

A CHAT WITH OUR NEIGHBORS

BRAMAN AND KELLAM.

Addie Rauner, Sophia Bloom and Lizzie Minckler returned from Lake Huntington last week.

Preston Teeple is home from New York for a few weeks with his family.

David Stalker, Sr., attended the reunion of the Stalker family at Hurd, N. Y., last week.

George Young has sold his home at Kellam to parties from Lookout, who will take city boarders.

Arthur Stalker of Peckville is spending two weeks with his grandparents.

School opened Monday, with Miss Emma Woolheater as teacher of the Kellam school and Miss Addie Rauner teacher of the Braman school. All are glad to have them return.

Mrs. David Stalker, Sr., who has been sick the past week, is gaining slowly.

Mrs. Harry Layton of Binghamton, N. Y., is at the home of her father, Nicholas Kelly.

Several from here attended the clam bake at Lookout for the benefit of the Odd Fellows. The day was fine and all report a very good time.

HAMLIN.

Mrs. Robert Carter of Simsbury, Conn., is visiting her sister, Mrs. C. M. Loring.

Charles Tucker of Carbondale and Theodore Rheinheimer of Wilkes-Barre are visiting at G. O. Gillett's.

Mrs. B. F. Hamlin and Alice Hamlin spent Tuesday in Scranton.

Mrs. F. B. Lambertson of Scranton returned home Tuesday, after spending a few days with Mrs. C. M. Loring.

Claire Simons, Elba Alt, Alice Bortree, Reba Bartleson and Francis Orchard left last week Monday for Stroudsburg to attend the Normal school.

Mrs. J. T. Stocker and daughter, Mae Walker, have returned from a month's vacation among the Maine lakes. On their way home they spent Sunday with Mrs. Charles Wolfe at Metzeng, N. J.

Rev. Campbell of the Presbyterian church delivered his farewell sermon last week Sunday evening. He and Mrs. Campbell expect to leave soon for the Philippines to engage in missionary work. The good wishes of the entire community go with them.

Wedding bells very soon! D. W. Edwards is repainting his house.

Florence Spangenberg is visiting in Deposit, N. Y.

Mrs. and Mrs. Roy Van Sickle visited at the M. E. church parsonage recently.

Leslie Van Campen was in town recently.

STERLING.

Corn and buckwheat are ripening nicely and promise to be a good crop.

Oscar and Harley Furgerson are doing some carpenter work for Fred Cross. He now has a fine barn with lots of underground stables.

Fred Swingle is moving his saw mill to his own place and expects soon to saw out a lot of lumber.

Ethel Simons and Flossie Bortree, two of last term high school graduates, left for the State Normal school at Stroudsburg last week.

Mrs. Lizzie Sinequet Fisher and daughter of Wilkes-Barre came to town last week.

Mrs. Horace Simons and mother-in-law, Mrs. Maria Simons, took in the Stroudsburg county fair this week.

Susie J. Cross is attending the Lackawanna county teachers' institute at Scranton.

David A. and Royal J. Cross are now at Cornell university.

Mr. and Mrs. Granville Webster are spending a pleasant honeymoon at his parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Webster.

With the exception of the Maple-grove school, they all reopened as usual last Tuesday morning.

At the high school building they have a fine collection of minerals, plants and various other articles.

The Ladies' Aid society will give their entertainment, "The Old Maids' Convention," on Friday evening, Sept. 23.

Myrtle Cross has returned to the State hospital at Scranton, where she is studying for a trained nurse.

Earl V. Cross is visiting his brother, Dr. F. A. Cross, in Scranton.

CENTERVILLE.

Susie and Margaret Marshall are visiting friends in Scranton.

Mary M. Lane has gone to Greeley, Pike county, to teach school. This is her first term. All hope it will be a success.

Marjorie Kimble has returned home, after spending a week with her sister, Nettie, at Ariel.

Ella Martin is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Martin of Ledgedale.

Patrick Ryan of New York is visiting his mother, Mrs. Bridget Ryan, of Arlington.

A dance was held at Martin Janoski's in Arlington Thursday night.

J. F. Collins spent Labor day at R. Marshall's.

There was an ice-cream social at Friend Simon's Thursday night. Quite a large number attended.

Mary Lane spent Saturday and Sunday with Anna Walker of Arlington.

Thomas Ryan of New York has returned home, after spending some time at Mrs. Bridget Ryan's in Arlington.

Anna Walker, Stewart Peet, Mary Lane and Ernest Chapman attended the dance at Gillett's Monday night.

—Be sure and read the advertisement of the Citizen today. You might see something that will please

FARMERS' LIFE INDEPENDENT.

To Insure Success a City Man Must Have Some Capital.

Farming as a new occupation for a city man is, of course, surrounded with perils but if these can be successfully surmounted, and he and his family become satisfied with what they learn to know of the lure of the land, he is sure of the future both for himself and those near him. Ownership of a tract of land large enough to support a family, and knowledge how to get that support out of the land, frees a man completely from the dangers and apprehensions which industrial and commercial life involve. He is independent. Whatever may happen to others, he knows that in his acres are ample food and clothing. Drouth sometimes depletes his crops, but so rarely is there a drouth to bereave him entirely that it is not worth regarding.

The great majority of farmers are not profit-takers from their lands, or money savers, any more than the great majority of wage earners in towns and cities. They do not know how, and are not particularly anxious to learn. Until the remuneration of the farm laborer shall be higher than it is now, through higher recompense of the farmer, it is not worth while to say anything about the prospects of the farm laborer. He hasn't any more than the ordinary laborer in any other field of work, unless he is a man of unusual force of character, determined to work himself up to something higher. It is still less feasible for a city man to become a farm tenant unless he knows at the outset how to farm—how to get out of the soil the money with which to pay his rent. To go onto a farm without capital and without knowledge of farming would not be a sensible thing to do.

If there is some capital to start with, the move to a farm can be made with prospect of success, provided there is determination to work in order to win. This was the case with a farmer who took the prize in the 1909 Iowa state fair for the championship ear of corn, which was sold at auction for \$160. He had driven a laundry wagon in Des Moines for years before he finally concluded to try his luck with land, of which he knew little or nothing. But he was a man of ability and grit, and if he had stayed in Des Moines he would have finally won out in the city there just as he did in the country. He had the qualities that spell success.

The advice of W. J. Spillman, expert of the national department of agriculture, is that any man going to the land for the first time as a means of making a living should, if possible, take a preparatory course in some school of agriculture. A good opening for him is to become a gardener in the suburbs. If he can raise a surplus he is sure of a good market. And, anyhow, he can likely keep his family and acquire experience until qualified for broader work. Many men have made the transition in this way from city to country life. Others have become dairymen in a small way, or poulterers, or fruit growers. All the knowledge thus secured is essential to the successful management of even a small farm where attention is given to more details than if one were relying exclusively upon the land.

It might as well be understood at the outset that it is practically impossible now to break into farming without some capital to begin with. A generation ago, or less, there was plenty of land to be homesteaded. Especially in the middle west, where most of this land was available, the soil was rich and its fertility needed no attention. Here it did not take long for the beginner to learn how to farm successfully. When good land was thus so plentifully available for the mere asking, thousands of farm homes were established by men who had no previous knowledge of the business.

"At the present time," says the department of agriculture, "there is practically no desirable land left for homesteads." He who wishes to own a farm now must buy the land. And it is often the case that the land in the location where he would purchase has been worn out by slipshod methods of cultivation. While this of course reduces its value, it puts the buyer to the labor and expense of a resuscitation that may require years of application. He who has had no experience as a farmer goes on the land usually with a full appreciation of his ignorance and under the circumstances this is an advantage, for he is anxious and willing to learn. Moreover, he is not hemmed in by traditions and hallucinations in connection with land service which often are detrimental to men who have been raised on the soil.

There is a wonderful amount of valuable literature now available about farming from state and federal sources, and the new farmer who would do the right thing need not do the wrong thing if he will but seek the many authoritative sources of information open to him merely for the asking. But in these days a man cannot go to farming without money to start with any more than he can engage in merchandising.

How much does he need? This depends on the price of the land and the magnitude of his enterprise. He may begin with an acre or with a hundred acres. Success is possible with either, but more likely with the single acre than with the hundred, if there is no prior experience by either, unless the bigger farmer has money with which to hire a farm manager.

The usual wealthy city man with a country home has a place that costs him a good deal more than he is getting out of it. He is a farmer in a sense, but not in the sense un-

der consideration here. He does not have to rely on his land for his living. It is simply his fad, which is all right. But he should not be held up as an enviable example of what a man is able to make out of the soil. On the contrary, he is a shining example of what a man is able to put into the soil.

But with all the obstacles and perils in the way of an inexperienced man entering upon a new life as a farmer, if he shall master it he will find that he has come into many advantages. He no longer need fear being displaced as to a means of livelihood. His time is his own—his life is completely independent. He may produce practically all the food required by his family. His actual money expense need be very small, while at the same time his standard of living, from the standpoint of food, may be very much higher than among quite well-to-do people in town or city. If he wants more than this off his farm he can get it, if he knows how. If he doesn't know how the fault is his and it is up to him to learn how. Nature provides the land, but the tiller must do the rest.—Pittsburg Gazette-Times.

A Tip on Oats.

According to the Saturday Evening Post, a man who had a country place on Long Island came to New York one morning to do a little speculating. He was a great believer in tips.

On the ferryboat it came to him that he had had somehow a tip on oats. He couldn't remember just what it was, but somebody had told him to buy oats. So when he reached his broker's office he looked into oats a bit and bought some. Oats were active. He pyramided skillfully and by the close of the market was \$7,000 ahead.

Of course such luck as that had to be celebrated, and it was. As the celebration went on the oats buyer told the story several times and each time took on importance in the recital as an oats buyer until he finally became the oat king. He reached his railroad station somewhat late and found the station man waiting for him with a trap. "By the way," said the station man, "did you remember to order that five bushels of oats I asked you to buy this morning?"

Not Safe.

The negro on occasions displays a fine discrimination in the choice of words.

"Who's the best whitewasher in town?" Inquired the new resident.

"Ale Mall am a bo'nd a'tist with a whitewash brush, sah," answered the colored patriarch eloquently.

"Well, tell him to come and whitewash my chicken house tomorrow."

Uncle Jacob shook his head dubiously.

"Ah don't believe, sah, Ah'd engage Ale Hall to whitewash a chicken house, sah."

"Why, didn't you say he was a good whitewasher?"

"Yas, sah, a pow'ful good whitewasher, sah, but mighty queer about a chicken house, sah, mighty queer!"—Human Life.

Wrong Trail.

First Professor of Chemistry—What are you working at now? Second Professor—I'm trying to ascertain the cause of baldness. First Professor—Oh, stop it! You're wasting your time. What you ought to be doing is trying to ascertain the cause of hair growth.—Chicago Record-Herald.

Capacity Diminishing.

Mrs. Guzzler—Aren't you ashamed to come home in this condition? Mr. Guzzler—Mortified to death, my dear. I find my capacity isn't what it used to be.—Philadelphia Record.

Mirth is too often but melancholy in disguise.—Leigh Hunt.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE HONESDALE NATIONAL BANK AT HONESDALE, WAYNE COUNTY, PA. At the close of business, Sept. 1, 1910.

RESOURCES.	
Loans and Discounts	\$ 227,724 21
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured	55,000 00
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	2,400 00
Premiums on U. S. Bonds	1,310 42
Bonds, securities, etc.	40,000 00
Banking-house, furniture and fixtures	3,848 06
Due from National Banks (not Reserve Agents)	244 80
Due from State and Private Banks and Banks, Tru Companies, and Savings Banks	138,433 08
Checks and other cash items	1,134 15
Notes of other National Banks	305 00
Fractional paper currency, nickels and coins	265 14
Legal Money Reserve in Bank, viz: Specie	\$52,363 00
United States Treasury notes	5,250 00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5 per cent. of circulation)	2,750 00
Total	\$1,871,123 36
LIABILITIES.	
Capital Stock paid in	\$ 150,000 00
Surplus fund	150,000 00
Undivided profit, less expenses and taxes paid	73,283 36
National Bank notes outstanding	50,100 00
Due to other National Banks	379 49
Individual deposits subject to check	\$1,421,505 56
Demand certificates of deposit	24,910 00
Certified checks	55 00
Cashier's checks outstanding	353 97
Bonds borrowed	\$7,446,834 52
Notes and bills rediscounted	None
Bills payable, including certificates of deposit for money borrowed	None
Liabilities other than those above stated	None
Total	\$1,871,123 36
State of Pennsylvania, County of Wayne, ss.	
I, E. P. TORREY, Cashier of the above named Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.	
E. P. TORREY, Cashier.	
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 3d day of Sept., 1910.	
R. A. SMITH, N. P.	
Correct—attest:	
H. Z. KISSELL,	Director.
LOUIS J. DORFLINGER,	Director.
H. T. MENNER,	Director.

The Thomas B. Reed Statue.



UNVEILED AT PORTLAND, ME., AUG. 31, 1910.

REED'S TARIFF NUGGETS.

If we propose to abandon any industries we had better not let it be the agricultural industries. Between the Atlantic and Pacific stretch vast regions still untilled. The next victory of protection should be there.

Our system of protection is not for manufacturers alone. It is for farmers also. Whoever deprives our farmers of all the American market they can occupy is false to his principles and must meet with defeat, or the system must be surrendered which proclaims that American markets are first of all for American citizens, who are engaged in developing the country we already have.

Protection rests upon principle or it does not. If it does not, then it is a mere bestowal of bounty and is no part of the business of government. If it rests upon principle, then that principle must be that the American markets belong to the Americans. You cannot maintain your system and sacrifice anything to which it is applicable.

Just think a moment what wages are. They are the devourers of consumable wealth. In order to have more consumable wealth you must have an incentive for its creation. Wealth will never be made unless a consumer stands ready. More consumable wealth, therefore, depends

upon a broadening market. This I have already shown, does not need more purchasers, but purchasers with better purses, though, for that matter, in this country we have both.

Where two nations have equal skill and equal appliances and a market of nearly equal size and one of them can hire labor at one-half less, nothing but a tariff can maintain the higher wages, and that we can prove.

We are the only rival that England fears, for we alone have in our borders the population and the wages, the raw material and within ourselves the great market which insures to us the most improved machinery. Our constant power to increase our wages insures us also continuous progress. If you wish us to follow the example of England, I say yes, with all my heart, but her real example and nothing less. Let us keep protection, as she did, until no rival dares to invade our territory, and then we may take our chances for a future which by that time will not be unknown. [Applause on the Republican side.]

It would be an interesting chapter in economic history if we could have in figures the abatement of foreign prices which have followed every increase of the tariff, for it would show what enormous profits have been made out of us by these people when no protection existed.

The history of protection has been most remarkable. Fifty years ago the question seemed to be closed. Great Britain had adopted free trade, the United States had started in the same direction, and the whole world seemed about to follow. Today the entire situation seems to be reversed. The whole civilized world, except Great Britain, has become protectionist, and the very year last passed has witnessed the desertion of English principles by the last English colony which held out. This has been done in defiance of the opinions of every political economist in England who wrote prior to 1850 and of most of those who have written since.

After thirty years of protection, undisturbed by any serious menace of free trade, up to the very year now last past, this country was the greatest and most flourishing nation on the face of this earth. [Loud applause on the Republican side.] Moreover, with the shadow of this unjustifiable bill resting cold upon it, with mills closed, with hundreds of thousands of men unemployed, industry at a standstill and prospects before it more gloomy than ever marked its history—except once—this country is still the greatest and the richest that the sun shines on or ever did shine on. [Renewed applause.]

Shorter hours of labor were scorned not only by Cobden and Bright, but by every political economist of England even down to 1883, when Bonamy Price denounced shorter hours of labor as a "repudiation of the great doctrine of free trade." The sole idea of the political economist of that class has always been as low wages as possible, as long hours as could be and a product of as cheap a price as possible.

TEN BUSHELS OF CORN THEN AND NOW.



The American Farmer compares the purchasing power of ten bushels of corn with what it was in 1894, under Free-Trade prices. See Document No. 9 published by THE AMERICAN PROTECTIVE TARIFF LEAGUE.

Value of 10 bushels of corn in March, 1910, and in March, 1896, when measured by the wholesale prices of the following staple articles:

Articles	Unit	1910, March	1896, March
Coffee: Rio, No. 7	Pounds	70	21
Molasses: New Orleans, open kettle	Gallons	16	49
Rice: Domestic, chukar	Pounds	112	58
Salt: American	Barrels	7	4
Sugar: Granulated	Pounds	101	52
Tea: Formosa, fine	Pounds	26	11
Carpet: Brussels	Yards	6	3
Carpet: Ingrain	Yards	11	7
Cotton: Domestic, 24 yards to the pound	Yards	66	43
Gunham: Amoskeag	Yards	69	55
Shoeleather: Bleached, Pepperell, 194	Yards	22	13
Shoeleather: Brown, 24, Pepperell	Yards	30	18
Shirting: Bleached, 44, Fruit of the Looms	Yards	62	35
Rhomb: Men's, vial kid, Goodyear well	Pairs	2	1
Shirting: Cotton, 44, Fruit of the Looms	Yards	4	2
Coal: Anthracite, stove	Tons	33	22
Coal: Bituminous, Georges Creek (New York Harbor)	Tons	28	21
Frederick: Refined, 150° W. W.	Gallons	23	28
Barb wire: Galvanized	Pounds	208	145
Nails: Wire, eight-penny	Pounds	337	65
Erick: Common domestic	Bricks	1,040	219
Cement: Portland, domestic	Barrels	4	3
Lime: Common	Barrels	6	3
Oak, white: Plain	Feet	115	79
Shingles: Cypress	Feet	1	1
Spruce	Feet	249	159

* With \$1.04 remaining.

† With \$0.60 remaining.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

Attorneys-at-Law.

H. WILSON, ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR-AT-LAW. Office adjacent to Post Office in Dimmick office, Honesdale, Pa.

W. M. H. LEE, ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR-AT-LAW. Office over post office. All legal business promptly attended to. Honesdale, Pa.

E. C. MUMFORD, ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR-AT-LAW. Office—Liberty Hall building, opposite the Post Office, Honesdale, Pa.

HOMER GREENE, ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR-AT-LAW. Office over Reiff's store, Honesdale, Pa.

CHARLES A. MCCARTY, ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR-AT-LAW. Special and prompt attention given to the collection of claims. Office over Reiff's new store, Honesdale, Pa.

F. P. KIMBLE, ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR-AT-LAW. Office over the post office Honesdale, Pa.

M. E. SIMONS, ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR-AT-LAW. Office in the Court House, Honesdale, Pa.

PETER H. ILOFF, ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR-AT-LAW. Office—Second floor old Savings Bank building, Honesdale, Pa.

SEARLE & SALMON, ATTORNEYS & COUNSELORS-AT-LAW. Offices lately occupied by Judge Searle.

CHESTER A. GARRATT, ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR-AT-LAW. Office adjacent to Post Office, Honesdale, Pa.

Dentists.

DR. E. T. BROWN, DENTIST. Office—First floor, old Savings Bank building, Honesdale, Pa.

DR. C. R. BRADY, DENTIST, Honesdale, Pa. Office hours—8 m. to p. m. Any evening by appointment. Citizens' phone, 33. Residence, No. 88-X.

Physicians.

DR. H. B. SEARLES, HONESDALE, PA. Office and residence 1019 Court Street telephone. Office hours—2:00 to 4:30 p. m. 6:00 to 8:00 p. m.

Livery.

LIVERY.—Fred, G. Rickard has removed his livery establishment from corner Church street to Whitney's Stone Barn.

ALL CALLS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

FIRST CLASS OUTFITS. 75c

LET US PRINT YOUR BILL HEADS, LETTER HEADS, STATEMENTS, NOTE HEADS, ENVELOPES, CIRCULARS, ETC., ETC.

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