

## THE CITIZEN

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FRIDAY, MARCH 11, 1910.

The more you trouble trouble the  
more trouble will trouble you.To be free is to have the power  
to live above adversity while in the  
midst of adversity.Never run away from trouble. Be  
right, strong, harmonious and mas-  
terful where you are, and trouble  
will soon run away from you.President Taft is beginning to  
realize that there is more truth  
than poetry in the saying that "no-  
body loves a fat man."Civil suits have been instituted  
against every official who in any  
way had connection with the erec-  
tion or furnishing of the capitol  
building at Harrisburg with the ex-  
ception of Govs. Stone and Penny-  
packer. Included in the suits are  
all the contractors, architects and  
the bondsmen for the officials.Continue to feel mean, ugly, mis-  
erable or disgusted, and you will  
finally look these things. Continue  
to feel disagreeable every hour for  
a year, or even less, and you will  
not only look disagreeable, but you  
will become personally repulsive.  
These are well-known facts; but the  
law works both ways. Continue to  
feel within yourself all those quali-  
ties that naturally attract admira-  
tion, and you will become so attrac-  
tive, first in your nature and then  
also in your personality, that you  
will attract the admiration of every  
person you meet. Continue to feel  
any desirable quality, and that qual-  
ity, will become a living power in  
your nature. Later it will express  
itself in your personality, and you  
will look what you feel. This feel-  
ing, however, must be continuous;  
it must become habitual and subcon-  
scious, and must be thoroughly alive  
every hour.Representative Macon, of Georgia,  
has nominated Commodore Peary  
for membership in the "Ananias  
Club," claiming that his right to  
membership is indisputable and can  
be substantiated by his own record  
of the distance which he traveled  
after leaving Capt. Bartlett, in his  
final dash to the pole. While with  
Capt. Bartlett and a strong support-  
ing party, he only averaged 9.06  
miles a day. After leaving Bartlett  
and with no white man as a witness,  
he claims to have travelled an aver-  
age of 26 1/2 miles per day. The  
Commodore, in a letter to General  
Greely, written in 1904, claims that  
7.4 miles a day would be a good  
average. Edward Payson Weston,  
the greatest walker in the world, a  
trained athlete, unencumbered with  
any load, traveling over smooth  
graded roads, paved streets, etc., did  
not average over 40 miles a day in  
his journey from Boston to San  
Francisco. Evidently the intense  
cold of the North solidifies human  
effort to be truthful, to such an ex-  
tent that the circulation of that vir-  
tue is greatly destroyed in the souls  
of men who are seeking for a fame  
that can be retailed out at so much  
per lecture on the platform or so  
much a word in a magazine.

## One of Dumas Sentences.

The prize for the longest sentence  
ever written may fairly be awarded  
to the elder Dumas, who probably  
holds a further record for fertility of  
production. In the seventh of the 29  
volumes which compose the "Impres-  
sions de Voyage," there is a sentence  
describing Benvenuto Cellini which  
fills three pages, or 198 lines, averag-  
ing 45 letters apiece. The sentence  
is broken by 48 commas and 60 semi-  
colons, but as it contains 195 verbs  
and 122 proper names, the reader is  
somewhat bewildered before the end  
is reached.

## An Unreasonable Command.

An Irish captain inspecting his com-  
pany noticed that one of the soldiers  
had neglected to wash either the back  
of his neck or his ears. "Hi, you," he  
called to him—"you haven't washed  
yourself at the back! Right-about-  
face and look at yourself!"

## Woman.

A Japanese saying runs: "Woman  
is an unmanageable creature; flatter  
her, she is elated; thrash her, she  
weepeth; kill her, her spirit haunts  
you." A wise suggestion that the  
best remedy is to love her.—London  
News.WHAT IS GOING  
ON AT WASHINGTONThe following romance was related  
in a speech in the House the other  
day by Representative Keifer of  
Ohio, who, 27 years ago, was Speaker  
of the House."I know a man in the army," he  
said, "who ought to be a brigadier  
general. He served in the Civil war  
when almost a child. He fought at  
the age of twelve and he was small  
for his age. After the war he wanted  
to go to West Point. He went to  
President Grant, who told him he  
would appoint him as soon as he was  
old enough and felt prepared to take  
the examinations. Later on, the  
President nominated him as a cadet.  
The doctors made short work of him.  
They rejected the man because he  
was too short, did not weigh enough  
and knew nothing about mathemat-  
ics and literature. That is the way  
he went through West Point. The  
young man returned to Washington.  
He called on President Grant and told  
him how he had failed and how sorry  
he was to have to go home and find  
a way of making a living outside of  
the army. He thanked the President  
for his appointment.Grant, in his cold, stern way, told  
the ambitious young man that he was  
glad he had failed. That was not  
very consoling to the broken-hearted,  
patriotic soldier boy. President  
Grant wrote something on a card,  
put it in an envelope and asked the  
young man to carry it to the War  
Department and hand it to the Sec-  
retary of War. He did so and the  
Secretary became very polite to him,  
asked him to take a seat, paid him  
great respect and immediately made  
out an appointment for him as a  
second lieutenant in the Army of the  
United States. He is to-day senior  
colonel in the quartermaster depart-  
ment of the United States Army  
—John L. Clem."Aguinaldo is living the life of a  
country gentleman on a small estate  
just outside of Cavite. He takes no  
part whatever in the politics of his  
country. From the moment of his  
capture Aguinaldo took the position  
that it would be improper for him to  
express any opinion whatsoever re-  
garding the rule of his country by  
Americans. So far as is known he  
has not commented in anyway, either  
favorably or adversely upon the ad-  
ministration of the white man."For a couple of years," said Man-  
uel L. Quezon, the Philippine Com-  
missioner to Congress, "I lived with  
Aguinaldo in his home. We were on  
the most intimate terms. Remark-  
able as it may seem, I have not heard  
him make any comment whatever  
about the change in the government  
of the Islands. No one has been able  
to trap him into any kind of an ad-  
mission. If he is asked whether he  
thinks conditions in the Islands  
have improved under the adminis-  
tration of the American, he will re-  
ply:"I am very busy with my farm-  
ing.""Whether he approves or con-  
demns the new order of things no-  
body knows. Still he seems to be  
contented. Once or twice a year he  
is invited to dine with the govern-  
or general. He always accepts  
these invitations and seems to enjoy  
himself. He maintains an air of  
dignity and composure at all times  
and has the respect of every one."Secretary Knox may soon receive  
an increase in pay, not that the  
high cost of living is worrying him  
greatly, but simply because he will  
soon be eligible for a raise in sal-  
ary. Mr. Knox, although the prem-  
ier of the Taft administration, re-  
ceives only \$8,000 a year, while all  
the other members of the Cabinet  
are paid at the rate of \$10,000 a  
month. A constitutional limitation  
brought about the reduction in the  
pay of Mr. Knox and for a time  
threatened to keep him out of the  
Cabinet altogether.Mr. Knox was a Senator when the  
pay of Cabinet officers was increas-  
ed from \$8,000 to \$12,000. The  
Constitution provides that no mem-  
ber of Congress shall be appointed  
to a position, the emoluments of  
which shall have been increased  
during the term for which he is  
elected. Mr. Knox's term as Sena-  
tor would have expired on March  
4, 1911. After that date there will  
be no constitutional objection to his  
receiving the pay of other Cabinet  
officers. In due time his salary will  
be increased.James R. Garfield has been in  
Washington for a couple of weeks,  
but during all that period he has  
not found time to call at the White  
House. Mr. Garfield is the house  
guest of Gifford Pinchot. He is aid-  
ing the latter in the preparation of  
his case before the Congressional  
Investigating Committee, and later  
on may take the stand himself.Mr. Garfield worked hard to elect  
Mr. Taft as President. He made  
campaign speeches throughout the  
country. He spoke in Brooklyn and  
pleased a large audience by a re-  
cital of what Mr. Roosevelt had ac-  
complished and how the good work  
would be continued under Mr. Taft.  
Mr. Garfield had an idea that he  
might be kept as Secretary of the  
Interior in the Taft administration.  
Mr. Roosevelt had said something to  
the effect that the election of Taft  
would mean the continuation of  
"the same policies, the same office  
holders and everything." Mr. Bal-  
linger was chosen to take Mr. Gar-  
field's place.Now Mr. Garfield is sitting up  
late at night with Mr. Pinchot, aid-  
ing in the campaign to pull down  
Mr. Ballinger.

## THE WOMAN IN THE CASE.

It takes misfortune to show the  
stuff of which men and women are  
made, and stress of circumstances  
ofttimes develops heroism in unex-  
pected quarters. We are prone to  
look upon the woman cradled in lux-  
ury as a spineless creature, but the  
plucky fight which Mrs. C. W. Morse  
is making for her husband's liberty  
—which Ada Patterson tells all about  
in Human Life for March—will alter  
this opinion.At the beginning of the banker's  
troubles Mrs. Morse was not so large  
a figure on the horizon of his hopes  
—not until after he had been in the  
Tombs for some months and she had  
performed a feat which his attorney  
had declared to be impossible.When the avalanche of ruin came,  
and all the glittering prizes of life  
had seemingly slipped from her  
grasp, the gold of her character and  
her strength and resourcefulness  
came to the surface, and her hus-  
band in his dreary cell is building  
his hopes on the unique and far-  
reaching work that she is directing  
from her little office in Wall street.The story also discloses a baffling  
mystery in the life of this woman,  
in connection with which one of New  
York's sharpest lawyers was given a  
vacation, at the city's expense, at  
Blackwell's Island.Altogether her life has been a  
strange mosaic of light and shadow,  
of splendor and despair. It makes  
an interesting story.WILL INTEREST EVERY  
JUSTICE OF PEACE"In Relating to Surety of the Peace  
and Defining the Procedure in  
Such Cases."(Every surety peace case that came  
up before the last session of the  
Lackawanna county courts was dis-  
missed by the court for non-compli-  
ance with the Act of 1909).Commonwealth vs. Fred Young.  
In the Court of Quarter Sessions of  
Wayne County. No. 16, Jan. Ses-  
sions, 1910. Surety of the Peace.This case comes before the court  
upon a motion to quash the trans-  
cript for the reason that it  
does not show that the provisions  
of the Act of Assembly approved  
March 18, 1909, "relating to  
surety of the peace and defining  
the procedure in such cases,"  
were complied with.Prior to this act, surety of the  
peace was demandable of right  
before a Justice of the Peace by  
any individual who thought him-  
self in danger of being hurt in  
person or estate and would make  
the necessary oath, and the Jus-  
tice's only duty and authority  
was to bind the defendant, with  
one sufficient security, to appear  
at the next sessions. See Com-  
monwealth vs. Snyder, 13 Pa.  
County Court Reports, page 669.  
Also Sardo v. Crovi, 6 J. of P. 74  
(1905), Doty, P. J.The Act of 1909, however, has  
made a complete and radical  
change in the practice relating  
to surety of the peace. At last  
term of court, we dismissed the  
case of Commonwealth vs. Kiegl-  
er, a surety of the peace case,  
for the reason that the transcript  
did not show that the Act of  
1909 had been complied with,  
and that Justices of the Peace  
may understand what transcripts  
in surety of the peace cases in  
the future must show, we write  
this opinion.Formerly surety of the peace  
was subject to every great abuse  
and entailed great expense upon  
the county and upon the parties  
concerned and was productive of  
great and needless ill feeling.  
The Act of 1909 recognizes this  
abuse in the preamble, which is as  
follows:"Whereas, The oath which  
warrants the arrest of one who  
shall threaten the person of an-  
other, and his binding over to the  
next term of the quarter sessions  
court and to keep the peace in  
the meantime, is often hastily  
and thoughtlessly made; and  
great costs unjustly put upon the  
several counties of the Common-  
wealth by having many trivial  
cases sent to court, therefore, to  
remedy this evil —" etc.Under this Act, the transcript  
of the Justice should show, as  
provided by Section three, that  
he afforded an opportunity and  
suggested to the parties the prop-  
riety of compromising their  
differences before entering into a  
hearing, and the transcript should  
also show, that before any hear-  
ing was had the Justice was un-  
able to have the parties com-  
promise their differences, though  
the fact might be implied if he  
had afforded them the opportu-  
nity and suggestion for that pur-  
pose.iculously and with intent to do  
harm. To be satisfied upon this  
point, he should hear the evidence  
of the prosecutor and his wit-  
nesses and also should hear the  
evidence of the defendant if he  
desires to be heard. He is not  
obliged to take the evidence of  
the prosecutor and his witnesses  
as of verity, but he must find that  
the complaint was made for due  
cause and that the danger of be-  
ing hurt in body or estate is ac-  
tual and genuine, not merely man-  
ufactured for the occasion, and  
this must be determined by him  
under all the evidence. While  
the transcript should show the  
foregoing facts, it need not, how-  
ever, show the evidence by which  
they are substantiated. See Com-  
monwealth vs. Coxson, 18 Dist.  
R. 890.Section two of this Act pro-  
vides, "In all cases where the  
evidence does not show that the  
threats were maliciously made by  
the defendant and with intent to  
do harm and that the prosecutor  
is actually in danger of being  
hurt in body or estate, it shall  
be the duty of the Justice to dis-  
charge the defendant and then  
determine by whom the costs  
should be paid; and in determin-  
ing the question of the payment  
of the costs he may find, that the  
prosecutor pay them all, that the  
defendant pay them all, or that  
the prosecutor and defendant  
pay them in equal or unequal pro-  
portions; and, in default of pay-  
ment, may commit the person or  
persons adjudged to pay the  
costs to the county jail until they  
are paid, or until such person is  
discharged according to law."We think, by studying the Act  
itself and following the rules  
herein laid down, the transcripts  
which may be returned to the  
Court will be sustained, and that  
after such hearing and investiga-  
tion as the Act of Assembly di-  
rects, few cases will be sent to  
court, as experience has shown  
that there is little need for sure-  
ty of the peace when there has  
been sufficient time for the tem-  
per of the parties concerned to  
subside, and there are very few  
cases where the prosecutor is in  
any real danger of being hurt in  
body or estate.The record in this case does not  
comply in any respect with the  
Act of 1909 and therefore the  
executions are sustained and the  
proceedings dismissed, and as the  
practice under this Act is new, we  
direct that the officers' costs,  
amounting to \$5.39, and the fees  
of the Clerk of the Court, amount-  
ing to \$2.50, be paid by the coun-  
ty, and no other fees or costs be  
taxed.

By THE COURT.

## LO, THE POOR EDITOR.

Verily the life of a country editor  
is a path of thorns.His bread is promises and his  
meat is disappointment.His creditors chase him by day  
and old Satan grinneth at him in  
his dreams by night.One subscription is wood, and be-  
hold it is rotten and soggy and of  
short measure.He whoopeth up the country poli-  
tician who gets elected and know-  
eth him no more.He puffeth the church fair gratis  
and then attendeth it and payeth  
his quarter and receiveth his two  
oysters.He boometh his town and all things  
therein and yet receiveth no sup-  
port, and is a prophet without honor  
in his own country.Two young people marry and he  
giveth them a great puff; they goeth  
to housekeeping and taketh not his  
paper.Yea he is bowed down with woo  
and his days are full of grief and  
trouble and vexation of spirit.But sorrow endureth only for a  
night and joy cometh in the morn-  
ing.He ploddeh along and endureth  
in patience, and it is written that  
he will receive his reward at judg-  
ment.

\$49.50

TO CALIFORNIA

and

PACIFIC COAST POINTS

Via Erie Railroad.

Ask Ticket Agent for particulars.  
1200 Ap. 9.There is more Catarrh in this sec-  
tion of the country than all other  
diseases put together, and until the  
last few years was supposed to be  
incurable. For a great many years  
doctors pronounced it a local disease  
and prescribed local remedies, and by  
constantly failing to cure with local  
treatment, pronounced it incurable.  
Science has proven catarrh to be a  
constitutional disease and therefore  
requires constitutional treatment.  
Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured  
by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio,  
is the only constitutional cure on the  
market. It is taken internally in  
doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful.  
It acts directly on the blood and mucous  
surfaces of the system. They  
offer one hundred dollars for any case  
it fails to cure. Send for circulars  
and testimonials.Address: F. J. CHENEY & CO.,  
Toledo, Ohio.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for con-  
stipation.ADDS IN THE CITIZEN  
ALWAYS BRING RESULTS

## INSPECTOR SEIZES CATTLE.

Brought Over From Galilee, This  
County.Considerable excitement was  
created in Callicoon last week by  
the seizure of alleged diseased cattle  
by a State Inspector.The population here was about  
evenly divided as to whether the cat-  
tle were diseased or not; and yet,  
no one seemed to be absolutely sure  
about it—not even the Inspector  
himself, for he seized the cattle and  
then concluded he was wrong and  
let them go.Not since the Game Wardens came  
here and put a crimp in the eel mar-  
ket has there been so much street  
gossip and palaver about a local  
affair.John Walker, of Galilee, owns a  
large dairy, and sometime ago some  
of his cattle apparently contracted  
a contagious disease. He separated  
the infected cows from the herd and  
doctored them for some time, but  
without much success, according to  
his belief.They gradually grew worse and,  
in consideration of the fact that he  
really believed that they were dis-  
eased, he decided to sell them for  
whatever purpose they could be used.He accordingly sought buyers, and  
V. P. ("Tine") Scheidell, of Jeffer-  
sonville, made him the best offer,  
\$22 per head for twelve well-bred  
Holstine cows. Mr. Walker claimed  
that he sold the cows as diseased  
cattle.According to reports of local "ex-  
perts," some of the cows, were eas-  
ily worth \$60 a head, providing they  
were in good health.On Wednesday Scheidell drove the  
cattle from the Walker farm to the  
Delaware House stables, preparatory  
to shipping them to the abattoir in  
Jersey City.In the meantime State Inspector  
Fulton, a former Sheriff, who  
runs a store at Wurtsboro, happen-  
ed on the scene and, claiming that  
the cattle were diseased, took charge  
of them.It is said that Inspector Fulton  
came here to look into a bob veal  
case, but the wise ones say that he  
was informed that these cattle wereabout to be brought into this State  
and that he came here for the pur-  
pose of seizing them, if they were  
diseased.He gave the cattle a thorough ex-  
amination and seemed to be about  
as much at sea in regard to the mat-  
ter as the others; but on Thursday  
he decided to let Scheidell ship them  
to Jersey City and there he would  
have the government inspector pass  
on them.The cows were shipped, but up to  
the time of going to press we have  
been unable to learn what decision  
the government inspector rendered.  
—Sullivan County News.

## TAKE THE CITIZEN THIS YEAR

Everybody  
Welcomeat the MAPLE CITY  
GREEN HOUSES.Come and see the  
beautiful beds of Car-  
nations now in full  
bloom.THE PRETTY SUITS FOR  
EasterON SALE AT  
MENNER & CO'SW. B. HOLMES, PRESIDENT.  
A. T. SEARLE, VICE PRES.H. S. SALMON, CASHIER  
W. J. WARD, ASST. CASHIERWe 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 494,000.00EVERY 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 SUPREMACY which is the prime essential of a good  
Bank.

Total Assets, - - - \$2,886,000.00

DEPOSITS MAY BE MADE BY MAIL.

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