

THE CITIZEN

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WEDNESDAY, FEB. 22, 1911.

THE WAIL OF THE MAGAZINES.

The magazines have been fighting special privilege to any class,—subsidy to steamers carrying U. S. mail has been one of the things they have been opposing, but just as soon as Postmaster General Hitchcock calls attention to the fact that the government has been subsidizing the big magazines advertising by carrying them to their destination at the ridiculous rate of one cent a pound, then there is a howl and all sorts of arguments are brought forth to prove that they should be specially privileged to make Uncle Sam bear the burden of making their business a great profit. What a nerve the publishers of these magazines have! They charge from \$2 to \$7 per line for advertisements, getting from \$2,000 to \$6,000 per page for advertisements and then kick because the government wants to charge them 4 cents a pound for carrying the advertising end of the business, instead of one cent a pound. Remember, dear reader, the government does not want to charge any more than one cent a pound for the reading matter which you pay for, but only for the advertisements which you may or may not read. A page advertisement for which they get \$5,000 with a circulation of 500,000 copies weighs about 1800 pounds; at four cents a pound Uncle Sam would get \$72.00 for carrying this 1800 pounds and delivering it at the homes or post-offices of subscribers. The average distance a magazine is carried is 50 miles, so the mileage would be 25,000,000 miles. It looks as if Uncle Sam was very generous in making it possible for our magazine publishers to earn \$5,000 at a cost of \$72 for postage. Uncle Sam has made it possible for these publishers to get their enormous circulations. It makes a big difference whose ox is gored. The magazines have been muck-raking every big mercantile or commercial industry, and calling attention to their profits by shouting graft, but now that the searchlight is turned their way, what a howl!

Dignity At Court.

It seems to us that there has been no recent act of the judicial bench worthy of higher praise than that of Judge Searle in excluding boys from the trial of Carl Howe, which is being held at Honesdale this week. While it is unnecessary to discuss the merits of the Howe case at this time, it is certain that the hearing at court will not furnish the right kind of entertainment for young idlers.

Any prisoner at the bar in this land of the free is entitled to a fair and public trial. It is perfectly proper that fellow citizens of the plaintiff or the defendant should be allowed to hear the details of any case if they are really interested and are prompted by the desire that justice should be done.

But, if possible, the line should be drawn against spectators who haunt court rooms during murder trials, prompted only by morbid curiosity, and people who attend hearings of the nature of the Howe case in hopes of listening to evidence of a shocking nature and enjoying the discomfort of the accused. A court of justice should not be made a house of amusement for spectators of salacious instincts, old or young, and the course of the presiding judge at Honesdale in barring young people from the court room during the Howe trial is to be commended.—Editorial in Thursday's Tribune-Republican (Scranton).

HARRISBURG LETTER.

[N. E. HAUSE.]

Special to THE CITIZEN.

Sproul Good Roads Bill.

Harrisburg, Pa., February 18.—Among the bills that have been introduced in the Legislature thus far, or that may be offered during this session, there is none approaches in importance what is known as the Sproul Good Roads Bill. Briefly it appropriates \$50,000,000 for the construction and maintenance of roads, reorganizing the State Highway Department and providing for a system or network of state roads connecting the various county seats. It is a splendid measure in many respects and aims to bring about what has long been desired,—good roads.

Proposed \$50,000,000 Bond Issue.

To make this act effective, provision must be made for an amendment to the Constitution, so that the State may issue bonds to the amount of fifty million dollars. That means that two successive Legislatures shall vote in favor of such an amendment, and their action must be supplemented by the citizens of the state at a general election. Here appears what is likely to be the first stumbling block. The Legislatures may pass the bills all right, but will the people vote to amend the Constitution, and create a debt of this amount? It cannot be done otherwise. When the Constitution is so amended that bonds may be issued

for good roads purposes, the same amendment will allow debt to be created for other purposes, unless the amendment be carefully drawn. Looking at the question from a political standpoint, it is recalled that when the Republican party came into power, several score years ago, it found the state burdened with a heavy debt, created under Democratic management of the State's finances. This has all been paid off, principal and interest, so far as due, and there is more than enough money in the sinking fund to pay every last cent of debt, with a good sum in the General Fund. Of doubtful expediency is the creation of a larger debt than we found sixty years ago, even for so worthy a purpose as good roads.

The element of time must be well considered. At the least four years must elapse before a vote can be had by the people, even if they should consider it favorably. And that means much lost time, besides the chance. We need something done toward good roads now, not five years hence. It would probably require some time for the establishment of an organized system, such as the bill provides, to get under way.

As a counter proposition to the creation of a bonded debt, a legislative measure has been suggested, which will not require any amendment to the Constitution, which does not create any debt, which will not impair or decrease the present revenue, which does not overtax or burden those not able to bear it, and which creates a fund available for appropriation almost at once. This, briefly, is to impose a tax of say two mills on the capital stock of manufacturing corporations, and apply the fund so raised solely for the construction and maintenance of good roads. This would raise something like \$2,600,000 or \$2,500,000, to which could be added by appropriation from the general revenues of the state another million, making a good round sum each year, available for this purpose.

Corporation State Taxes.

Other corporations pay a state tax of five mills on the value of their capital stock, except companies engaged in distilling, which pay ten mills, and fire and marine insurance companies, which pay three mills. Corporations engaged in manufacturing have paid no state tax on their capital stock since 1885, the Legislature offering exemption from taxation as an inducement for manufacturing companies to locate in this state, and furnish employment to our people. Such an inducement seems no longer necessary. Water power, coal for fuel, great natural resources, and proximity to the great markets of the country make this Commonwealth look inviting, and they will be glad to come, tax or no tax. Equalization of taxation, itself always a desirable end, will thus be better accomplished, while a fine revenue will be produced.

Fixed Interest Charges \$2,000,000 Per Annum.

Should a 50-year, 4 per cent bond be issued, it would mean an annual interest charge of \$2,000,000. A sinking fund would necessarily have to be created, requiring a million dollars more each year. To take \$3,000,000 out of the revenue secured under existing laws, for debt and interest, would interfere with many of the present plans, and cripple some institutions, charities or the public schools. There are other features of this question that demand and should receive most careful attention before the measure becomes a law. Its purpose is good, but what are the prospects? As stated at the beginning of this letter, no more important bill will come before this Legislature, not even the School Code, which is really interesting and comes close to every citizen of the State.

March 1 Last Day For Filing Corporation Tax Returns To Avoid Penalty.

The attention of all corporations, joint stock companies, and insurance companies is called to the provisions of Section 36 of the Act of August 5, 1909, which requires them to render a return of their gross and net income for the calendar year 1910, on or before the first day of March, 1911, and to the penalties imposed by said Section for neglect or refusal to render such return or for rendering a false or fraudulent one.

Failure to make return on or before March 1, 1911, will subject the corporation to a penalty of fifty per cent. of said tax, and in case of refusal or neglect to make a return, or rendering a false or fraudulent return, such corporation, joint stock company or insurance company shall be liable to a penalty of not less than one thousand dollars and not exceeding ten thousand dollars. In order to avoid penalties, returns should be on file in the office of G. T. Davis, Collector of Internal Revenue, Scranton, Pa., on or before March 1, which is the last day for filing same.

Jail Terms For Milk Adulterators.

A dairyman in this State was recently accused of selling milk adulterated with 20 per cent. water to a sanatorium for the care of tuberculosis patients. He pleaded guilty and was fined \$60. When confronted with the charge he is said to have claimed that some one had upset milk intended for the hospital and then added water to make up the required amount. If that be true, and he did not know of it until afterward, there is extenuation for him. That the magistrate who heard the case did not place much confidence in his explanation, however, is shown by his remarks in imposing sentence. "You are fortunate in not receiving a jail sentence," he said. "It is bad enough to sell adulterated milk to healthy persons, but it is a crime to supply it to tuberculosis patients, whose lives depend upon their getting pure milk."

And it seems as though jail sentences would be the proper punishment in such cases. Fines are rarely effective because a man is willing to take a chance on losing through that means some of his ill-gotten gains.—[Philadelphia Inquirer.]

THE CHARACTER WITNESS.

In the opinion of many there is no more farcical feature of a trial at court than the introduction of the so-called character witness. When a person is accused of some crime or misdemeanor an effort is often made to cloud the real evidence in the case by the character witness who solemnly testifies that the criminal has never before committed the offense with which he or she has been charged. No matter how cruel the act for which the prisoner has been brought to the bar of justice, some one may always be found who can—and truthfully, too—testify to the previous good character of the accused. Such witnesses are usually innocent and well meaning persons, and their testimony is entitled to respect, though of course it should never affect the actual evidence in any case. So far as they know, the rogue may be all right, and there is no reason why they should hesitate to say so. The good character witness is generally a good citizen who makes a favorable impression upon court and jury and his motives are seldom questioned.

But there is another kind of character witness who does not show up to such advantage. That is the bad character witness. The individual generally appears against women. When a girl has been wronged, seeks redress at court, the bad character witness comes forward with a smirk and tells what the "speech of the people" has conveyed. The bad character witness, when there is a woman in the case, seldom gives anything except hints that would indicate a good or bad character. He never knows anything save what has as a rule been circulated by the diabolical scandal-mongers of the "they say" class. Reputations have been blasted, innocent girls have been driven to infamy and suicide by the gathering flames from bits of gossip. There is no defense against the vicious innuendo. It conveys nothing tangible in the beginning, but gathers strength with each repetition until it becomes an avalanche of vituperation before its victim is aware of the blighting evil. It is this kind of stuff that is usually offered by the bad character witness.

The efforts of the bad character witness are generally more effective than those of the good character voucher. The good character witness is seldom able to bolster up the case of a criminal, but the bad character witness can often create suspicion in the minds of a jury and cause the innocent to be regarded with doubt.

It seems an outrage upon justice to allow either in a court where it is supposed that evidence and not opinions are desired. When a court witness is called, save as a farcical character witness, he is required to tell what he knows, and not what some one else has hinted. Why, then, should the time of a court ever be taken up in listening to the character witness, whose talk amounts to nothing.—[Editorial in Saturday's Tribune-Republican.]

Good News for the Old Soldiers.

Washington, Feb. 14.—By a vote of eight to three, the senate committee on pensions today agreed to report on the Sulloway general pension bill, already passed in the house. It was amended so that the annual cost, in addition to the \$153,000,000, estimated for the ensuing year, will be about \$45,000,000. As the bill passed the house it would have cost about \$50,000,000.

As passed by the House, the Sulloway bill would increase the monthly pension of veterans of 62 years from \$12 to \$15; of 65 years, \$12 to \$20; of 70 years, from \$15 to \$25, and of 75, from \$20 to \$35. The Senate committee, by a vote of six to five, reduced the proposed maximum allowance from \$36 to \$30.

There are estimated to be 63,461 veterans who would be affected by this amendment at this present time, the change would decrease the annual cost a little more than \$4,500,000.

Money Back

Hyomei Cures Catarrh Without Stomach Dosing, or Money Back.

Yes, dear reader, catarrh can be cured; but not by pouring vile, nauseating drugs into the stomach. You've got to kill the catarrh germs, that's all there is to it, before you can cure catarrh.

And catarrh germs thrive, flourish and multiply in the nose and throat. Can you kill these tough and persistent little health destroyers by swallowing pills or nostrum? Any physician will tell you it cannot be done.

HYOMEI (pronounced High-o-me) is a germ killing vaporized air which, when breathed either through the mouth or nose, will kill catarrh germs and soothe and heal the inflamed and mutilated membrane promptly. It gives relief in two minutes.

HYOMEI is such a powerful germ destroyer that it penetrates every fold and crevice of the mucous membrane of the nose and throat.

A complete outfit, which includes inhaler, a bottle of HYOMEI and simple instructions for use, costs \$1.00.

Should you need a second bottle of HYOMEI the price is only 50c. Leading druggists everywhere and at G. W. Pell's.

APPOINTMENTS.—Notice is given that appraisement of \$300 to the widows of the following named decedents have been filed in the Orphans' Court of Wayne county, and will be presented for approval on Monday, March 13, 1911, viz: John L. Burcher, Honesdale; Personal property.

Andrew Bayer, Paupack; Personal property. M. J. HANLAN, Clerk.

PEOPLE'S FORUM.

Orange City, Florida, February 13, 1911. To THE CITIZEN:

We are thinking of our many Wayne county friends and wish to share with them the delights of Florida life.

We are pleasantly located here in Orange City, which is situated on the high rolling pine lands in the southern part of Volusia county, 113 miles south of Jacksonville, 25 miles from the Atlantic coast and 5 miles from De Land, the county seat, a beautiful and aristocratic little town, which is the proud possessor of Stetson University.

Orange City was laid out about twenty-eight years ago—a three-mile square—with broad avenues dividing the city in squares of five acres each. It was rightly named Orange City because there were more oranges grown here than in any other part of the State, having at one time 15,000 acres of orange groves, in and around the city. Many people invested fortunes in these groves which yielded a rich income until the "freeze" about sixteen years ago which caused such disaster. One man lost \$100,000 in a night. Many who were not brave enough to face poverty ended their lives; others abandoned their properties and returned to the North, while those who had the courage to remain are now rewarded with prosperous orange groves and fine homes. Many northerners are buying up property and replanting the groves. It is said that Hebbner's, at Landsdale, Pa., owns the finest orange grove any where in this section.

The population of Orange City is composed mostly of people from the North, many of whom own residences here, choosing this locality on account of its salubrious climate and pure water. At the St. Louis Exposition, out of 123 samples of water from the different parts of the United States, the Orange City mineral spring water was awarded the highest prize for purity. This water supplies the whole town. The fountain was discovered after penetrating to the depth of 100 feet when the drill dropped 17 feet, showing an inexhaustible supply of absolutely pure water. This water is now being bottled and sent to the different parts of the country. Our hotel at Orange, not far from this place, used \$275 worth of this water in a single season. We had the pleasure of pasting a few labels on the bottles a few days ago when we visited the water works and learned this history. So while we do not quaff from the fountain of perpetual youth, we do quaff pure mineral water and have a climate that is almost perfect. The atmosphere is dry and free from the miasma that lingers along the coasts and banks of the rivers, and while the thermometer registers 80 degs. much of the time the cooling ocean breeze so tempers the heat that it never seems oppressive.

The trees are, to me, a source of perpetual delight. The live oak, which is always green, provides shade for all the avenues. I have in mind a broad avenue, that is especially beautiful, which has a line of these oaks right through the center, stretching away in a perfectly straight line, for over a mile. This oak is a magnificent tree, and with its sturdy branches draped with Florida moss, it forms a very characteristic feature of Florida landscape. The long-leaf pine, with needles, from 18 to 20 inches long, is the great timber and turpentine tree of Florida. These trees stand like sentinels, so tall and straight with no branches for a great height and on ground perfectly free from underbrush. Often way up in the tops will be seen clumps of mistletoe growing, the seeds having been wafted by the winds, or carried by the birds, and becoming imbedded in the bark have taken root and grown there, feeding on the life of the tree.

A description of Florida landscape would not be true without the palmettos, the cabbage palmetto, especially, which grows everywhere, and which, we are sorry to say, is often sacrificed for the bunch of cabbage on its growing tip.

We find the wax myrtle which yields candle wax, and the crepe myrtle, which is said to be the most beautiful tree in Florida. This is just beginning to leaf, and we are watching, interestedly, to see its development.

The ever-green Magnolias are just beginning to bloom and soon the breeze will be laden with their perfume. The holly tree is plentiful. On February 13, we had the pleasure of attending Arbor Day exercises given by the school here when the children planted holly trees in the cemetery which is called Holly cemetery. The camphor tree, which is largely cultivated here, presents a beautiful appearance, the foliage being all on the outside. It is a rapid grower. I saw one the other day that was only five years old and measured about nine feet across the base, just where it branches out.

DEAFNESS CANNOT BE CURED

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by Catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

which is very near the ground.

The United States Experiment station has been recently located here, and is progressing in its work of experimenting with the camphor and other semi-tropical trees, plants, vegetables, etc. The production of the camphor gum promises to be a future industry of Florida. Here they use the new grown foliage instead of the bark and wood as they do in Formosa and Japan. The gum produced is exactly the same although some of the by-products differ slightly. I could go on telling of the trees of Florida for she has a greater variety of trees than any other state in the union. Florida is the only state in which the trees of the north meet with those of the tropics. Having a tropical region she can accommodate a great many introduced species. In the United States there are about 500 native trees, over 200 of these may be found in Florida, and combining these with the introduced trees, gives Florida upward of 300 varieties.

I have written all this about Florida trees and yet have not told how the oranges still hang on the trees in abundance, although they are budded and will be in bloom in a few days. We see many trees of grape fruit so heavily laden that the limbs have to be propped up, as many as six or eight of the grape fruit in a cluster. The tangerines are also plentiful and the fruit luscious. I do not know how many pages I have written but I do know that I

do not want to make this so long that you will never want to read another letter from Florida. Later I want to write about the flowers which are waiting for summer to bid them come—for this is Spring in Florida. However, we have roses and Jessamine and many other flowers, that I think bloom all winter. I have just been informed that it is true that the roses bloom all winter though not in profusion. I will keep the flowers until next time and will close with saying that we have not seen a stone, not even a pebble, since we have been here. We visited a shell quarry recently where the shells are obtained for making roads and sidewalks.

It seems strange to come from Wayne county to a land of no stones. Good bye until the flowers come. MRS G. C. ABRAHAM.

When a man marries he's free from all care; his wife keeps his money and figures her share. She gives him a nickel or maybe a dime. But never a quarter at any one time. When a man marries he's free from the pain, of having to think of his welfare again. There isn't a move in his whole married life, that isn't mapped out and chalked off by his wife.—Great Bend Plaindealer.

WANTED: A family residing near Honesdale would like to rent a house in the outskirts of the borough, at once. Address G. P. O. Box 827, Honesdale.

ESTABLISHED 1836 THE OLDEST BANK IN WAYNE COUNTY -THE- HONESDALE NATIONAL BANK CAPITAL, \$ 150,000.00 SURPLUS 241,711.00 TOTAL ASSETS 1,902,000.00 WE ARE AFTER YOU! You have more or less banking business. Possibly it is with us, such being the case you know something of our service, but if not a patron would it not be well for you to become one? OUR SAVINGS DEPARTMENT will help you start. It is calculated to serve all classes, the old and the young, the rich and the poor, MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN IT RECEIVES DEPOSITS OF \$1.00 AND UP and allows three per cent. interest annually. Interest will be paid from the first of any month on all deposits made on or before the 10th of the month provided such deposits remain three calendar months or longer. HENRY Z. RUSSELL, PRESIDENT. ANDREW THOMPSON, VICE PRESIDENT. EDWIN F. TORREY, CASHIER. ALBERT C. LINDSAY, ASST. TANT CASHIER.

WHERE LOW PRICES PREVAIL at FLAGG'S CLOTHING HOUSE 863 Main St. Grambs Building. No Over Coats or Winter Goods to be carried over if low prices will sell them. Men's \$8.00 Overcoats at 5.00 Men's \$12.00 Overcoats at 5.95 Men's \$15.00 Overcoats at 7.95 Youth's \$10.00 Overcoats at 2.95 Boys' \$3.00 Overcoats at 1.29 Boys' Odd Vests, 20 to 36 size 25c Men's Sweaters, value 75 cents 35c

FLAGG'S CLOTHING HOUSE 863 Main St. Grambs Building Honesdale OPPOSITE the D. & H. R. STATION.

BLACK EAGLE AT THE LYRIC WEDNESDAY EVENING. Image of a man in a suit and hat, possibly a detective or a character from a play.