

THE CITIZEN

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FRIDAY, APRIL 1, 1910.

The very worst of the gossipers are those who gather up all the harsh things that have been said about you and bring them to you—all the things said against you or against your family, or against your style of business. They gather them all up and bring them to you in the very worst shape; they bring them to you without any of the extenuating circumstances, and after they have made your feelings all raw, very raw, they take this brine, this turpentine, this aquafortis, and rub it in with a coarse towel, and rub it in until it sinks to the bone. They make you the pin cushion in which they thrust all the sharp things they ever heard about you. "Now don't bring me into notice. Now don't tell anybody I told you. Let it be between you and me. Don't involve me in it at all." They aggravate you to the point of profanity and then they wonder you cannot sing psalm tunes! They turn you on a spit before a hot fire and wonder why you are not absorbed in gratitude to them. Peddler of nightshade! Peddler of Canadian thistle! Sometimes they get you in a corner where you cannot very well escape without being rude, and they tell you all about this one, and all about the other one, and they talk, talk, talk. After awhile they go away, leaving the place looking like a barnyard after the foxes and weasels have been around; here a wing and here a claw, and yonder an eye and there a crop—destruction everywhere.

Strayed—An old-fashioned spring—not a bed-spring or a hand spring—but an old-fashioned season of blooming roses and budding trees and glorious sunshine; an old-fashioned spring with white washed fences and bare-foot boys and clover bloom and bay colts and bumble bees' nests; an old-fashioned season with farmers scouring their plows in the highways and the household goods scattered over the front porch; an old-time season with housewives marching through vacant rooms with their heads tied up and scrub brushes in their hands; with husbands slamming gates behind them and marching down town for cheese lunches; an old time spring with one poor boy making a ten foot onion bed and seventeen hard hearted neighbor boys passing by with fishing rods on their shoulders. When last seen, the spring above described was going south on a freight train wrapped in a shiver and a muffler. Her nose was blue and she had her hands in her pockets. Return, oh! wanderer return! Come back and no questions will be asked. Return and view our lay out. Our angle worms are hanging near the fire and so are our flower beds and sky blue pants. We are talking in deep bass and there is a red flannel rag around our throat. The neighbors are busy rolling a boy around on a kerosene barrel who skated through an air hole on the swimming pond. Our onions set, but froze on the nest and the cord wood haulers are holding a convention in the timber. Return and let us linger in your lap.—Denver News.

TOO MUCH STUDY.

With our school children bending over school benches the first week of September, not to stand up straight again till July blows her hot furnace; with the teacher, almost appalled, addressing herself to the year's work that lies before; with the severe demands that our modern educational processes make upon one side of the boy's nature, leaving his other side severely alone,—we are bringing up a race of abnormally developed children, sharpened at one corner and rounded off at all the others, the beginning of the school year may well carry the measure of terror that it does for so many. We need to give less time to mental cram and cerebral culture, and more to rounding or developing the boy or girl; and so education would become less the awful task that the young student finds it to be and life would lose nothing of importance and high purpose in adding to the sum of its zest.

The base ball season is again at hand. The essential apparatus of base ball is simple and inexpensive. All that is required is a field, a stick, the ball itself and police protection for umpire. One advantage of the game as played professionally is that those sitting in the grand stand can play the game a great deal better than the eighteen men on the diamond. It is also true that any one of the spectators, even though perched on a telephone pole across the street or looking through a knothole in the fence beyond right field, can judge of the pitcher's skill or the runner's fleetness much more intelligently than the arbiter who stands behind the battery. The great merit of the game is that the people can participate in it. It is not like bridge whist. Its science is not synonymous with silence. The thing to do is to take off your coat and root as long and as loudly as you can, even if you don't know what is happening.

THE MUCH ABUSED TARIFF.

We have always held that the foreign shipper pays the tariff and it looks as if we were right. The tariff on hides was not taken off with any reference to "contributing to the campaign funds." The tariff was taken off as a concession to Senator Cummins and other Free-Traders from cattle producing States. They wanted no Protection and got none. They argued that free hides would give the people cheaper leather and thus relieve them from paying the tax. They got free hides, but leather is not cheaper.

The duty on a hide came to about \$1. The Government got the \$1. Some one paid it. With hides on the free list the Government gets nothing. No one pays the dollar. American tanners pay the same price for imported hides, therefore they are relieved from no tax. If the importer did not take the \$1 out of the price paid on the hide when dutiable and does not save the \$1, no bookkeeping will trace the money.

The Free-Trader says. Take the duty off and the imported things will be cheaper and the cost of living will be less. The duty is off hides, but the imported goods are not cheaper nor the cost of living less. It is eight months since the duty was taken off, and still prices are the same.

Hides are not singular in this respect. The duty on lumber is less, the cost of lumber higher. Tariffs were reduced on sugar, corn, meal, salt, lard, starch, cream, dried peas, cabbage, green peas, barley, pork, ham, beef, mutton, veal (all necessities), and all are dearer than before. The tariff was increased on pineapples, figs, dates, hops, split peas, chicory, lemons, grapes, buckwheat flour (not necessities), but prices are the same as before.

Free-Traders have chewed on these facts for half a century, but their milk teeth are too soft to masticate the hard facts and their stomachs too weak to digest them. The Calhoun-Bryan school of statesmanship lays every trouble on the tariff. Meanwhile under Republican Tariff Protection the industries of the U. S. have always flourished, and under Free-Trade languished. Under Free-Trade, foreign producers have been able to impose what prices they liked on us, but under Protection we have built up competition in home production and forced foreign monopolies to give us goods at fair prices.

Hides are a dry subject for Free-Traders. Free hides are skinning their theories to the bone.

AGAINST STRIKE LOSSES.

Germany Has System of Insurance for Employers.

Insurance against strike losses is an institution of recent date in Germany, writes Consul Albert of Brunswick. The numerous strikes which have taken place in this country have caused industrial employers to use all means for self-protection and self-preservation against the attacks of labor. While the workmen must suffer deprivation during a strike, they have nothing to lose. When the funds of the union are exhausted, the striker is supported by contributions from other labor organizations. Severe material damage is done the employer by a strike. The factory lies idle and suffers depreciation from want of use. Production ceases and the employer in these days of keen competition is exposed to the danger of being driven out of the market which he has with difficulty acquired. As the stoppage of work generally takes place at times of greatest prosperity, when orders are most numerous, he is likely to lose all his custom to competitors.

This unfavorable position of industry as compared with labor, which is supported by its system of organization has brought about industrial insurance against loss by strikes. The extent to which it prevails may be judged from official statistics just published. According

to the bureau of statistics, there are in all forty-eight companies, namely, thirteen strike-indemnity insurance companies, twenty-six employers' associations for strike insurance and nine in which indemnity is from occasion to occasion granted.

The conditions under which a strike indemnity are paid is different in the several companies. Assistance is granted in case of strikes and generally in lockouts. But this is subject to fixed conditions, the most important of which is that the stoppage of work has not been produced by the fault of the employer himself.

The obligations of the companies or associations to the members begin after a fixed interval, in most cases three months, but many vary up to the year. The regulations are also different as to whether after the lapse of this period relief shall be granted from the first day of the breaking out of the strike or only after a later juncture or period. Some of the companies make the granting of the indemnity upon further conditions, for instance, the number of the strikes.

The whole institution, however, is still in its infancy. The number of its adherents, nevertheless, increases from year to year, showing its economical usefulness. The fact that it strengthens the position of the employer against the attacks of labor is evidenced by the diminished number of strikes, with their unhappy consequences.

OBITUARY.

RYAN—Mrs. James Ryan, a well known resident of Fermoy, this county, died at Emergency hospital, Scranton, Tuesday evening. She was in a serious condition when admitted and she steadily grew worse. Mrs. Ryan was fifty-five years of age and had resided in Wayne county for a number of years. Her maiden name was Elizabeth Cody. She is survived by her husband and several children. The remains were taken to the home of her sister, Mrs. James Fitzsimmons, on Brooklyn street, on Wednesday, and the funeral took place on Thursday at 9:15 o'clock. A requiem mass was celebrated in St. Rose church and interment was made in the Cavanaugh cemetery.

ALASKA ONE BIG MONEY BOX.

Estimates of Its Wealth Which Reach \$1,500,000,000,000.

"A table of statistics shows Alaska's wealth to be anywhere from fifteen billion dollars to a trillion and a half," says Hampton's Magazine. It sounds more as if the results came from several tables of guesses instead of statistics, but the figures are big any way you take them.

"An Alaskan said recently that the only two persons who really know anything about Alaska are the Almighty and Alfred H. Brooks," says the writer. "The latter is a member of the United States Geological Survey and we have what he knows about Alaska.

"Mr. Brooks says that only 20 per cent. of Alaska has been surveyed at all. That is, only this much has been passed over even in reconnaissance surveys, which barely divide vast stretches according to their geological character. Survey in detail has covered less than 1 per cent. of the territory.

"This affords at least some basis for an estimate. What is known of that 1 per cent. added to what is known of a patch here and there, suggests the possibilities for the rest.

"There is sound reason to believe there is \$500,000,000 worth of placer gold in Alaska. There may be a hundred or a thousand times that amount.

"As for lode gold mining there is practically only one deep gold mine being worked in Alaska, the Treadwell—the Rothschilds are said to control that—and it has produced so far \$30,000,000. There may be at least \$625,000,000 lode gold in Alaska.

"As for copper, this one item alone will some day make a big crop of Alaskan millionaires. The Government survey experts say: 'It is impossible to estimate the copper reserves.' Others say there is another Montana there, another Arizona.

"In coal the official Government figures can be definitely obtained. The coal areas known at this time aggregate 1,238 square miles, three times the area of Pennsylvania's coal bearing fields—and much of Alaska's coal equals or betters Pennsylvania's in quality. In unsurveyed areas there are some fifty thousand square miles of coal bearing lands. Mr. Brooks's lowest estimate of Alaska's coal reaches the stupendous total of 15,104,500,000 tons, and he adds, it would be conservative to multiply this figure by ten, or even a hundred.

"There are thousands of tons of other minerals, silver, quicksilver, tin, lead, iron. There is also petroleum. There may be vast quantities of oil under large areas. Of silver 1,817,000 ounces have been taken out, iron abounds.

"One great source of wealth—sealing—has been exhausted already. The total on this single item reaches the amazing figure of \$125,000,000. The salmon industry produces a value of \$10,000,000 every year.

"It is estimated that there are 37,000,000,000 feet of saw timber in Alaska; probably there is twice that much. There are agricultural and grazing lands that may some day support a population of ten million."

Menner & Co. will close out a lot of odd skirts, suitable for work skirts, at less than half price. 4c

ERIE'S SUCCESSFUL WINTER WORK.

Under the unremitting efforts of President Underwood and Vice-President Stuart of the Erie railroad, that road is being brought up to a standard of operating efficiency hardly thought possible for the property some few years ago. During the snow storms of the past winter, the Western press was unanimous in commending the Erie management for its ability to keep traffic moving when most other roads were severely crippled.

One of the severest tests which the efficiency of its operating force was called upon to meet was during the recent high water throughout New York and Pennsylvania, in March. At the classification yards at Meadville, Pa., the tracks for a mile and a half were under two feet of water, yet traffic was handled without any appreciable delay or disturbance.

In photographs taken at the time, the engines are seen running through water which nearly reached up to the fire boxes, engineers were taken out to their engines in boats, men were wading in water considerably over their knees, switch locks were submerged and floating buoys were used to designate their location. In the face of these conditions the company handled over 1,600 cars in and out of the yard daily for the four days during which these conditions existed, and most of the traffic was handled on schedule time.—Wall Street Journal.

REPUTATION OF THE CONSTITUTION.

Democratic representatives in the Maryland legislature unanimously decided to ignore the fifteenth amendment in all state and local elections by refusing the negroes the right to register, thereby eliminating them from the voting population. The Democrats have a three-fifth majority in both branches of the Legislature.

The Republicans bitterly denounce the action of the Democrats and say that party has put itself on record squarely against the constitution of the United States. It is the most drastic step in recent American history the Republicans assert, and not since the war between the states has there been an act which so strongly asserted the discarded doctrine of states' rights.

The Republicans say the action of the Democrats in caucus is to be followed by the passage of a new general registration law for next year and by legislation preliminary to the submission of a suffrage amendment next year which will practically amount to a repudiation of the constitution of the United States, on a par with the threatened nullification by South Carolina over seventy years ago. Not only will the Republicans fight the measures in the legislature, but will fight them desperately before the people and in the courts.

TO CALIFORNIA and PACIFIC COAST POINTS \$49.50

Via Erie Railroad. Ask Ticket Agent for particulars. 1wto Ap. 9.

The spring gloves in a large variety can be found at Menner & Co. 25c to 54c.



[Scene from MOLLY BAWN, produced by the Chauncey Keiffer Co. at the Lyric Theatre next week.]

Stomach Misery

Get Rid of That Sourness, Gas and Indigestion.

When your stomach is out of order or run down, your food doesn't digest. It ferments in your stomach and forms gas which causes sourness, heartburn, foul breath, pain at pit of stomach and many other miserable symptoms.

Mi-o-na stomach tablets will give joyful relief in five minutes; if taken regularly for two weeks they will turn your flabby, sour, tired out stomach into a sweet, energetic, perfect working one.

You can't be very strong and vigorous if your food only half digests. Your appetite will go and nausea, dizziness, biliousness, nervousness, sick headache and constipation will follow.

Mi-o-na stomach tablets are small and easy to swallow and are guaranteed to banish indigestion and any or all of the above symptoms or money back.

Fifty cents a large box. Sold by druggists everywhere and by G. W. Fell.

For constipation there is no remedy so satisfying as Booth's Pills—25 cents.

STATE MODEL ORCHARDS.

Farmers and Fruit-Growers to be Shown Methods and Taught Principles of Orchard Management.

The residents of this county are about to be shown the most approved methods of horticultural management and suppression of insect pests and fungous diseases that damage and destroy fruits and trees. The localities where demonstrations will be given and dates of these meetings will be found below, on which occasion at least two experts from the Division of Zoology of the Department of Agriculture will be present to give practical instruction. Prof. Surface, State Zoologist, expects to be present at one or more of the meetings held in this county.

A section of the orchard in which these public meetings will be held will be conducted as a permanent Model Orchard and at the first meeting trees will be pruned, sprayed, and perhaps planted, insect pests and fungous diseases identified, different types of apparatus shown, and lectures delivered and questions answered. Everybody interested in fruit culture and in saving the trees from injury, whether by insects or diseases, should attend the meeting nearest his home; and, also, take with him specimens of pests for identification. It is understood that any questions asked as to such pests and on orchard management will be cheerfully answered.

The places where meetings are scheduled in this county next week will be on the afternoon of the dates given herewith. Should the weather prove unfavorable they will be postponed to the following day:

Monday, April 4, orchard of Chas. McKinney, near Gravity.

Wednesday, April 6, orchard of J. P. Warwick, near Inglehart.

Monday, April 11, orchard of Hull Brothers, near Waymart.

OUR FIRST CENSUS.

In 1790, when the first census was taken, the people of this country numbered less than 4,000,000; at the taking of the sixth census, in 1840, the population had grown to more than 17,000,000. Our frontier by 1840 had been pushed across the Mississippi Valley to the western borders of Arkansas and Missouri and well into Iowa and Wisconsin. Ten million people dwell on the Atlantic slope, 6,000,000 in the Mississippi Valley and 1,000,000 on the Gulf slope. New York had surpassed Philadelphia and was our greatest city. It had more than 300,000 inhabitants. It was the great center on this continent of trade, commerce, finance and wealth.

\$100 REWARD, \$100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by all Druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

THE SPINAL COLUMN.

The spinal column, or backbone, is the most ingenious engineering structure ever constructed. It contains within its center the spinal canal, injury to which would produce in us immediate paralysis or death. The separate bones of the spinal column are fitted and adjusted so nicely that there is no danger to this, and, besides being provided with cushions, it is elastic and strong. An engineer could not do better than to study this remarkable invention for pointers in bridge and house building. It is the acme of scientific construction.

W. B. HOLMES, PRESIDENT.

A. T. SEARLE, VICE PRES.

AFRAID OF THE COMET.

The fear of an impending collision between the earth and Halley's comet gave rise to extraordinary happenings last week at Nagy St. Miklos, a village in Hungary. The word had gone round that the day of judgment was at hand, and when a night watchman in the early hours of the morning perceived a red glow in the sky—caused by a fire in a neighboring village—he gave a blast on his horn and cried the terrifying message that the inhabitants must prepare for the worst.

Men, women and children tumbled out of bed into the open, and Father Kristoffsky, the old village pastor, after scanning the firmament, also came to the conclusion that the world was coming to an end. He comforted his flock and exhorted all to wait their fate with resignation. It was, he said, only a matter of a few hours now.

The people were somewhat pacified and with one accord decided that they might as well finish off what food and drink they possessed. Accordingly great fires were lit on the square fronting the church and a feasting began. A few lamented, others prayed, but the vast majority were intent on having a good time while it lasted.

As the dread moment approached the revelry became an orgy; all prudence was thrown to the winds; the fiery wine of the country did the rest and soon there was not a sober head among them. They sang and danced till they dropped and slept where they lay.

The sleepers awoke in bright sunshine and finding the old world still rolling on as usual they unanimously cursed the comet for not doing its duty, especially when they realized that their larders and cellars were empty.

What an Old Subscriber Says.

Murphysboro, Ill., Mar. 26, 1910.

W. W. Wood,

"Dear Sir:—Enclosed find money order for \$1.50 to renew my subscription. 'The Citizen' has come to me regularly for forty-five years. Cannot do without it.

Yours truly,

Some single suits to clean up stock, at Menner & Co.'s store, will be sold out regardless of cost. 4w

THE NOBBY LONG COATS

- - AT - -

Menner & Co.'s Stores



Are Suitable for Real Stylish Wear

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: CHAS. J. SMITH, H. J. CONGER, W. F. SUYDAM, F. P. KIMBLE, H. S. SALMON