

THE CITIZEN

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WEDNESDAY, NOV. 30, 1910.

PEOPLE'S FORUM.

"Christian Unity."

Mr. Editor:
Surely one cause for devout thanksgiving is to be found in the fact that the churches of Honesdale are in such close touch with each other, marching shoulder to shoulder against a common foe. The unity for which we pray must first come, it seems to me, in this way. "That they all may be one, that the world may believe that thou didst send me, and lovest them even as thou lovest me." In one verse Jesus uses the word "believe" and in another "know." We are to make glad His heart, and influence the world by our evident oneness. So while we wait for that glad day to come, ought we not in every way to live it right here in Honesdale, uniting on all proper occasions? One such fact is worth more than many prayers that we may be one.

In the "Continental" of the 24th inst. I find this article. I quote it because many of us were, I am sure, impressed by the earnest words of Bishop Paddock last Tuesday evening along just this line, and because it is such a hopeful sign of what is surely coming: "The West Side Ministers' Association, New York City, is one of the most hopeful signs of the times looking toward practical Christian unity. The fact that on a recent morning twenty-two ministers, representing five different denominations, met at 7 a. m. in the University Place, Presbyterian Church, for celebration of communion together, and the further fact that the administration of the sacrament of the joint act of Episcopalian, Methodist and Presbyterian ministers—are guide posts to a new day in interdenominational comity. This association formed several years ago largely as a result of the efforts of Bishop Paddock, now Bishop of Eastern Oregon, has for its object co-operation in the Evangelization of Manhattan's West Side, and includes in its membership Protestant ministers resident between Christopher and 42nd streets, Broadway and North River. A Methodist pastor, planning for a series of revival meetings in his own church, had asked that the association meet for special prayer and conference in behalf of those meetings, and in accordance with this request, the above meeting was held in University Place, Presbyterian church. Conference followed this remarkable intercommunion. The Methodist minister later asked Dr. Mottet, Episcopalian, to preach for him in these revival meetings, and he heartily consented." A brighter day is dawning. Let us not forget Bishop Paddock's earnest request that we pray for the speedy coming of the day, and let us help it on in every way in our power.

W. H. SWIFT.
November 26, 1910.

"Testimony Meeting."

Mr. Editor:
Your paper of the 23rd interested me in many ways. One was the "love feast" or "testimony meeting" on the first page, i. e., reasons for thankfulness, etc. I read large extracts from that in my sermon this morning. For myself I will add another reason. I am thankful for the two favors a week you have shown me for so long a time. I think our county papers are improving along instructive lines. Another thing that greatly interests me is "The tour to Bermuda." Dr. Dorchester, of Elm Park, Scranton, gave a stereopticon lecture on "Beautiful Bermuda" and spoke of it as a resort for nervous people. I would like to know more about it. Perhaps after the tour you can give an article on that view. Please pardon one other inquiry. In my sermon this morning I said that this year we had the largest corn crop ever known in the country at large. Squire Pelton, whom I think you must know, after the service differed from me. If you can, in a brief note in your paper soon, give us the approximate fact, I will be still more thankful.

J. H. BOYCE.
Hamlin, Pa.

Mr. Boyce is right about the corn crop; will give figures later on.—Ed.

—Harry Edwards, who worked for many years at the Allen House and was well known to the frequenters of that hostelry, died on Saturday and was buried from the county house on Sunday. Interment was made in the Indian Orchard cemetery. He came to this country about 40 years ago with Samuel Brown, the well-known carpenter and millwright of East Honesdale. Edwards was janitor of the court house when Thomas Brown was county commissioner. He was 79 years of age and was born in Cornwall, England.

Mrs. J. D. Weston, Mrs. Fred B. Whitney returned from a several days' stay in New York. They were accompanied home by their sister, Miss Antonette Durland, who has been pursuing a course in art for the past several months.

Arthur W. Long, Scranton, was a business caller in the Maple City last Friday.

THE LAST ROLL CALL.

Some Pension Facts and Figures Worth Consideration.

With practical steps on foot for the semi-centennial celebration of the battle of Gettysburg, it is not unnatural that the breaks caused by death in the ranks of the veterans who fought to success the great Civil War should yearly become wider and more impressive. The report of Commissioner of Pensions Davenport for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1910, which will be presented to Congress, shows that during the year 35,312 pensioned survivors of the rebellion died. There were added to the pension rolls the names of 5,967, making a net reduction for the year of 31,345. This leaves remaining upon the pension rolls 562,615 civil war soldiers, and it is evident that within the next few years the great majority of them will have passed away. These veterans, however, make up but little more than half the entire list of pensioners of this government for there are altogether 921,083 names on the list, the others being widows, minor children and other relatives of the wars from the Revolution to the Spanish war. So that even with the passing of the survivors of the civil war, there will remain a very considerable pension list, though small in comparison with that which has been sustained for twenty-five years and more.

The last session of Congress broke all records in the passage of special pension laws, the number being 6,953. In all, since 1861, there have been but 32,401 special pension acts passed and about one-fifth of them became laws at the last session. During the past few years the leaders of Congress have taken a liberal view of this matter and have consented to the enactment of many more such special acts, on the ground that the veterans of the civil war are rapidly passing away, and those who are favored with special pensions will enjoy them but a short time comparatively.

The world has never seen such liberality and grateful recognition of the services of its volunteer soldiery as has been shown by the United States. The total payments of pensions by the United States from the foundation of the government to the close of the last fiscal year was \$4,072,056,569.81, of which almost four billions was paid to the soldiers and sailors of the civil war. With the enlargement of the roll and the increase of the individual pension, the annual disbursement has steadily increased, but the turning point has now been reached. The past year's disbursements show a decrease of \$2,359,478.50 compared with the previous year. This decrease is significant in view of the fact that the average annual value of each pension increased \$2.08 over what it was during the previous year. New pensioners receive an average of \$171.99 per annum, while in the preceding year they got but \$169.82. Despite this increase in average value, the pension payments fell off nearly \$2,500,000. This increase in the annual value is due to the large number of special pensions enacted by Congress, the rate allowed under these laws being much higher than is given under the general law, running from \$16 to \$36 per month, and even higher, for private soldiers. As a roll of honor it stands unique and pre-eminent in the world's history. No nation ever recognized the services so generously. The old soldier is passing, but it is the wish of every patriotic American that he may be granted strength to remain many years with us, and by his presence impress the story of personal sacrifice and patriotism upon the new generation.—New Era.

Pennsylvania's Health Department.
Governor-elect Tener has announced his intention of inviting Dr. Samuel G. Dixon to remain as Commissioner of Health in the great department maintained by the State. His decision will be very generally applauded.

It may not be known to all, but it is a fact, that the State Department of Health has won in a very brief period the confidence and the hearty praise of men engaged in sanitary work, wherever such work is conducted intelligently. For years Pennsylvania was exceedingly backward in health matters, but with the creation of the new department Dr. Dixon took hold with energy and he may be said to have actually shaped its course. He has been supported by the Legislature with money, and during his administration a drastic crusade has been inaugurated against disease and along the lines of prevention, which has accomplished results which are truly marvelous.

THANKSGIVING DAY SERMON

(Continued From Page One.)

It is a penalty we pay for our boasted freedom. Men are punished by the Great Judge every day along the line of their sins. The drunkard needs no worse Hell for the adequate requital of his sottishness and for his cruelty to his family than the lost control of his manhood which drags him down into the mire to wallow with the swine. Who would not rather be burnt with fire in the old Hell which men used to talk about; but which now we seem rather to have forgotten because it is an unpleasant thought.

The liar loses the confidence of his friend and soon discovers that the very thing which he desired to an exaggerated and unreasonable degree, namely, to be believed, is the thing he must not expect. And so the man whose fancy it pleases to consider himself not beholden to anyone, who snatches a favor from another without gratitude like a robber or a sneak-thief, gains for himself the hard-heartedness and brutality of the former, and the meanness of the latter, as a permanent component of his character. Gratitude in the heart and on the lips is a necessary foundation for any true courtesy. Imagine a German or a Frenchman, accustomed to the almost universal politeness of those nations, suddenly finding himself jostled in a New York crowd and experiencing the strange sensation of rough, curt replies to his questions as to where he must go. But then he will be less surprised upon offering his seat to a woman in a street car, to have it accepted as a matter of course, without the faintest whisper of thanks or the slightest inclination of the head. But really, what right has she to accept it as a matter of course. It is merely the kindly expression of a gentleman's heart. But if it is accepted as a matter of course, the atmosphere of kindness is given a chill from which after a while it falls to recover, the seat commences to be retained as a matter of course, and the woman stands. Here in our beautiful town this sort of petty ingratitude which finds its expression in a lack of the ordinary civilities of life, is much more rare. Most of us still have time to be courteous, the hustle and roar of the great city is still far distant. But we may begin to hear the rumble of the coming storm. Many are the signs that cause us to look forward to the city's proud estate. Our electric lights, our theatre, our armory, our increasing number of manufacturing plants, in spite of our rumors of becoming the division point on a great trunk railroad, all conspire to persuade the coming thousands. We are still polite. We still have time to say "Thank you." Let us jealously guard the precious daily blessing of politeness; and in order that we may, let us keep our hearts free from that form of selfishness which forgets to be thankful for favors that seem small, but which make up so much of the beauty of civilization and the everyday joy of living.

But an attribute which is involved in the very nature of gratitude is one whose claims should appeal strongly to the American heart—and that attribute is justice. In a nation in whose very constitution there stands written a demand for the natural rights of men there should be no disregard of this fundamental and natural right of all men to recognition for their kindness of heart and the self-denial which giving to others of anything whatsoever, whether goods or privileges, or personal service so often means. Justice—what adoration is accorded to her at our national shrines. If this people should ever relapse into heathenism our chief deity would be Justice, with the scales of fairness in her hands. But if it be true that in our national character there is a tendency to a forgetfulness of the obligations which we owe to God or man, then in the name of patriotism and legitimate national pride let us, individually and as a nation, try to stem the ugly tide.

And, finally, the quality of common honesty, closely allied to justice, a quality which should appeal to the native conscience of the race—I say, common honesty is involved in gratitude.

And now, if gratitude implies these things for our dealings man with man, what shall we say of the claims of the great, good, loving God? Toward Him for His mercies in HUMILITY we should be grateful. Toward Him because of the finer feelings of our human nature we should be grateful. Toward Him because of the sense of JUSTICE upon which we pride ourselves we should be grateful. And because of common HONESTY we should not deny or forget the claims of our God to the gratitude of our hearts.

the home of freedom, the land of opportunity for her own sons and for the oppressed from all the world. Let us thank Him for our public school system—divine inspiration in Puritan breast nurtured by Anglo-Saxon love and truth of liberty. Let us thank Him for the strong and living influence even until now of old New England throughout the broad land. Let us thank Him that under the guidance of this conquering spirit of endeavor the multitudes of Europe seeking our hospitable shores have been zealous to maintain high standards of natural life and individual character, and that America is able to assimilate ingredients of population many and varied. Let us thank Him that He has made man but a little lower than the angels and placed in his heart the desire to increase in the sature and fibre of his soul until he shall be fit for the heavenly realms. Yea! let us establish the habit of thankfulness to God as well as man as a necessary trait of true character and the upbuilder of the soul.

But then let us remember that Faith without Works is dead. God has commissioned us—you and me each one of us—to be His fellow-workers. The work to be done is of overwhelming importance looming up above all else that calls us. The traditions of the land of Washington and Lincoln, of Thomas Jefferson and Grover Cleveland, which they received from men of sturdy souls, are to be maintained. Many dangers threaten. But of them all there is none so great as the danger of indifference on your part and mine to duty, this duty of exerting in the complex life of our own town and of every day the strong influence of Christian manhood and womanhood. Many are guilty of precisely this. If that means you or me, may God have mercy on our souls. Here in this noble land is being conducted the great divine experiment—the supreme hope of salvation of the human race. The very Soul of God is in it. The Spirit of God calls for the whole-souled aid of every recipient of the blessings of this free land where opportunity is universal. God needs that every man shall do his duty. Are you doing YOURS? Have you even ever thought that you had a duty? Ah! that is the difficulty, the great hindrance to the outworking of the purposes of the living God. We have not taken to ourselves the responsibility which rests upon us as our birth-right of doing the work of God. May God strike to the heart of every man among us who is trying to SHIRK his responsibilities the dagger of conviction of a mission of good, which God has for him. And may the divine weapon slay the giant of cloth in our hearts, the strong ally of Satan.

O Americans, natives of the soil and adoptive sons, in the presence of the many dangers which threaten the quality of our national character, I appeal to you, for the love of the living God, to "Strike—till the last armed foe expires; Strike—for your altars and your fires; Strike—for the green graves of your sires, God—and your native land!"

Facts Concerning Lime-Sulphur Spray Material.

The following information concerning lime-sulphur solution was sent by Professor H. A. Surface, state zoologist, Harrisburg, Pa., to a Reading correspondent, who desired detailed instruction on the subject of lime-sulphur spraying:

"You can spray your peach and apple trees of different ages with the same strength lime-sulphur solution, and none of them will be injured, for scale insects and other insect pests, and plant disease germs, and they will be cleaned up by this. You can do your spraying of both peach and apple in the early part of the winter, or in the latter part of the spring, if you wish. It will be all right to spray in December, as you suggest. You may be assured that it is not necessary to modify the strength of the solution for peach trees. I recommend, by all means, that peach and plum trees be sprayed with the boiled lime-sulphur wash, whether they have scale on them or not.

"If I were to choose the best time for the lime-sulphur spraying, I would prefer that it be just as the buds are swelling in the early spring but often there is not time to do the work thoroughly then, and it is far better to do it shortly after the leaves drop, or during the winter time, and be sure that it is done and completed in the proper manner, rather than to delay it until toward spring, with the risk that something may prevent its being done thoroughly. You must remember that one important point is, that strong winds are liable to be blowing in the spring, and while one can spray with the wind, he cannot possibly spray against it. Thus if the operator can do only half a job, it really means no job at all, unless he is able to catch a wind blowing in the opposite direction, or watch for a period of weather when he can spray thoroughly the entire side of the trees, that he could not reach while the wind was blowing.

"I note with great interest, that you had wonderful results from spraying this year with the lime-sulphur solution, and it is great encouragement to continue it. This is the universal report from those who used it thoroughly in this state.

"For planting any kind of trees I prefer fall to spring. I have never had experience in planting Catalpa, but personally should prefer to plant them in the fall when I had soil and weather conditions favorable, and have more time to do it properly. I shall be pleased to answer other inquiries along my line if needed."

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State of Ohio, City of Toledo, Lucas County, SS.:
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FRANK J. CHENEY.
Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

(Seal) A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.
Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials free.
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