THE CITIZEN

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FRIDAY, APRIL 8, 1910.

There is no place in the Scripture which states that "A man in order to let his light shine should carry it around in a buggy."

Oh, dear to our hearts are the sad days of springtime, when the annual when we sleep on the sofa and eat off the mantle, in an atmosphere strongly suggestive of glue; we think of the stove-pipe, the soot that came fluent and fine but the saddest and most bitter of all recollections is the dusty old carpet that hung on the line. Oh, that dusty old carpet. that rusty old carpet, that musty and water supply have reduced the old carpet that hung on the line! We remember how, armed with a lithe flagelator, in the morning we blithely advanced to the fray, in the tively as effective, say, as that em- the trade plant none but the improvmuscular pride of our heart, little dreaming that cleaning that carpet would take the whole day; we sweat and we kicked and our hand badly blistered, while the sun lent his world-wide recognition akin to that countenance, warmly benign, but the given to Jenner, Pasteur and Beh- and I know fruit. In my young days harder we pounded the more it was needed by that dusty old carpet that hung on the line. Oh, that dusty old carpet, that musty old carpet, that rusty old carpet, that hung on

Seeding and planting is the order of the day. Every farmer who may be truly called a farmer is busily em- the plank. A paper to liet passing ployed in putting in his crops. The croaker or paper farmer is sitting about on store boxes at the village store whittling and deploring the state of the weather; "too wet to plow or plant anything" while last week it was too dry. The weather is never just right for those fellows. They, like Wilkins Micawber, are waiting for something to turn up, instead of going out to turn up something. The prudent farmer is at home, wet or dry, when it rains doing odd jobs that he need not do when he ought to be in the field. Apportion your time, you need all of it: have a system in performing your work; work in season, and plant in season, so when harvest comes the fruits of your labor will be fully realized. Stop your croaking about the county don't suit you, pack up your traps and go. Nobody compelled you to come here, and nobody will stop you from going, provided always, you can escape the sheriff.

BACK TO NEW ENGLAND.

Those Abandoned Farms Likely Soon to be a Mere Tradition.

"The tide of brain, brawn and money that has been flowing westward for decades is setting back toward New England in an irresistible undertow," declares a writer in Advertising and Selling.

For instance, in December, the Boston office of the Boston and Maine Railroad received thirty-two inquirles from points west of Chicago for New England farms. Up in Vermont the Commissioner of Agriculture received during the last two months requests for New England farms from practically every State in the Union. Multiply these by the hundreds of inquiries reaching other agencies in each of our New England states and decide for yourself whether or not the undertow is coming enstward.

"Agriculturally the actual yields have proved that the east has climate, soil and facilities for producing as good or as better crops than the West. The additional feature of having the consumer in the back yard, so to speak, places the New England farmer at great advantage over his Western brother, who produces on higher priced land and transports his product 3,000 miles across country. Per acre the East beats the West in yield year in and year out. Therefore it is simply a business proposition.

"Five years ago the New England Homestead conceived the idea of running a better farming special train through New England. It made arrangements with the Boston & Maine Railroad, which furnished the equipment free, and the agricultural college provided exhibits and speakers. This train was four weeks running through New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, and Maine. About 70,000 persons were enthused as a direct result. This was a big, progressive and enterprising step forward for New England.

"Then came the greater New England conference at Boston, at which were represented all the New England Governors, Congressmen and public officials representing industrial and agricultural enterprises. It was a

veritable love feast for New England unity and progress. One direct result of the conference was the great New England fruit show held at Boston last October, which was admittedly the most comprehensive agricultural event ever featured in New

England. "There it was that New England showed fruit superior to the famed product of the West and showed it by the carload. Now preliminary arrangements are in hand for a big New England corn exposition to be held next November.

A VACCINE FOR TYPHOID.

Metchnikoff of the Paris Pasteur Institute that he has successfully intyphoid fever is a step in the direc- man. tion of obtaining a vaccine for the them will have nothing but the big, cure of that dreaded disease. The red, rosy apples and that's where they difficulty of experiment, along the house cleaning recurs to our view, lines that produced the anti-toxin serum for diphtheria has hitherto culture, and size and color are albeen the seeming impossibility of most its only merits. The little, communicating the disease to the lower animals. By proving that the tains the true apple flavor and the disease can be given to monkeys with it and sweet expressions so Professor Metchnikoff opens the only These new apples that might be callway for a series of experiments to ed man-made are coarser and less determine whether there is a vaccine that can be used with success upon human beings.

Improved methods of sanitation liability to typhoid in our large cities. and improved methods of treatment have lessened mortality among those who do acquire it. But a cure relaployed for diphtheria, is still wanting. The world will hope that Prof. Metchnikoff will soon be able to announce such a cure and thereby entitle himself to an honorable and

Paper Bullets.

Bullets of paper or tallow, produce far greater damage than metal ones when used for short-distance firing. It was found on trial that whereas a metal bullet penetrated a deal plank one inch thick and left a neat hole, a paper bullet broke up through six pieces of tin placed one fcot apart, buckled them up and made them useless, whereas a metal butle merely left a small round hole .- London Tatler

The Foolish Patentee.

One c. the principal reasons why so vast a majority of patents fail to reimburse the patentees is that the latthe invention, do not know how to place an article on the market. Every prientee hould have a publicity man. Not one in 10,000 knows how to describe his own invention in brief, strong, clear, simple, fetching style, so that all the world may understand,

Bricks of Sawdust.

Sawdust is turned into a transport. able fuel by the simple device of beented ander high-pressure steam until the resinous ingredients become sticky, when it is pressed into the worthlessness of the country. If bricks. One man with a two-horsepower machine can turn out 10,000

An Oldtime Outlaw.

lish outlaw and popular hero. is said to have been born at Lockseither for reasons of his own or be- tality. cause he was outlawed.

Where Crime Thrives.

trifle more than one-half of the persons charged with crimes are found guilty, while expert opinion is agreed innocent.

Political Hypocrisy.

The politician who, on the eve of an election, knocks on the poor man's door, shakes his hand and kisses the baby, illustrates the maxim that hypoerisy the homage that vice pays to virtue .- Toronto Star.

Taxation on Guns.

in Texas the state imposes a tax of 50 per cent on the gross proceeds of the sale of firearms None is, therefore, for sale. They are "rented" for 50 years at the regular price.

Drink in Switzerland, One never sees a boisterously Grank person in a Swiss town, except in the tourist season, and then the offender invariably proves to be a foreigner.

Voting in Belgium

Married men of Belgiur, have two votes and the single ones only one. Priests and some other privileged persons have three.

Making of Wine. Grapes are squeezed six times in making champagne, yielding wine of different qualities

are said to be a mile and a half in

Korean bachelors wear skirts and are not promoted to trousers until they marry.

in Denmark girls insure against becoming old maids.

The sperm whale can stay under water for twenty minutes.

SKIN DEEP BEAUTY OF FRUIT. High Cultivation Doesn't Help in Every Way.

'Now try this one," said the fruit store man, handing a small, unpretentious apple to a customer who had just bought and eaten a fine rosy specimen from Oregon nearly as big as one's two fists.

The customer had paid ten cents for the big apple, while the basket from which the little one came bore a placard: "Two for 5 cents; 5 for 10 cents." He looked at the small apple and bit into it. Then his counten-ance changed. "Why, that's the pet-The announcement by Professor ter apple of the two. It isn't much for looks, but it has the flavor.'

'Only poor people eat the good noculated monkeys with the germ of old fashioned apples," said the fruit "New Yorkers who can afford make a mistake. The big red apple is the result of much grafting and more natural, uncultured apple remeat is solid and smooth grained. firm under the skin and the meat is uneven. But they please the eye and thousands of city people do not know that there is any other kind.

> 'The horticulturists have improved the size and color till it is nearly Impossible to get a really good, oldfashloned apple in the market. The orchard men who produce apples for ed trees, for they get more bulk of apple to the acre and the appearance makes it possible to realize a much

> better price. 'I was born and bred in the anple growing region of northern Ohio we first had the July apples, about July 4, then the August apple, both fine, sweet, mellow, mealy apples that got julcy when dead ripe. Our staple apples in those days were the Rhode Island Greening, northern spy, rambo. sheep nose, pippin, winesap, and several varieties of russets. Every one of these apples had a distinctive flavor and their keeping qualities were such that they followed each other in order through the winter. Do you see any of these apples in the fruit stores of New York nowadays? Not You'll find big, pithy, tasteless apples called kings and queens of this and that which in our day we should not have cared for at all.

"No, it isn't a change of taste. I thought that maybe my palate was less sensitive than when I was younger and that perhaps a winesap or a sheep nose wouldn't taste as it once ter, having lost all their vitality on did, but I got out into that Ohio apple country last fall and I found the old-fashioned apples just as good as they used to be. They were hard to find though, even there.

'But apples are not the only things that scientific development has spolled. Peaches are not what they used to be in flavor and texture, though the size and color are better. Pears have held their own more evenly. Eastern and northern orchardmen have been content to let California and some parts of the south raise the pears and as they depend largely upon soil and climate, they have flourished and held their old time sweetness. But plums really have been improved. Only a few years ago a plum without a worm at the heart was rare, and the various plum Robin Hood is a traditionary Eng- tree blights weakened the trees till they lacked the vitality to lived in the woods with his band, treatment the trees are gaining vi-

"Among the vegetables I suppose asparagus, celery, strawberries and tomatoes have suffered most at the Criminal records kept in New York hands of science. What man of 40 County for six years shows that a doesn't remember the little green asparagus that was not bigger than a lead pencil and that cooks of that day broke into inch lengths, stewed that not two out of one hundred are in cream and served on bits of toasts. It wasn't as pretty on the table as the giant white stalks of to-day, but there was no lack of asparagus fla-

'Don't you remember the celery of yesteryear? Great plants, three feet tall and bleached half way up and the true celery flavor from root to top leaf? Why, to make modern celery taste like something more than a drink of water they stuff it with

"And strawberries-now they have 'em so big that one makes two or three bites, but they taste so much like straw that the name seems well

"We get beautiful red, smooth tomatoes these days, big as a dinner plate, but they are mostly pulp that is tasteless and insipid. They used to be smaller and less tempting, and there were lots of seeds and juice, but tomatoes didn't have to have sauces and dressings to make them palatable."

United States Cotton

The United States produces the greatest amount of cotton, but speakgrade. The swamp lands of Louisfans when redeemed, will be capable or prowing the best quality of cotton and in sufficient quantity to duplicate Some of the ice fields of Greenland | the long staple cotton crop of the

British Patents.

By the patent act which recently passed the British Parliament and has already gone into effect it becomes necessary for foreign holders of patents under British authority to erect and operate works in Great Britain for the production of articles thus patented.

SEVENTY-TWO

P. WESTON

Man Seventy-Two Years of Age His Schedule.

In this day of marvelous athletic achievement, when wonderful feats LABOR TEMPLE REAL CHURCH are recurring constantly, we are scarcely through applauding some new happening before our gaze is attracted to another phenomenon. The strenuous life, to quote a well known hunter, who is constantly in the public eye, absorbs much of our attention and fills columns of our daily papers. For the most part, however, names of prominent ath letes are evanescent, and our idols are continually being replaced by new names and faces. We soon forget the old loves to take on the new ones. Thus we have shown that athletic glory is ephemeral. Where are the heroes of yesteryear? How many can recall the names of men we were accustomed but several years ago to discuss and applaud in wonder and admiration? The answer is simple, perhaps one or two more popular than their fellows, or perhaps, again one whom was personally dear to you. However, there is one athlete who was cheered by our parents in their youth and who to-day is engaged in a remarkable test of endurance. We refer to Edward Payson Weston, the veteran pedestrian, who is walking from "Ocean to Ocean" in ninety days. The famous walker, who is now in his seventy-second year, left Los Angeles, Cal., on Feb. 1st, in an endeavor to walk from that place to New York in ninety days, excluding Sundays, when he does not walk in competition. At the time he started he was the recipient of many letters admonishing him, that to make the attempt meant suicide. Learned physicians discussed on the impossibility of any man his age completing such a task. Undismayed, the "old young athlete," as he likes to be called, made the start, being sent off by a hearty slap on the back from the Mayor of Angeles. His course was to Follow the Sante Fe Railroad to Chicago. then the old post road to New York in making a walk of this sort one doesn't realize the vicissitudes and hardships that must be undergone. There are no roads to follow and the only pathway is beside the railroad tracks which is by no means the easiest walking in the world as many miles would have to be cov-

ered walking on ties.

At the start, discouraging head winds retarded the veteran hiker, but undaunted he kept his eyes to the East with New York as his goal. Leaving San Bernardino, Cal., he entered the Majawe desert, which even to the traveler on a limited train, is a cause of much complaint because of the desolate scenery he must endure for a tedious day. How pleasant, then, must it have been for a man on foot! But to show the remarkable persistence of the walker, he was nearly two days ahead of his schedule on reaching Dedles. good fruit. Means have been found Cal., the eastern edge of the desert. ley. Nottinghamshire, about 1160, He to kill the worms and with scientific During that time he skirted the edge of Death Valley, the only place in America where no animal life exists. Then he started on a hard, steady, up-hill grind from sea level to an altitude of nine thousand feet when he crossed the Continental Divide. Walking day and night he was indeed a picturesque sight to behold in his khaki walking suit and high English leggings, carrying a short walking stick which he claims to have carried already 50,000 miles asked to be the speaker at the first during walking matches. Crossing Arizona and New Mexico entire towns turned out to cheer and encourage him on his way, but in Kanyear, it was a canstant reception by gets his supplies. These are carried ous in other activities. by two employes of the Santa Fe who accompany him on a railway motor car. They consist of eggs, milk, rice, pudding, chocolate, oranges, and bottles of ginger ale and sarsaparilla. He eats at no regular W. B. HOLMES, PRESIDENT, time, but whenever he gets hungry A. T. SEARLE, VICE PRES. which is about every hour. Dieteticians have, in many of their best arguments, refuted by this marvelous athlete who eats anything and everything during a contest from wheat cakes to pie. Neither does he follow any regular walking hours, sometimes going to bed late in the night and perhaps the next day returning for a rest at noon time. His swinging, careless walk, with lantern flashing in the darkness like a fire fly, is a well recognized feature of his trips. When asked why he uning generally it is not of the best dertakes these walks, he always replies, "To benefit the youth of America; to show the rising generation what the application of an exercise within reach of everybody has done for me and can do for them.' Here is an athlete with an ideal. One who undertakes a stubborn feat of endurance to teach others to prolong their lives in an easy, natural manner. His life is a living example to all to lead a healthy, abstainous existence, and to lengthen that too brief space between youth and old age. His career is of moral benefit to any community, for

some forty years ago he promised

his mother that he would never en-

gage in any contest on Sunday. To although it has meant a kind. considerable monetary loss particuiarly during one competition in

His daily walks average about forty-five miles, but more often he luge, may be among them. exceeds that distance as on March now ten days ahead of his schedule when they feel like going to the and near Chicago. A rousing recep- theatre; that is to say, a vaudeville tion is to be given him on his arrival show will be given, and it won't be in New York, including a testimonial lecture at Carnegle Hall. Then either. Mr .Stelzle plans to give Walking From California to New he plans a lecture tour throughout York City-Ten Days Ahead of the country which he has crossed so the week. many times on foot.

FOR WORKING PEOPLE.

The Labor Temple, combining rewith wholesome secular Fourteenth Street Presbyterian April 10th.

tion of the dreams of the Rev. and of Princeton Theological Semi-Charles Stelzle, secretary of the nary. Department of Church and Labor of the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions. Mr. Stelzle is from the east side, and still retains a certificate that he is a journeyman ma chinist. He is also a member of the Machinists' Union.

When he was a boy, Mr. Stelzle had sharply defined opinions as to kicking up a disturbance; you feel what a church ought to be. He bloated and distressed; if you belch likes to tell how he formed those gas and sour food into the mouth, opinions as he walked the streets and asked himself, "Where shall I lets. go now?" When he reached manhood not many years ago, his opinions had not changed, and when he became a Presbyterian clergyman he and thoroughly clean, renovate and took those same opinions into the strengthen the stomach so that it can ministry

When he became secretary of the aid. and Labor Department, created for him, he spent much of his time addressing workingmen. The rest of it he spent leaning over ousness will disappear. Druggists his pulpit and asking this question everywhere and G. W. Peil, the drugof congregations all over the coun-

Why the dickens don't you do something real for the workingman?

Finally the congregation said: "Well, since you insist, we will. cents. The Fourteenth Street Church has been consolidated with the Thirteenth Street, and we'll let you have the building for a two-years' experiment. We'll give you \$10,-000 a year for your expenses, and we'll give you an assistant. We'll let you decide what this 'something real' you're always talking about shall be, and if you show us at the end of two years that the project has been a success we'll make this Fourteenth street institution permanent, and we'll put a place just like it in every big city in America. Here's luck!

Mr. Stelzle could hardly wait until they were through telling him about it. He started work the next morning, and now his plans are Already he sees labor complete. temples at 200-mile intervals across

the continent. The first week at the Labor Temple will be typical of every week, beginning Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock with an address on a popular topic, Congressman William S. Bennet probably will be the first, with a talk on immigration. When he is through speaking an the People's Institute, will be given. In the evening there will be a popular service, conducted by Mr. Stelzle's assistant. It will be religious in character, but not evangelistic.

On Monday night there will be a travelogue, with moving pictures, and the lecturers will be men of popular reputation.

On Tuesday night there will be a discussion of social problems, in which the audiences will be invited to Join. Jacob A. Riis has been of them, and men of his stamp and his experience will follow.

On Wednesday night there will be a success talk-Inspiration Night sas, a state he walked over last is the name that has been given it. John Wanamaker is announced to the enthusiastic Kansans. Numer- make the first address, and will be ous inquiries are made as to how he followed by men who are conspicu-

On Thursday night there will be a "sociable," when the people identified with the Labor Temple will gather for a good time.

On Friday night there will be that promise he has ever remained Bible talk, but not of the usual Distinguished men will tell they know about the Book, what and how they got to know it. Prof. Hilprecht, who has just discovered the Nippurian narrative of the De-

On Saturday night the folks of 15th he walked 72 miles. He is the lower west side may go to church programme of "parlor magic" special attention to this feature of

Mr. Stelzle's assistant at the Temple will be the Rev. George Dugan. For the last four years he has been pastor of the wealthiest Presbyterian church in Toledo, O., and has given up a salary of \$4,500 a year ligious services for working people to come to New York. In Toledo amuse- Mr. Dugan took such an active ments, will be the name of the part in affairs of the community that the Chamber of Commerce church (New York) beginning on elected him secretary at a salary of \$5,000, but he declined it. He is a The Labor Temple is the realiza- graduate of Princeton University

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