

## COLORADO FEARS HOPPER MENACE

Farmers Are Organizing to Ex-terminate Crop Parasites.

### NOT A CANADIAN INVASION.

Growth of Grasshoppers Entirely From American Population, Which Is Fattening on Rich Alfalfa Crops of Mountain West—Legislative Aid to Be Asked in War of Farmers.

Colorado is aroused over the grasshopper menace—so much so, in fact, that the farmers have called a state convention to strike at the roots of the danger or, rather, at the roots of the grass, to eliminate the danger. So much in earnest are the farmers regarding the increase of the grasshopper population that the Colorado legislature will be asked to enact a law for the extermination of the pests.

There is no danger of a repetition of the scourge of the seventies in Nebraska, Kansas and the Dakotas. The locusts of that day were long winged grasshoppers which breed in the north and west—in Montana and neighboring states—and also in Canada. That invasion was doubtless due to an over-production of the insect in its native territory which led to an exhaustion of the food supply. The flights were due to a search for new feeding grounds. During those times the invaders laid immense numbers of eggs, many of which hatched, but the young found themselves unable to adapt themselves to the conditions of the newly discovered land. They were weak, and very few reached maturity. After the first breeding the species died out.

The long winged grasshoppers were reported to be present in western Nebraska and Kansas as late as 1895, but recent examinations have thrown doubt over the identity of the insect found. It is certain that this grasshopper has not been taken in Colorado during the last fifteen years.

#### Local Hopper Increasing.

The grasshopper to be swatted is the "home grown" article, which is taking advantage of the prosperity of the country and is living off the luxuriant crops and increasing by the million. The juicy, succulent alfalfa, whose acreage is increasing many fold, is about the best thing the grasshopper has struck in many a year, and it not only lives on the tender stems in summer, but it converts the roots into a great incubator for hatching young.

"Grasshoppers," says S. R. Johnson of the Colorado agricultural experiment station, "are like the poor—always with us. They are present in all parts of the United States, and every year exact their toll from almost every crop that grows. In spite of the fact that they have been so universally destructive and have been fought by so many methods, their depredations still continue, and it can be truthfully said that little progress has been made toward their control. Every year brings reports of destructive visitations in greater or smaller areas. Just what the damage is can only be guessed. The sum total is doubtless millions each year.

"In Colorado a campaign is now being conducted against the pest. This campaign was first suggested by C. L. Fitch, potato expert of the Colorado experiment station. It is due largely to his untiring energy that the movement is assuming logical and effective shape. The plan contemplates:

"Arousing the farmers to concerted efforts of control.

"Enlightening them as to the most intelligent and economical methods of control.

"Formulating grasshopper legislation of such a nature that the farmers in local districts may co-operate and have the work of each individual effective.

#### Legislative Aid Sought.

"The legislature will be asked to pass some form of grasshopper law which will make co-operative effort possible. This law will make it possible for neighboring farmers to form grasshopper districts of a few miles in extent. These districts will be in charge of committees and supervisors chosen by the farmers. All those within the district will be obliged to clean out the infested localities and fight the hoppers under direction. Means will be provided so that the public places, such as ditch banks, roadsides and waste lands, may be cleaned up at public or general expense.

"The best winter remedy is the destruction of the eggs. Egg pods which are broken open and exposed during the winter (the longer the better) are almost surely destroyed before the hatching period arrives. When eggs are buried very deeply in the ground the young are seldom able to make their way to the surface even if the eggs hatch.

"The best method to employ is plowing. Plow deeply where possible and in such a way as to turn the sod completely over. It will be well to harrow the plowed sod very thoroughly so that the cracks where the young might crawl out will be filled up. If shallow plowing is resorted to the ground should be thoroughly harrowed in order to break up the pods and expose the eggs to the attacks of birds and mice and the effects of the weather, which will wet and dry, freeze and thaw them in succession and kill the young hoppers."

## CEMENT HOUSES AS TOYS.

Twenty Thousand Make Novel Christmas Presents to Poor Children.

Mrs. Mirabeau L. Towns, wife of a Brooklyn lawyer, gave an order at the New York cement show for the making of 20,000 cement toy houses which she later distributed among poor children throughout the city. The molds used for the toy houses are miniatures of the mold invented by Thomas A. Edison for full sized cement structures.

Mrs. Towns, who was recently appointed a member of the board of education, visited the cement show twice. The second time she called the pieces in the hands of Mr. Beck, the manager, a certified check to pay for 20,000 miniature cement houses. Mr. Beck was amazed at the order until Mrs. Towns told him that the houses were to make glad the hearts of as many poor children.

There were doll houses for the girls and factories, garages, engine houses, stables and the like for boys. Each house for the girls has little windows ready for curtains and shades. There is a bathroom, drawing room, kitchen and dining room in each house for the girls, as well as a veranda and rear stoop. Paneled doors on hinges, window sashes with cords and weights, a basement and a chimney are other appointments.

### M'KINLEY BORN JAN. 29, 1843.

Date Fixed by Cortelyou Through Insurance Policy.

Doubt as to whether the late President McKinley was born on Jan. 29, 1843, or Feb. 26, 1844, both of which dates have appeared in the congressional directories since Mr. McKinley was a member of the house of representatives from Ohio, has been dispelled by George B. Cortelyou, formerly secretary to President McKinley, in a letter to Justice William R. Day of the United States supreme court. Mr. Cortelyou established the fact through an insurance policy.

Justice Day is president of the Ohio Society of Washington, which is planning a dinner for the anniversary of President McKinley's birth, and the date of the celebration now has been announced definitely as Jan. 30, the day following his birth.

## NEW JERSEY WOMEN ONCE VOTED, THEN WERE ROBBED

Had Equal Franchise From 1776 to 1807, It Is Asserted.

Soon after helping to carry the Republican stronghold of Plainfield, N. J., for Woodrow Wilson, the Democratic club of that city did another thing equally without precedent in inviting the women of the Equal Suffrage league to come to a club meeting and state their reasons for demanding the ballot.

The invitation was accepted, and the speakers for the league were its president, Mrs. Champlain L. Riley, and Miss Zoe Russell-Bateman. That the women of New Jersey were robbed of the franchise 103 years ago, after they had had it for thirty-one years, was one of the interesting things that the club learned from Miss Bateman. She recalled the fact that the Continental congress of 1776 dodged the woman suffrage question by leaving it to each state to decide for itself.

"And to the lasting glory of New Jersey," she continued, "this state gave the ballot to her women. They had it until 1807. In that year there was a great election fraud scandal incidental to the vote in the location of state buildings. Many persons voted early and often. Minors and foreigners, who had no rights at the polls at all, voted without hindrance.

"There was nothing to show that the women were guilty of these frauds. At least they alone were not guilty. But in November of that year the legislature, without sanction of the people, as required by law, amended the constitution so as to deprive the women of the suffrage."

#### Time, but No Money.

Street Missionary—My good friend, why idle away the precious hours in this fashion? Don't you know that time is money?

Loafer—Don't you believe it, gov'nor. If that was so I should be a bloomin' millionaire. I should, I've been doing time on and off ever since I was a nipper.—London Mail.

## BOOKS INSTEAD OF A RING.

Prosaic Physician Believes in Engagement Gift For Mind.

A Passaic (N. J.) physician, Dr. Morris Korshet, evolved a new engagement gift when he presented his fiancée, Miss Gertrude Riskin, with books of the drama, poetry and fiction by Victor Hugo, Honoré de Balzac, George Bernard Shaw, Henrik Ibsen, Leo Tolstoy, Isaac Zangwill, Jack London, Allen Upward and others in stead of an engagement ring.

Speaking of his departure from the time honored custom he said:

"In times long gone by man either captured his female partner or purchased her from her parents with presents. When she was already his he placed a crude ring upon her finger. It was regarded as a symbol of inferiority and made the wearer appear in the light of personal property. Miss Riskin will not be my chattel, but my equal, my companion and helpmate. What principally distinguishes people is their ability to think and understand. Therefore I give her something for her mind and not an ornament for her finger."

#### It Often Is.

"I was in hopes when I married that I could give my wife everything she wanted."

"Well?"

"I didn't think her yearning capacity would be so much greater than my earning capacity."—Washington Herald.

#### Gives Him No Chance.

"Were you quarreling with your wife when I came in? I heard you talking loud."

"No. When we're quarreling she's the one that talks."—Cleveland Leader.

#### Not So Brave.

"He was certainly brave to crawl under the bed and engage in a life and death struggle with that burglar."

"When he crawled under the bed he thought the burglar was in the basement."—Houston Post.

#### For Good of the Community.

"Have you ever done anything for the good of the community?" asked the solid citizen of the weary wayfarer.

"Yes," replied the weary wayfarer. "I've just done a month."

## ANointing OF NEW KING STILL AN ENGLISH RITE.

Many Historic Customs Dropped Since George IV's Coronation.

The crowning of the king of England has usually been accompanied by what was regarded as the still more solemn rite of anointing with oil, which dates from the days of the ancient Hebrews. And in England, before the Norman conquest, the term used was "hallowing," or consecration, rather than that of coronation.

But from old records it seems that the ceremony as then performed at Winchester was in all essentials the same as that which now takes place in Westminster abbey. Few people seem to be aware that the coronation ceremony was the only religious rite of the Anglican church which escaped the pruning policy of the reformers; hence its impressive ritual and gorgeous pageant.

The last coronation at which every old world ceremony was duly performed was that of King George IV. At his crowning a coronation banquet took place, there was a procession of peers, the herb strewer scattered flowers, and the challenge of the champion of England was included in the ceremony. But at the coronations of William IV., Queen Victoria and King Edward these old customs were for various reasons omitted.

However, much remains that is of deep interest and stately splendor. The dean and chapter of Westminster claim the right to instruct the sovereign in the duties of this solemn service, and on coronation day the regalia are delivered into their custody.

According to old records, \$500 is paid for the anointing oil supplied by the royal apothecary. The coronation chairs are of interest. That of the king is the chair of Edward the Confessor, used by every British sovereign since the time of Edward II. It is of oak and is recovered with fresh crimson velvet on each occasion. Beneath it is placed the stone of destiny, an ancient relic which came originally from Ireland.

There are some who bear a grudge even to those that do them good.—Pittsburgh Courier.

## 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 Reil's store, Honesdale, Pa.

CHARLES A. McCARTY, ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR-AT-LAW. Special and prompt attention given to the collection of claims. Office over Reil'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. E. BRADY, DENTIST. Honesdale, Pa. Office Hours—8 a. m. to 8 p. m. Any evening by appointment. Citizens' phone, 33. Residence, No. 89-X.

Physicians.

P. B. PETERSON, M. D. 1126 MAIN STREET, HONESDALE, PA. Eye and Ear a specialty. The fitting of glasses given careful attention.

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. 75y1

# DOUBLE VOTES

## WILL BE ISSUED ON ALL SUBSCRIPTIONS THIS WEEK

### IN THE CITIZEN'S BERMUDA TOUR CONTEST.

THIS OFFER CLOSES

# Saturday Night, January 7th,

## AT 9 O'CLOCK.

# GOOD FOR FOUR DAYS ONLY.

This offer announced here is most liberal. Exactly twice as many votes as usual will be issued on each and every subscription sent in during this period. This means 2,500 votes on a six months' subscription in place of the usual 1,250 votes; 5,000 on a yearly subscription in place of 2,500. BOTH OLD AND NEW SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL COUNT FOR DOUBLE VOTES DURING THIS PERIOD. This offer will positively not be extended or repeated.

#### IMPORTANT TO CANDIDATES!

The remaining days of the Contest have been divided into periods, with a vote schedule for each period. By referring to the vote schedule printed below, it will be seen that it is to the advantage of candidates and subscribers to bring in their subscriptions as early as possible.

The schedule of votes for all subscriptions decreases each period as printed below. The wise candidates will secure their subscriptions before Saturday night, so as to obtain the benefit of the present vote schedule—5,000 votes for a yearly subscription.

Last week we told you that never again during the contest would so many votes be given on subscriptions. When we told you that we meant exactly what we said. We are now making a DOUBLE VOTE OFFER, but it is not quite so good. We propose to keep our word.

## VOTE SCHEDULE THE CITIZEN

Double Vote.		Fifty Per Cent. Schedule.		Twenty-five Per Cent. Schedule.		The Regular Scale.	
THE CITIZEN'S voting schedule from January 3 to January 7 at 9 p. m.		THE CITIZEN'S voting schedule from January 9 to January 14 at 9 p. m.		THE CITIZEN'S voting schedule from January 16 to January 21 at 9 p. m.		THE CITIZEN'S voting schedule from January 23 to the end.	
One year	\$1.50 5,000	One year	\$1.50 2,750	One year	\$1.50 3,125	One year	\$1.50 2,500
Two years	3.00 14,000	Two years	3.50 10,500	Two years	3.00 8,750	Two years	3.00 7,000
Three years	4.50 18,000	Three years	4.50 21,000	Three years	4.50 18,175	Three years	4.50 14,000
Four years	6.00 40,000	Four years	6.00 30,000	Four years	6.00 25,000	Four years	6.00 20,000
Five years	7.50 50,000	Five years	7.50 37,500	Five years	7.50 31,250	Five years	7.50 25,000
Six years	9.00 64,000	Six years	9.00 48,000	Six years	9.00 40,000	Six years	9.00 32,000
Seven years	10.50 80,000	Seven years	10.50 60,000	Seven years	10.50 50,000	Seven years	10.50 40,000
Eight years	12.00 100,000	Eight years	12.00 75,000	Eight years	12.50 62,500	Eight years	12.00 50,000
Nine years	13.50 124,000	Nine years	13.50 93,000	Nine years	13.50 77,500	Nine years	13.50 62,000
Ten years	15.00 150,000	Ten years	15.00 112,500	Ten years	15.00 93,750	Ten years	15.00 75,000

NEVER AGAIN DURING THE CONTEST WILL SO MANY VOTES BE GIVEN ON A SINGLE SUBSCRIPTION. "A WORD TO THE WISE IS SUFFICIENT."

## The Tour Department,

The Citizen, Honesdale, Pa.

## SPENCER

### The Jeweler

would like to see you if you are in the market for

### JEWELRY, SILVER-WARE, WATCHES, CLOCKS, DIAMONDS, AND NOVELTIES

"Guaranteed articles only sold."

## WHEN THERE IS ILLNESS

in your family you of course call a reliable physician. Don't stop at that; have his prescriptions put up at a reliable pharmacy, even if it is a little farther from your home than some other store.

You can find no more reliable store than ours. It would be impossible for more care to be taken in the selection of drugs, etc., or in the compounding. Prescriptions brought here, either night or day, will be promptly and accurately compounded by a competent registered pharmacist and the prices will be most reasonable.

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Opp. D. & H. Station, HONESDALE, PA.

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Insurance and Real Estate.  
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