

THE CITIZEN

Semi-Weekly Founded 1908; Weekly Founded 1844.
 PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY BY THE CITIZEN PUBLISHING COMPANY.
 Entered as second-class matter, at the post office, Honesdale, Pa.

E. B. HARDENBERGH, - - - PRESIDENT
 J. W. WOOD, - - - MANAGER AND SECRETARY
 J. M. SMELTZER, - - - EDITOR
 DIRECTORS:
 C. E. BOEHLINGER, M. E. ALLEN,
 HENRY WILSON, E. B. HARDENBERGH,
 W. W. WOOD.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 27, 1911.

"TO KISS OR NOT TO KISS."

"If every man were engaged to every girl he kissed in this country, Mormonism would be prevalent."
 Taking this chance remark as our theme we would like to look into the matter of "the kiss" in general. "To kiss or not to kiss, that is the question."

Whether 'tis wiser to make such exchange of affection general or not, is of course a matter of opinion. Women, for example, kiss each other on the least provocation. Babies are their chief delight. Have you never seen Master Be-Ribboned-Over-Frocked-Infant-Master-Of-The-House, as he lay in his crib and groaned and writhed in sheer helplessness, as maiden and married aunts, grandmothers, sisters, cousins to the Nth degree, friends and neighbors in general, fairly smother him with kisses. Oh, yes, this matter of "the kiss" is a great matter, a weighty thing! For the purchase of it thrones have been given. In order to obtain even so much from the proud Anne of Austria, Lord Buckingham plunged England in a bloody conflict with France.

How many a man has kissed "not wisely but too well," the records of our divorce courts show.
 Yes, dear reader, as long as grass grows and water flows, the "kiss" will go on forever. Only do be careful whom, and how, and when, and where you kiss!

THE POWER OF SUGGESTION.

"The less a man thinks about himself, and the least medicine he takes, the better he is off." We are rather inclined to think that there is a great deal of truth in the above remark recently made to us by a member of the medical profession.

To the first half of the proposition we can heartily assent. How many people we know who spend much of their time in recounting a list of their imaginary aches and ills. One of the easiest ways of insuring "a good talk" and "a long listen" from a friend is to ask him how he is feeling. Did you ever observe with what apparent delight he relates to you all his symptoms even to the minutest detail?
 We need physicians, but we also need an enlightened public sentiment that will induce people to go to their family doctor, in time, and tell him all their troubles. Don't wait until it is too late, and then expect your physician to do the impossible. An ounce of prevention even in medicine, is worth a pound of cure.

PEOPLE'S FORUM.

Expressions of opinion, not of a libelous nature, are invited from our readers. The Editor assumes no measure of responsibility for anything that may appear in this column. Unsigned communications will be consigned to the Waste Basket.

Disciples of Erastatus.

Editor THE CITIZEN:
 The defamers and muckrakers are again at work. Skulking behind technicalities as usual while they spread their venom, so there is no redress. So the cur skulks behind the fence, while he snaps at your heels. It is said there are disciples of Erastatus to-day who try to become notorious by destroying something of mark; pulling down or trying to pull down some man's high reputation, poisoning the minds and hearts of those who come in contact with their emanations, by innuendos and suggestion, which their false lips dare not put in words.
 They sometimes seek to hide with a cloak their own blighting example in the community, vainly. Like produce like the universe through. Hatred, envy, malice and revenge have children which come home to stay.

Henry W. Beecher aptly said: "Some men speak gold of you, some silver, some iron, some lead and some always dirt; for they have a natural attraction toward that which is evil, and I think it shows penetration in them. I will not say that it is not Christian to make beads of other men's faults and tell them over every day; I say it is infernal!"
 "If you wish to know how the devil feels, you do know if you are such a one."

Evil speaking given a little time brings its own redress, for it turns the blood to poison and lips to clay!
 "FAIR PLAY."

The Lord Murder Trial.

Editor THE CITIZEN:
 I was in your borough a few days during the Lord trial, as most of my customers were attending the proceedings, I spent a part of several days listening to the testimony and making observations. I noted that the audience was largely made up

of the gentler sex, but there was a good representation of professional men (including the clergy) and business men. In fact there were men from all the walks of life, who seemed able to give considerable time to attending the sessions.

There was no hesitation on the part of any one with whom I spoke, to give their opinion of the case, and I soon discovered that the woman had been convicted of the crime by most people long before she was tried by the jury; in fact, some people had convicted her before the crime was committed. There were a few, very few, who believed she was innocent until proven guilty. The jury was carefully selected and was a good one. It is a question whether a fairer set of men could have been selected. The physical condition of the court room was the cause of some complaint, but the mental atmosphere was VILE. About 95 per cent of the people present seemed to have loaded up with a mental prejudice of the XXX hatred brand, which was gratuitously let loose by their tongues upon the woman at the bar. The very air was charged with what our Christian Science friends would call "Malicious Animal Magnetism," all directed against the "woman in the case."

The jury in the box need not to have had any knowledge of human nature to see that the audience had prejudged the case. Every point of evidence which pointed to the guilt of the prisoner was received by nods of approval and smiles of satisfaction. Looks were exchanged among them which said "That's good," while on the other hand scowls of disapproval were to be seen whenever a witness testified in favor of the prisoner. I fell into a doze when the counsel were making their pleas, and I thought I saw behind the Judge's desk, in full view of the jury and everyone in the court room, the shadowy outline of the figure of MERCY with outstretched hands pleading for the erring one. I wonder if many or any had the same experience? That night, before going to the revival meetings, I read in the good book about the woman "caught in the act" which under the old Jewish law, gave those the right to stone her to death, but who brought her to the SAVIOR for condemnation. Those Pharisees whom we hold up to the contempt of the Christian world were not so bad after all.

That crowd in the court house, me thinks, might have shouted "Stone her; kill her!" before bringing her to the mercy seat. I attended the revival meeting that evening, "Lo and behold you," many of those present were my court house companions, and as I listened to the sermon, and the singing of the sweet hymns I thought what a wonderful grasp of human nature the man had who wrote that famous novel, "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde."
 A COMMERCIAL DRUMMER,
 (Who Sells Notions.)

LEGISLATORS REPORT FIFTY-FOUR CALLINGS.

Lawyers Lead in Both Chambers, But Farmers and Mechanics Show Up Well—One Pastor Has Seat.

Harrisburg, Jan. 19.—Professions, businesses and occupations to the number of fifty-four are represented in the present membership of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania. Consistent with the lawmaking qualities of the Legislature, the lawyers head the list in both the House and Senate in point of numbers. The House has thirty-nine lawyers, while in the Senate, out of a total membership of fifty, there are seventeen members of the bar.

In the House the farmers follow the lawyers numerically. There are twenty-three tillers of the Pennsylvania soil in the lower branch, while the Senators who gain their living by coaxing products from the field number but four. The merchants in the Senate are tie with the farmers in point of numbers, there being four merchant-Senators, while in the House the merchants number sixteen.

There is only one clerk in the Senate—that is, a clerk who is a Senator—while twelve clerks are now acting as Representatives. In the House there are nine manufacturers and in the Senate there are three.

Ten contractors are in the House, while there are but two in the Senate. There is a tie on bankers, each branch boasting of two members of this financial standing. The House has something on the Senate for instruction. Six teachers are members of the House while the Senate hasn't any.

Both Senate and House are well equipped with physicians. The House has six while the Senate has two. The House can have its prescriptions filled, because there are three druggists occupying desks. There is a tie in coal dealers, each branch having one member engaged in this business, while both the Senate and House can boast of a funeral director each. The Senate has a journalist, while the House has a reporter. Three lumber dealers are in the House and three are in the Senate.

The House has one clergyman, and the Senate has none, but then the Senate has one laundryman while the House hasn't any. Cleanliness is next to godliness anyhow. The House ought to get along better than the Senate because the House has three managers, while the Senate only has one.

The House on paper looks to be more prosperous than the Senate, as three of the members of the former are listed as "retired." No one is "retired" in the Senate. The Senate has one publisher. The House can boast of three publishers and two printers, and in addition has a bookseller and a bookkeeper.

Mining plays an important part in the membership of the House. There are four members listed as miners, one listed as "mining" and one as superintendent of mines. There are four engineers in the House but this is discounted by the fact that there is one consulting engineer in the Senate.

The House has six salesmen and can brag about having five members

in the real estate business, two in the insurance business, one member who is a conveyancer and one who is a landlord.

The Senate has one florist and one real estate man, a produce dealer, a stone dealer and a member who is engaged in "general business."

The House would appear to be well equipped for traffic purposes. In addition to the engineers there is a conductor and a brakeman not to mention one expressman. There are three superintendents in the House, one inspector, one watchman and one foreman.

One builder is listed, and with him are a tile setter, a hardware dealer, a forgerman, an upholsterer, and a plumber.

Three millers, one dairyman and two grocers appear in the list of House occupations, while there are two tobacco growers, two secretaries, one refiner, one chemist, one student and one health officer.

THE HOLIDAY CHANGES DURING YEAR 1911.

Easter Will Be On April 16 And Many of the Church Festivals Will Be Later Than Usual.

There will be marked changes during 1911 in the dates of most of the movable holidays and feasts, the church events, etc., which depend on the position of the moon at a given time. This will be because the dates for the full moon this year come the first half of each month, which is just contrary to 1910, the full moon dates falling on the last half of the month.

The year 1911 is known as a bissextile year, that is, it contains but 365 days, being the third after leap year, which contains 366 days. Nineteen hundred and twelve will be a leap year.

The year will contain 53 Sundays, the other days of the week being represented but 52 times during the cycle. January, April, July, October and December each contain five Sundays.

Easter of 1911 is late, April 16 being the date. This is due to the fact that the preceding full moon is on the 13th which is the first full moon following March 21st. Many of the other church festivals come correspondingly late in the season.

To those who have made a study of the calendar for 1911 it has become apparent that there is some doubt as to the exact date for celebrating Thanksgiving. It has always been popular notion that the last Thursday in November was the day that was invariably selected for a general day of thanks from the Atlantic to the Pacific, but it seems that this rule may be changed this year.

The last Thursday in November of 1911 is likewise the last day of the month, and the compilers of a number of almanacs, claiming that the last day of the month is too late for Thanksgiving day have selected the next to the last Thursday, which falls on the 23rd. They say that this date is nearer the time that the celebration is generally held each year.

However, others still stick to the hard and fast rule and fix the celebration for November 30. The more conservative almanac makers, however, realizing that there is some room for doubt, do not fix the time, but say that it will be held either on the last or next to the last Thursday according as the President of the United States may direct.

Fixed and Movable Holidays. Following is a list of the most important fixed, as well as movable, holidays and festivals for the year:

- New Year, Sunday, January 1.
- Ground Hog day, Tuesday, February 2.
- Septuagesima Sunday, February 12.
- Lincoln's birthday, Sunday, February 12.
- St. Valentine's day, Tuesday, February 14.
- Washington's birthday, Wednesday, February 22.
- Shrove Tuesday, Tuesday, February 28.
- Ash Wednesday, Wednesday, March 1.
- St. Patrick's day, Friday, March 17.
- Annunciation day, Saturday, March 25.
- Mid-lent Sunday, Sunday, March 26.
- Palm Sunday, April 9.
- Good Friday, April 14.
- Easter Sunday, April 16.
- Low Sunday, April 23.
- Ascension day, Thursday, May 25.
- Memorial day, Tuesday, May 30.
- Trinity Sunday, June 11.
- Independence day, Tuesday, July 4.
- Labor day, Monday, September 4.
- Michaelmas, September 29.
- Hallowe'en, Tuesday, October 31.
- All Saints Wednesday, November 1.
- Thanksgiving, Tuesday, November 23 or 30.
- Advent Sunday, December 3.
- Christmas day, Monday, December 25.

Few Heavenly Exhibitions.

There will be two eclipses during the year, both being of the sun. A total eclipse will occur April 28, but will be only partially visible in the United States. Little of it will be seen in this part of the country. The second eclipse will be October 22, but no part of it will be visible here. Last year, in addition to having several fine eclipses, Haley's comet afforded interest in the way of heavenly exhibitions, but this year there is little promised in the way of spectacular performances.

Mars is the ruling planet for the year. Mars is a bright, fiery star, hot and dry and is the instigator of war and discord.

Prognostications For Year.

Prognostications for 1911 are that the year will be more dry than humid. Heavy thunderstorms will prevail during the heated season and many serious fires will result. Snakes and grasshoppers will be unusually abundant, but fish will be scarce. Inflammatory, fevers, dysentery and kindred diseases will prevail. Persons of low vitality will be subjected to fits of melancholy. The summer season will not be the most favorable for crops especially those which require a great deal of

moisture. Frost may be expected late in the spring. Owing to the dry weather, streams will reach a low ebb during the 1910 summer season.

1,744,149 SAVINGS ACCOUNTS IN STATE.

Almost 300 Millions On Deposit In Various Institutions Under Savings Plan.

State Banking Commissioner William H. Smith in his annual report to the Governor, shows for the first time in the history of the State Banking department the returns on savings deposits. These records, together with the loans of the financial institutions of a state are used by the national government in computing the relative wealth of the people of a commonwealth, but Mr. Smith's predecessors did not go to the trouble to gather these necessary facts.

The savings deposits for 1910 totaled \$198,006,819.27, divided as follows: Savings deposits, \$175,132,779.72; in trust companies, \$83,588,532.88; and in banks, \$39,284,506.67. In the year before the total deposits of this character were \$251,858,590.04, of which the savings banks held \$165,538,528.65.

The savings institutions had 469,519 savings accounts, the trust companies 816,721, and the banks 457,809, a total of 1,744,149. The total for the previous year was 1,669,379, of which the trust companies had 785,368 and the savings banks 456,540.

These figures show a gain of 74,770 persons for savings accounts and an increase of savings deposits of \$56,108,229.23, these deposits being separate from time deposits.

The Gain Shown.

The report covers the operations of trust companies, State chartered banks and savings banks. The 289 trust companies show a gain in resources of over \$12,000,000, the resources in 1910 being \$685,149,582.01 as compared with \$672,933,658.54 in 1909. The 139 State chartered banks show resources of \$175,949,393.09 in 1909 against \$185,911,702.90 last year, and the eleven savings banks make the gain of \$11,219,024.62, their resources for 1910 being \$198,425,071.44 against \$187,206,046.82 in the year before.

Dauphin county has ten trust companies, being exceeded in number only by Philadelphia and Allegheny counties, with Westmoreland county being the only one that does not have the same number. Cumberland county has two trust companies, Lebanon three and York three, while Northumberland has five. In number of State chartered banks Dauphin county stands fourth, having eleven such institutions. It is exceeded only by Allegheny, Lackawanna and Luzerne counties, in the order named. Cumberland has one, Northumberland one and York seven.

The total assets of the trust companies of Dauphin are \$12,909,319.51, the stocks and bonds owned being \$2,248,064.70 and the mortgages \$1,022,583.11. During the year the dividends paid aggregated \$139,750. The loans run between \$5,000,000 and \$7,000,000. The number of deposit accounts is 19,818, the deposits \$328,095.33; time certificates of deposit, \$3,658,962.62; savings fund, \$210,806.11; Commonwealth, \$647,500.95. The capital is \$2,075,000; surplus funds, \$1,769,000, and undivided profits, \$347,807.67. Trust funds are as follows: Permanently invested, \$5,247,617.20; temporary, \$183,686.50, making, with overdrafts and cash, a total of \$5,695,401.80. The total amount of corporate trusts is \$38,000,000 in round numbers.

State Bank Showing.

The showing for the state banks of the county is \$5,533,167.24 in assets, stocks and bonds owned \$2,576,630.70, and mortgages \$2,735,331. The loans run over \$2,500,000. Deposit accounts are 11,968, divided as follows: Subject to check, \$1,093,618.04; demand, \$3,648.50; time certificates, \$1,242,184.73; saving, \$8,614.26. Commonwealth, \$78,000. These banks have an aggregate capital of \$561,500; surplus, \$363,750, and undivided profits, \$114,408.69.

CIRCUIT RIDER'S ESTATE INVENTORIED BY HIS WIFE.

Corra Harris Says Dead Husband Had \$225 in Purse, \$116 in Bank, 400 Books and \$85 Coffer.

Nashville, Tenn., Jan. 7.—Mrs. Corra Harris, author of The Circuit Rider's Wife, has filed with W. F. Hunt, clerk of the county court, an inventory of her late husband's estate that is probably unique in court records. Her husband, the Rev. Lundy H. Harris, who was commonly supposed to be the real Circuit Rider of the story, killed himself by taking morphine at Pine Lodge, near Cartersville, Ga., on September 18. The county court clerk asked for an inventory of his estate, and Mrs. Harris has written a letter stating that the major part of it was invested in heavenly securities, the value of which have been variously declared in this world and highly taxed by the various churches, but never realized. She writes of Mr. Hunt:

"I have your card stating that if I do not furnish an inventory of the estate of Lundy H. Harris, of which I was appointed administratrix, within ten days from the receipt of this notice you will proceed as the law directs."

"I did not know that it was my duty to furnish such an inventory, and now that you demand it I do not know how to do it. If the one I send you is not in proper form to be recorded on your books, I inclose postage and request you to let me know wherein I have failed. It is not with the intention of showing an egotistical sentimentality that I say I find it impossible to give you a complete and satisfactory inventory of the estate of Lundy H. Harris. The part that I give is so small that it is insignificant and misleading. At the time of his death he had \$235 in his purse, \$116 in the Union Bank and Trust Company, of this city (Nashville), about four hundred books and the coffin in which he was buried, which cost about \$85.

"The major part of his estate was invested in heavenly securities, the

values of which have been variously declared in this world, and highly taxed by the various churches, but never realized. He invested every year not less (usually more) than \$1,200 in charity, so secretly, so innocently and so honestly that he was never suspected of being a philanthropist, and never praised for his generosity. He pensioned an old outcast woman in Barron county and an old soldier in Nashville. He sent two little negro boys to school and supported for three years a family of five who could not support themselves.

"He contributed anonymously to every charity in Nashville; every old maid interested in a benevolent object received his aid; every child he knew exacted and received penny tolls from his tenderness. He supported the heart of every man who confided in him with encouragement and affection. He literally did forgive his enemies, and suffered martyrdom on September 18, 1910, after enduring three years of persecution without complaint. He was ever recognized as one of the largest bondholders in heaven.

"You can see how large his estate was and how difficult it would be to compute its value so as to furnish you the inventory you require for record on your books. I have given you faithfully such items as have come within my knowledge. Sincerely yours,

GRADING THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

If we are to do our best for the Sunday schools in which we are working we must make a serious effort to bring biblical instruction to the level, pedagogically speaking, of the day school. The three things which will do more to do this than all others are graded schools, graded lessons, and trained teachers.

Leaving the latter two to future discussions we will concern ourselves in this article with grading the school.

By grading we mean the grouping together of pupils for the purpose of instruction and the adaptation to classes thus formed of subject matter and method of teaching. Every school has some system of grading. No school puts four-year-old children into classes with white haired grandfathers but this is about the only general statement that can be made in regard to the grading of some of our schools. Scarcely anything in the whole work of the Sunday school is in greater chaos than this matter of grading. In many schools classes are formed because of friendship between teacher and scholar or scholar and teacher rather than because of advancement.

Anyone who will stop to consider cannot but realize the importance of this phase of Sunday school work. The grading in public schools is considered necessary. A teacher would think it impossible to teach children who have been in school one year in the same class with those who have attended four years. Yet in the Sunday schools where the aim is spiritual and where we are teaching the greatest of Books, we often attempt this very thing.

There are reasons for this for it is because of lack of authority, transient membership, having but one room in which to meet, and inadequate facilities, it is difficult to properly classify Sunday school pupils. Yet a Sunday school may be graded to a certain extent and if done the work will be much more effective.

We have taken up in our last four papers the first four grades of a well organized Sunday school. The Grade Roll, birth to 3 years; Beginners' Department, 3 to 6 years; Primary Department, 6 to 9 years; Junior Department, 9 to 12 years. Following these there should be Intermediate Department, 13 to 16 years; Young People's Department, 16 to 18 years; Adult Department, all over 18 years of age.

While the children are supposed to be classified chiefly according to their ages yet there are exceptional cases where pupils are advanced beyond their years. Such pupils should be placed in classes with those of their own intellectual advancement.

Examinations on Supplemental work are often used as a condition of promotion. These should not be rigid and absolute. Those who have satisfactorily completed the supplemental work may be promoted with honor but those who have not mastered the work should not be held back on that account.

Each department should have its own superintendent with as many teachers as are necessary. In small schools one person may serve as teacher and superintendent but where there are many classes it is best to have one person in charge of the department.

The teachers in each department must be adapted to the work of that department. Many of our teachers would not be at all suited for teaching intermediate or adult scholars can accomplish wonders with scholars in the Beginners' or Primary department. The reverse of this is also true so great care should be taken that each teacher is where she can do her best work.

There should be regular promotions when all scholars except adults are advanced to the next higher grade. The promotions should be made one of the prominent features of the school. Appropriate exercises may be conducted on Children's day. At this time certificates of promotion may be given to those who have completed the supplemental work. These certificates are made in a variety of forms and are beautiful and inexpensive. Marion Lawrence suggests giving each child leaving the Primary department a Bible. This, it seems to me, is a beautiful suggestion. The child, when it leaves the Primary department should be able to read intelligently and the Bible itself should be used in the Junior department.

It is always better to have a change of seats at promotion time. In schools where no separate rooms are provided it is better to have one section of the room for each department. As a rule it is better to have the teachers, instead of being promoted with pupils, remain to teach the same grade year after year. If this is done she will master the difficulties and work of the grade.

If you, my reader, are anxious to do something to better your school, study the grading problem, think over its advantages and then begin work.
 CARRIE CLARK.

To My Dog Blanco.

My dear dumb friend, low lying there,
 A willing vassal at my feet,
 Glad partner of my home and fare,
 My shadow in the street.

I look into your great brown eyes,
 Where love and loyal homage shine,
 And wonder where the difference lies,
 Between your soul and mine.

For all of good that I have found
 Within myself or human kind,
 Hath royally informed and crowned
 Your gentle heart and mind.

I scan the whole broad earth around
 For that one heart which, real and true,
 Bears friendship without end or bound,
 And find the prize in you.

I trust you as I trust the stars;
 Nor cruel loss, nor scoff, nor pride,
 Nor beggary, nor dungeon bars,
 Can move you from my side.

As patient under injury
 As any Christian saint of old,
 As gentle as a lamb with me,
 But with your brothers bold.

More playful than a frolic boy,
 More watchful than a sentinel,
 By day and night your constant joy
 To guard and please me well.

I clasp your head upon my breast,
 The while you whine and lick my hand,
 And thus our friendship is confessed

Ah, Blanco, Did I worship God
 As truly as you worship me,
 Or follow where My Master trod
 With your humility.

Did I sit fondly at His feet,
 As you, dear Blanco, sit at mine,
 And watch Him with a love as sweet,
 My life would grow divine.
 —Harrisburg Patriot.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.
 The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of *Charles H. Fletcher*

Indigestion

Relief in Five Minutes and Permanent Cure or Money Back.
 When G. W. Peil states that he has a remedy that only costs 50c and is guaranteed to cure any man or woman who suffers from food fermentation, or money back, what are the poor stomach sufferers in Honesdale and vicinity going to do about it?

Food fermentation causes belching, sour stomach, gas eructation, heartburn and that lump of lead feeling as you probably know. The name of this most remarkable stomach prescription is MI-ONA. Most people call them MI-ONA stomach tablets because they know that there is no remedy so good for indigestion or stomach disorders. Here is one opinion:

"I have been troubled with indigestion for more than a year. I bought one box of MI-ONA and it cured me. Now I would not be without a box in the house for \$5. It saves a lot of doctor bills when you can be cured for 50 cents.—Arthur Sederquest, 6 Nichols St., Wakefield, Mass.

MI-ONA stomach tablets cost 50 cents a box at G. W. Peil's and druggists everywhere and money back if they don't cure.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE MIDDLE DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

MANUEL JACOBSON of Honesdale Wayne county, Pennsylvania, a bankrupt under the Act of Congress of July 1, 1898, having applied for a full discharge from all debts provable against his estate under said Act, notice is hereby given to all known creditors and other persons in interest, to appear before the said court at Scranton, in said district, on the 28th day of February, 1911, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.
 EDWARD R. W. SEARLE,
 Clerk.

NOTICE OF APPEALS.

The Commissioners of Wayne county, Pa., have fixed the following days and dates respectively for hearing general appeals from the assessment of 1911 at the Commissioners' office, Honesdale, Pa.:

- Monday, Jan. 30, beginning at 2 o'clock p. m., Honesdale, Bethany.
- Tuesday, Jan. 31—Berlin, Damascus, Lebanon, Oregon, Manchester, Buckingham, Scott and Struoca.
- Wednesday, Feb. 1—Struoca, Mt. Pleasant, Clinton, Canaan, South Canaan, Prompton, Waymart.
- Thursday, Feb. 2—Lehigh, Dreher, Sterling, Salem, Lake, Paupack, Cherry Ridge, Dyberry.
- Friday, Feb. 3—Hawley, Palmyra, and Texas.

Real estate valuations cannot be changed this year except there are improvements made, some noticeable depreciation or an error.

Persons who have complaints can mail them to the Commissioners' office and they will have consideration by the assessors and Commissioners.
 J. E. MANDERLILLE,
 J. K. HORNBECK,
 T. C. MADDEN,
 Commissioners.

Attest:
 George P. Ross, Clerk,
 Commissioners' Office, Jan. 2, 1911