get his share and the more business that can be secured by united efforts, the better it will be for all.

THE WORLD GROWS BETTER.

A distinguished professor of philosophy who in his youth knew poverty and toil, has been telling Boston that the saints of 100 years ago would not be tolerated to-day; that drunkards and slave-traders have left gladdened names; that there is more religion in colleges than thirty years ago, and that even politicians are more decent. He is right. And the improvement is world-wide. The England of 1910, with its old-age pensions and its popular government, shows more regard for the people than did the caste-ruled England of 1800, when the poor-rate rose in some cases to seven shillings in the pound; or the England of Macaulay's day, when to be liberal in politics was to be "hopelessly excluded from all posts of emolument, from all functions of dignity, from the opportunities of business, from the amenities of society."

The France of 1910, prosperous, educated, progressive, is a great advance upon the France of starved peasants and pampered aristocrats before the Revolution, to which Lafayette testifies. French manners and culture as well as French rights are due; or upon the vile tyranny and corruption of the second empire. Upon the continent of Europe all nations have a pleasanter outlook than in the '48 which so many living men remember, when but one or two little islands of comparative freedom thrust out from a sea of despotism. In little things we cease to think about the advance which has come. Mrs. Browning, for instance, described the wonderful impulse of freedom of thought that came with cheap postage as "the most successful revolution since the glorious three days."

And in America—has religion suffered since in its decay Virginia churches were turned to barns and fonts to horse-troughs? Or philanthropy, since the insane were chained to hitching-rings in filthy cellars? Or temperance, since a twelve-quart pair of whisky bought for \$1.25 graced the typical New England barn—"raising?" Or education, since Lew Wallace, running away barefoot to Wabash College, found it a dirty hut above a low dug-out basement? Or freedom, since escaped negro slaves were "sold running" to speculators who took their chance of catching and "breaking" them?

LOCAL INSTITUTE AT ALDENVILLE

INSTRUCTIVE MEETINGS

Prof. Watkins Thinks that the Time is Coming When it Will be Compulsory to Have Devotional Exercises in Every School Room.

MORNING SESSION—The meeting was opened with devotional exercises with Rev. James Rainey in charge. Following this was a song.

The first paper to be discussed was read by Miss Carrie Gredlein, who took for her subject "Hygiene," in which she spoke of the need of better ventilation in the school room. She also stated that the children should be more careful in the maintenance of their food.

Several teachers took part in the general discussion; the discussion being closed with remarks by Rev. James Rainey.

Francis Curtis read a paper on "Public School Government." Before one attempts to govern children he or she must be able to govern him or herself. The best results in School Government are obtained only when the school and home are working in harmony.

In reviewing Mr. Curtis' paper, Prof. Watkins said: "There are two kinds of government—voluntary and compulsory. When you cannot make a success of voluntary government, compulsory government should be enforced."

Miss Emma Stanton seconded Mr. Curtis' ideas and also stated that "some teachers would punish a pupil not because it was necessary but simply to show his or her authority."

Messrs. Pennell, Clemens and Smith also gave their various views of the subject.

Next was a recitation, "The Builders," which was well rendered by Bliss Treat.

The third subject to be discussed was "School Composition," which was ably handled by Miss Anna Wildenstein. Composition should be practiced in every school as it teaches the pupil to express himself in the best possible manner. Under this subject come paraphrasing, imaginary story writing, and letter writing. The young man or woman who can express his or her thoughts in words, using correct spelling, punctuation, etc., is the one who obtains the best positions.

Miss Rebecca McCabe said: "There is not sufficient composition in the public school. Pupils should begin letter writing in the third year of school. Should also have original composition."

Miss Stanton and G. H. Knapp also took part in the discussion.

Mr. Watkins, Mr. Knapp and others discussed the advisableness of omitting mathematics from the school curriculum.

Miss Della Collins recited "The Last Hymn," which was fully appreciated by all.

The last subject to be taken up before closing the morning session, was "Morals and Manners," this being delivered in a fine manner by Mr. Raymond E. Smith. Many teachers have not acquired the correct method of teaching the different subjects. History is not properly taught unless it produces a feeling of patriotism.

Miss Wildenstein, being asked her opinion of the teaching of "Morals," replied: "It is very important that the teacher should lay particular stress on training the young minds along this channel. Very often the teaching of 'Morals' is sadly neglected in the school-room."

It is the opinion of Prof. Watkins that the time is coming when it will be compulsory to have devotional exercises in every school-room.

After the song, "I'll be a Sunbeam" which was excellently rendered by Miss Stanton's pupils, Professor Watkins adjourned the meeting until afternoon.

AFTERNOON SESSION—Meeting opened at 1:30 by singing "Gathering Seed," followed by a recitation by Miss Katherine McCabe.

The first paper in the afternoon was read by Walter Pennell, whose subject was "The Recitation." The teacher should spend a certain amount of time on the lesson so that he will have a thorough knowledge of the lesson when the class is called for recitation. The pupil should not memorize the words of the lesson, but should be taught to grasp their meaning, and tell the story in their own words.

Mr. Curtis reiterated Mr. Pennell's statements.

Brief remarks were made by several teachers in regard to length of the recitation.

Vocal solo—Miss Harriet Curtis. A paper on "Obedience" was read by Miss Rebecca McCabe. "Obedience in the pupil is most essential. A word to the pupil is sometimes more expedient than punishment, in acquiring obedience from the children. Parents and teacher must work in harmony."

The remarks of Prof. Watkins, Miss Stanton and Mr. Clemens were mainly in accordance with those of Miss McCabe.

Mr. E. K. Curtis also gave an intelligent discussion of this subject. Many times the teacher and pupils misunderstand each other. In order to be assured of obedience the teacher must first obtain the respect and confidence of the pupil.

Next was a vocal solo by Prof. Watkins, which was followed by a recitation by Miss Mamie Schaffer and an essay on "The Advantages of a High School Education" by Miss Amanda Norton.

Song, "Falling Leaves." The theme of the next paper to be read was "Hygiene in the Public School." Miss Emma Stanton had charge of this subject. Special stress should be given to the study of alcoholic stimulants. The children should be cautioned to drink no water but what is known to be pure. Much throat and lung trouble is caused by chalk dust and impure air in the schoolroom. Living in poorly ventilated rooms is one way of committing suicide.

Prof. Watkins gave a fine discussion of "Imitation," in which he stated: "Imitation is not a natural but a state of action. We imitate every day without realization. Ninety people out of one hundred imitate instead of originate. Habits are not formed in a single day but continual repetition makes them fixed. Men who accomplish anything in life are those who have a will."

After thanking the teachers and all those who took part in the institute, Prof. Watkins adjourned the meeting.

The lecture, "The Country's Call For Men," delivered last evening by Prof. Albert of the Bloomsburg State Normal School, was largely attended.

WOMANLY WISDOM.

Happiness consists often in just forgetting.

If you would be farsighted you must learn to live on the heights.

Quit worrying over things you can not help.

Any old magazines lying around out of use? Lend them to a neighbor who has none.

Fried ham is improved in flavor by sprinkling it slightly with sugar on both sides before frying.

Have a pair of canvas gloves near the wood-box, with which to handle the wood, take out the ash pan, etc.

Woman, what, downhearted? Then go outdoors and stay a few hours a day. Nature is a wonderful healer of weary nerves.

A glazier's knife will be found an excellent thing in the kitchen with which to scrape and clean the bottoms of pans and kettles.

She didn't think how it would sound: A widow erected a monument to her husband, with the inscription, "Rest in peace until we meet again."

When baking cookies, or any small cakes, invert the pan and place them on the bottom. They are not so easily scorched and are more readily removed.

"I s'pose you might say, lookin' at it one way, that liquor's great stuff to sort of even up things. Of course it takes shingles off a man's barn, but then it puts patches on his pants."

When pressing men's trousers, in order to take the bagginess out of the knees, press them first perfectly flat with the seams on the edges; then put the seams together and iron the crease down the front.

Ask the good man of the house to look at the supports of your swinging shelves in the cellar, before they come down under the load of canned things. Such a smash would be grievous, indeed. Don't risk it.

Many stores, even in rather small towns, have a "rest room" for those who come to trade. Perhaps you have not discovered this. Ask, next time you are in town, and see how it is. And if enough people ask and ask earnestly enough, the stores which now do not have such places will soon get them.

Never buy spectacles of men who come along offering you great bargains. The chances are that you will not get a fit and you will pay more than the glasses are worth. The eyes are too precious to be tampered with in any such way. Go to some reliable man and have your eyes really fitted. That's the way to do it.

May I presume to give a hint as to how to boil an egg? I know it seems out of place for a mere man to offer such advice, but really to cook an egg, have some boiling water in a saucepan, put in the egg, cover it, and let it stand on the stove for five minutes. Then if you examine it you will find the white creamy, but not hard, and the yolk as well cooked as the white. Most things cook better slowly than fast, and it is a great mistake to think that an enormous fire and very fast boiling water are necessary to cook a dinner.

To keep sausage and sparerib fresh till summer: Fry and pack in jars, then pour over all melted lard. Be sure to use pure lard and not the grease in which the sausage or meat has been fried, for such grease will contain some water which will cause the meat to become strong as soon

as warm weather comes. The lard used will be good for cooking purposes, for being poured over after the sausage is fried it will have none or very little of the flavor from it. After trying several ways this has proved the only satisfactory one of keeping either sausage or sparerib through the warm weather of summer.—March Farm Journal.

THE POULTRY YARD.

Do you keep your chickens, or do they keep you?

Good warm wheat makes a nice breakfast for the biddies.

Skin-milk is thin looking stuff, but it may be put to good use in the poultry yard.

A little more clean litter on the floors. Keep the fowls hard at work. It is the price of health.

In poultry raising the breed is important, but the man or woman behind the breed is more so.

Chickens that lay around almost anywhere sometimes are merely emulating their betters.

The man who keeps hens is not so much of a philosopher as the man who has the hens keep him.

For hatching purposes take the eggs from the hens that lay best. Build up; never let the standard down.

A shelf, a couple of feet below the roosts, is handy to catch the droppings, and handy to clean. And don't forget to clean it.

Excelsior always seemed to me rather cold stuff to make nests of. Good fine, clean oat straw is about the best of anything that we ever tried.

As a rule, eggs from two-year-old hens give better satisfaction at this time of the year than when from younger stock, and the chicks are more vigorous.

The eggs of hens that did heavy laying during the winter are not so apt to be as strongly fertilized, as eggs from hens that made but a fair showing.

The last egg laid before a hen goes to sitting will often be so small that it will have no yolk at all. There is an old notion that it is bad luck to bring these small eggs in the house.

A nest that suits the turkey hen first-rate may be made by turning a salt barrel on the side. Put straw in the hollow, and a nest egg, and cover the barrel over with brush, if you have it handy.

One of my neighbors says that there's no money in poultry, and that the easiest way to get eggs is to buy them. He says that he keeps chickens to eat the bugs in his orchard; pays 'em a cent a bug.

Is there a place under some old building where you can spade up the earth and give it to the hens to work at? They will dig away hard to find the worms that may be in it. Nothing will do them more good.

When a hen lays now and then, and not soon again, and you can't decide whether she hadn't better quit altogether, I'll tell you what to do: Why, just ax her to, and neither in box nor in keg will she ever lay another egg.

March settings should not contain more than eleven eggs, for when a larger number is given the hen can not sufficiently cover them to impart the necessary warmth. When too many eggs are placed in the nest, those on the outer edge are not apt to get the amount of heat required to develop the germ and bring forth the chick.

Any system of feeding is expen-

sive if the hens do not lay, and the greater the number of non-producers, the greater the cost of every egg produced. Improper feeding or over-feeding may be the cause of a flock yielding only half of what it should. It will be found that the surest course of feeding is to follow as nearly as possible along the line of nature, and this means variety in such a way as to compel exercise.—March Farm Journal.

ERIE SEARCHING FOR JEWELRY

Special efforts are being made by the Erie Railroad to recover a box of valuable jewelry left on a train by a passenger, and which disappeared. The name of the owner of the lost jewelry is not made known, but Erie officials say that a liberal reward will be paid for the return of the jewelry to Talbot Olyphant of 32 Nassau street, New York.

The owner of the jewelry got off a train at Tuxedo on February 3, leaving the box in the seat. The owner missed the box shortly after leaving the train, but all efforts to locate it have failed. The jewelry consisted of three rings, a gold cross, pearl necklace, gold chain and crystal pendant, hand palated miniature, Sigma Phi pin, another Greek letter fraternity pin and four stickpins.

The jewelry was in a leather box marked "M. B. O." Passenger Agent R. H. Wallace has sent descriptions of the lost articles to all jewelry stores within 150 miles of New York.

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HOW ROOSEVELT CUT A GORDIAN KNOT.

In his now famous series, "Traveling with Taft," running through each issue of Human Life, Alfred Henry Lewis in the March number tells the following: A certain Scotch-English nobleman, one Fraser, who had commanded in the Boer War, was with Mr. Roosevelt socially. General Crozier, of our own army, came in per appointment. General Crozier in his spare moments has invented a "rod" bayonet. Also he was urging its adoption by our army in lieu of the sword bayonet.

Mr. Roosevelt had sent for General Crozier to come and defend the device. After talking pro and con, Mr. Roosevelt said suddenly: "Well, there's nothing like a test. Aside from the work your bayonet does, Crozier, the troops complain that it's too weak. Suppose we have a trial."

Mr. Roosevelt sent for a couple of Springfield's, one armed with a sword and the other with a "rod." He gave General Crozier the one adorned with his own invention, keeping the sword bayonet himself. Feet well spread, weapon in position, Mr. Roosevelt gave the word.

"On guard there, Crozier!"

The noble North Briton sat aghast. Surely the head of the greatest nation on the map was not about to fence with real bayonets against an experienced soldier! With the best and most skillful play, with the most forbearing caution, there was obvious peril in it! Either one or the other might get himself stuck like a pig! The noble North Briton could not credit his ears and eyes. Yet there they were, the President and the General, fencing, thrusting, parrying like born foes.

The play went on for full two minutes. Then there was a rasping sound, a lock, a twist, and—snap! The Roosevelt sword bayonet had broken the Crozier "rod" bayonet short off at the shank.

The enthralled North Briton heaved a deep breath and came out of his trance. He tells the tale in English army circles, where it is greatly disbelieved.

THE SEAT OF FEAR.

A French surgeon has located the sensation of fear in a nerve which stretches upward from the medulla oblongata at the back of the neck into the cerebellum, that part of the brain at the base of the head. The larger and more developed this nerve the more timorous and melancholy is the possessor, for it acts as a telephone wire over which the alarms are sent. With this wire cut the craven becomes a hero, for no alarms can reach him. The doctor was led to this conclusion, says Science Staffings, by the case of a man who lost the sensation of fear after an injury about the head, and afterward he confirmed his theory by experiments on animals.—New York Tribune.

Services at Grace Episcopal church Sunday, March 6th, 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. The address Sunday evening will be on "Christianity Not Negative, but Positive and Vital." The subject considered will be "Doubt." All will be cordially welcomed.

Rev. A. L. Whittaker will hold services in White Mills Sunday, Mar. 6th, at 3 p. m.

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