

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.

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FRIDAY, MARCH 3, 1911.

LENT.

The penitential season of the church year began March 1, Ash Wednesday. Devout worshippers wended their ways to the sanctuaries, where learned divines explained to them the meaning of this season of self-denial. After all it is good to go apart from the whirl of life and rest awhile. It is good for the body, better for the mind, and best for the soul.

If you were to ask us how best to improve this forty-day period of self-examination and abstention from indulging too freely in certain kinds of amusement, we would say: Set up for yourself an ideal. Take for your model the best man in the community, be he in religion, business or politics. Ask yourself whether he would be a liar, a cheat, a teller of obscene stories fit for no one to hear. Conform to your own ideal. You may say many things you should not say—Stop it! That is Lent. You may be given to "beautifying the truth."—Stop it! and step out before your neighbors as one trying to be a Christian. That is Lent! To be a Christian is not to give up smoking and drinking, but to drop the sin your conscience tells you is marring your ideal of a perfect man. You can't hide from God behind an empty cigar box.

We don't all have the same sins or habits. Drop your own sins! Stop your evil habits!

WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE.

We have received from the Legislative Committee of the Equal Franchise Society of Philadelphia a copy of an amendment to the State Constitution which the Pennsylvania Woman Suffrage Association asks to have considered by the legislators of our State. A hearing will be held in the Senate chambers, March 14 at 3 p. m. The object of the amendment is to suggest such changes in our Constitution as will give to women the right to vote.

In five States of the Union, Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Idaho and Washington, women vote for all offices and, in more than half the States, women have partial suffrage.

In Australia, New Zealand, Finland and Norway, women have full suffrage and vote for all officers except members of Parliament in Great Britain and Canada, and they have partial suffrage in several other countries in Europe.

Within the last few weeks, an amendment has passed both Houses of the California and Kansas legislatures by a large majority, and will now be voted on at the polls.

Among the States that will consider similar Amendments this year, are Texas, Nebraska, Arizona, Massachusetts, New York, Ohio, Illinois, Connecticut and Michigan.

The Pennsylvania Woman Suffrage Association, in 1885, presented a similar Amendment that was passed by the House of Representatives, but was lost in the Senate by a small majority. This is the first time since that year, that the Pennsylvania Association has presented an Amendment asking that the Franchise be extended to women.

Personally we are rather in favor of "woman's suffrage." We think that an opportunity, at least, ought to be given ladies to vote—if they want to. We really wonder though whether a majority of the fair sex care to put themselves on an equality with "mere man," since the Lord made them superior to him. In this connection we would suggest that the women of Wayne County do two things: first, that they write to the Editor of THE CITIZEN about it, and secondly that they send a letter to our representative, Hon. H. Clark Jackson, at Harrisburg, expressing their approval or disapproval of the proposed legislation.

Has John Marshall Been Reversed? For many years lawyers of ability have intimated that the Dartmouth College decision might be reversed. In that case the United States Supreme Court held that a charter is a contract and that a contract is inviolable. Under this ruling, which gave great fame to Chief Justice Marshall, public rights have suffered in many instances, and great care has been exercised by legislators, State and National, to escape the consequences of the judgment.

At first the criticism of the Dartmouth decision was intemperate and partisan. Of late it has been academic and philosophical. Instead of attacking the principle established by the court, most writers now content themselves, as did the late Judge Cooley, in pointing out that contracts "affected by a public interest" may

not always be judicially sustained. On Monday of this week the Supreme Court held that a contract made in 1871 between a railroad company and two persons injured in an accident by the terms of which the claimants were to have free transportation for life in full settlement could not be enforced against the railroad after the passage of the Hepburn law in 1906, which prohibited all passes. In this refusing to recognize the sanctity of a contract perfectly lawful at the time it was made, the court said: "No contract can defeat the proper governmental regulation of interstate commerce, and contracts must be considered as made with that principle in mind."

If this is not a recognition of the idea that contracts affected by a public interest may be changed or terminated by governmental action, what is it?—[New York World.]

PEOPLE'S FORUM.

"Keep On The Sunny Side Of Life!" Editor of THE CITIZEN:

These are days of weather-grumblers and fretters. Charles Lamb tells of a chronic grumbler who always explained at what, because he had so few trumps. By some artifice his companions managed to deal him the whole thirteen, hoping to extort some expression of satisfaction, but he only looked more wretched than ever as he examined his hand. "Well, Tom," said Lamb, "haven't you trumps enough this time?" "Yes," grunted Tom, "but I have no other cards."

A great many people in the great game of life seem to grumble when they don't get any more "trumps" out of life than their allotted portion. Perhaps at the last day when they end the game of life to meet God they no doubt will grumble to Him if He does not give them a reserved seat in Heaven away up front. The Puritans went through life tormented with the fear of sin and terror of the Judgment Day, and their melancholy taints their descendants. We are a nation of dyspeptics. We can earn our bread, but cannot digest it. We believe "there is not a string tuned to mirth, but has its chord of melancholy," that evil always stands behind good, and that the "Devil always has the whisk of his tail in everything. It seems impossible for some people to rid themselves of an inherent gloom which colors their whole life. They cannot enjoy a beautiful day. To them it is only one of those infernal "weather-breeders." Their lives are set to a minor key, and they hear only plaintive sounds. Our religious creeds, philosophy, and hymns are tinged with the spleen of jaundice of unfortunate authors who sometimes mistook bile for inspiration.

Many writers have honestly believed they were giving the world valuable religious doctrines, when in reality they were writing an account of their own jaundice and dyspepsia. Calvin, though unquestionably honest, was a dyspeptic, and could eat but once a day. Who can say that his writings were not tinged by his malady? How can men shut out from the pure air and sunlight in convents and studies, away from the great throbbing, pulsing heart of Nature and humanity, write healthy, vigorous, religious doctrines for a hardy, healthy, robust, and practical world?

We should fight against every influence which tends to depress the mind, as we would against a temptation to crime. A depressed mind prevents the free action of the diaphragm and the expansion of the chest. It stops the secretions of the body, interferes with the circulation of the blood in the brain and deranges the entire functions of the body. Scrofula and consumption often follow protracted depression of mind.

That "fatal murmur" which is heard in the upper lobes of the lungs in the first stages of consumption, often follows depressed spirits after some misfortune or sorrow. Victims of suicide are almost always in a depressed state from exhausted vitality, loss of nervous energy, dyspepsia, worry, anxiety, trouble or grief.

Christ, the great teacher, did not shut himself up with monks, away from temptation of the great world outside. He taught no long-faced, gloomy theology. He taught the gospel of gladness and good-cheer. His doctrines are touched with the sunlight, and flavored with the flowers of the fields. The birds of the air, the beasts of the fields, and happy, romping children are in them. True piety is cheerful as the day.

"Joy is the mainspring in the whole of endless Nature's calm rotation; Joy moves the dazzling wheels that roll in the great timepiece of creation."—Schiller.

E. W. MORRISON, South Canaan.

Can Carnegie Die Poor?

A few days after he had given away \$10,000,000 to be used for the promotion of international peace, Mr. Carnegie got a letter from Denver asking for four new libraries. He put his hand into his pocket to see if he had any spare change left and drew out \$91,000.

"Here, boys," he said, "you're welcome to these few pennies, if they'll do you any good." All the indications are that Mr. Carnegie's hope of dying poor is a very small one, indeed. His fortune seems to be like a rosebush—the more you prune it the more luxuriantly it grows; or like a field of alfalfa, which they say, is a hard thing to get started but impossible to stop once it is started.

As the time grows shorter, Mr. Carnegie will probably begin to cut and haggle at his bank account more desperately. He will throw it out in chunks of \$100,000,000, instead of \$10,000,000, only to receive the dispiriting information that his widow's cruise is fuller than it ever was before. Poor Mr. Carnegie! Isn't it too bad?—[Harrisburg Telegraph.]

NECROLOGY.

Death of William Evans.

William Evans, an aged and highly respected resident of Westtown, Orange county, died at two o'clock on Saturday morning at the home of his daughter, Mrs. H. Albert Horton at that place. He was ill less than three hours and died of heart trouble.

Mr. Evans was born in the town of Minisink on the Evans homestead, near Westtown, January 28, 1826, the son of William Evans and Rosetta Corwin.

On February 22, 1854, Mr. Evans married Eliza P. Wheeler, of Honesdale, who died about a year later. In 1861, November 6, Mr. Evans was united in marriage with Miss Julia Denton, daughter of Theodore B. Denton, of Denton. Three children were born to them: Sydney Denton Evans, a prominent business man of Salt Lake City; Lizzie, deceased, who was married to Dr. Kinch, of New Jersey, and Rose, wife of H. Albert Horton.

NEWSPAPER STORIES.

In a recent trial for damages against a railroad for an accident it transpired that news of the accident had been withheld from the press, and the question "Why" was asked of the railroad man who was testifying. He replied that his experience with the newspaper men was that they were all liars, and he would have nothing to do with them. Now, the chances are that this railroad official had acquired his grouch against newspaper men because they told the truth rather than a lie, according to the Canton Sentinel. In millions of cases the truth is just what those most intimately concerned do not want told. But what we wanted to say was that the telling of a story all depended on the point of view. You can sit in court and listen to a dozen witnesses describing some particular happening, and no two will agree in every detail, and the stories of some will be diametrically opposite the stories of others. These witnesses, generally, are reputable citizens. They are under oath to tell the truth, and they do tell the truth—that is the way they saw it. When a newspaper man tells the story of an event in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred he tells it as some one told him, or as he has been able to pick up the story from a half a dozen different people. Some one reads that story, who looked at the event from another point of view, and he straightway says that newspaper men are liars. Again, things are misunderstood. Years ago the writer said of a lady who had just died, that she had been an invalid for years. Her husband was an irritable sort of a man, and grief did not improve him. He came to our office and said "I'm a tellin' ye sir ye air a domed liar. Me wife was not an invalid. She had been sick for a long time, but her mind was clear to the last." That man joined his wife on the other side of Jordan six years later and carried with him the firm belief that we were a "domed liar." Another time, in reporting a drowning accident, we said that the body was in the water about three hours. A relative of the unfortunate man drove fourteen miles to tell us that we had got it wrong last week, and that his cousin was in the water only two hours and forty-three minutes. You read the news in any half way reputable newspaper, and the chances are that the stories are as nearly correct as they can be written. Almost invariably the things in a newspaper that offend people are the things so undeniably true that they confound the people about whom they are told. It used to be the practice of the railroads to deny absolutely all news about an accident. At the present time we believe the policy of the Pennsylvania railroad is to give to the press a detailed and circumstantial account, full of statistics and as dry as dust. Out of this they build the real story. A Lehigh Valley official one time told us: "I absolutely forbid you to mention this accident." We invited him to go where the air was more tempered to the shorn lamb, and told the story as we pleased. Those days are all over. If you have a story that is news, you go and tell the newspaper man all about it, and see if it don't get into the paper straight.

GARBLED QUOTATIONS.

Popular Passages That Are Frequently Rendered Incorrectly. Almost everybody who quotes at all misquotes. Nothing is more common than to hear:

A man convinced against his will is of the same opinion still. This is an impossible condition of mind, for no one can be convinced of one opinion and at the same time hold to an opposite one. What Butler wrote was eminently sensible:

He that compiles against his will is of his own opinion still. A famous passage of Scripture is often misquoted thus: "He that is without sin among you let him cast the first stone." It should be, "Let him first cast a stone."

Sometimes we are told, "Behold, how great a fire a little matter kindleth," whereas St. James said "Behold, how great a matter a little fire kindleth," which is quite a different thing.

We also hear that "a miss is as good as a mile," which is not as sensible or forcible as the true proverb, "A miss of an inch is as good as a mile."

"Look before you leap" should be "And look before you ere you leap." Pope is generally credited with having written:

Immodest words admit of no defense. Want of decency is want of sense.

though it would puzzle any one to find the verses in his writings. They were written by the Earl of Roscommon, who died before Pope was born. Franklin said, "Honesty is the best policy," but the maxim is of Spanish origin and may be found in "Don Quixote."—Pearson's Weekly.

The Rate Decision.

An immediate fall in the prices of railway securities was the natural effect of the decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission forbidding an increase of freight rates. The railroads have contended that such increase was necessary to meet the increased cost of operation and to enable them to earn a reasonable return upon their capital investment. The inference is that if they were right in this, the denial creates a doubt of their financial stability; if they were wrong, the sound judgment of their administration is called in question. Either way, the investor hesitates, to see what is to come of this new situation.

The very great importance of the ruling is plain. In some respects the changes in governmental regulation which it puts into effect are fundamental. Yet it is very certain that the railroads are not going to stop and that the Interstate Commerce Commission has no hostile purpose toward them. The business of the country must go on and the railroads must meet the requirements of transportation, whether profitably or otherwise. Since they have made shift to carry on their business hitherto with the existing rates, it may be assumed that they will continue to do so. Only they are evidently facing a period of exacting economies in which the highest prizes will go to the most efficient management.

In the present case, the whole rate schedule of all the lines in each of the great divisions was necessarily treated in its entirety. The burden of proof was put upon the railroads as a whole to show the necessity of the proposed increase, and the new schedules are condemned as a whole. It is ordered that they be withdrawn, as a whole, though the Commission distinctly indicates the need of specific amendment in the present schedules. It indicates further that if experience shall actually show the inadequacy of the existing rates—which is now said to be unproved—an application for adjustment will be entertained.

This assumes that the railroads will acquiesce in the present order. It is subject, of course, to an appeal to the Commerce Court and thence to the Supreme Court, and since this is the first action taken under the supplementary legislation of last year, it is probable that a judicial ruling will be sought upon the Interstate Commerce Commission's own interpretation of the powers conferred on it by law. Before the act of 1910, the Commission was authorized, in effect, to correct rates which were shown to be unreasonable; now it must be satisfied of their reasonableness before they are put in operation. This leads logically to a consideration not alone of the relation of the railroads with the shippers, but of the whole operation of the railroads themselves and their relations with their security holders. Thus the two opinions accompanying the present order embody a wider range of economic theory than can be regarded as yet definitely established as legal principle.

It is none the less apparent that the whole present trend of railway management, irrespective of statutory regulation, is toward the cheapening of service by increased efficiency and that those systems that have gone ahead most courageously to meet the increasing demands upon them, keeping always on a solvent basis, are those least likely to be harassed by restraints upon their earnings. There will be, no doubt, a temporary halt upon extensions. Some orders must be curtailed and no further increase of wages need be looked for. The immediate effect of a decision so unexampled could not be otherwise than depressing. But the business of the country will accommodate itself to these conditions, as it always does, and public policy is usually adjusted in the long run to reason and justice.—[Public Ledger, Philadelphia.]

Salt As A Medicine.

I have in the past seven or eight years found the advantage of putting a little salt in all the water I drink. I also put a little salt, with sugar and milk, in every cup of tea, coffee or cocoa I use.

I have been a resident in the tropics for over forty years and except for a sprained ankle have not had occasion to call in a doctor or to take any medicine in the last thirty years. I believe every one's health in the tropics would be very much better if he used more salt. I find the benefit of drinking a tumbler of cold water with a little salt in it every morning on rising at about 5 o'clock, before my bath or cup of cocoa, which I usually take between 5:30 and 6.

If people could be induced to try the easy and cheap method of taking a little common salt with the water they drink they would in the generality of cases find that they would seldom require other medicine.—F. N. Burn in Chambers' Journal.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than in all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly falling to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials.

Address: F. J. CHENEY & CO. Toledo, Ohio. Sold by Druggists, 75c. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Wedding Reception At South Sterling.

On Wednesday afternoon, February 22, at 2 o'clock, about sixty invited guests assembled at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas G. Barnes where a wedding reception was given in honor of the marriage of their daughter, Anna Edith, to Roy Francis Marthens, Pittsburg.

The wedding ceremony was performed in the morning of the same day by the Rev. W. E. Webster, at the parsonage at Sterling, and upon the arrival of the bride and groom at the home of their parents, they were showered with the congratulations of relatives and friends.

The bride was very charmingly attired in a gown of white silk mesaline trimmed with silk lace and embroidery, with a tunic of marquisette.

She was the recipient of many useful and valuable presents, including linen, silver, cut-glass and money.

After congratulations, all repaired to the dining room, which was tastefully decorated with evergreens and white carnations, and partook of a bountiful repast served by girl friends of the bride.

Mrs. Marthens is very well and favorably known, having resided here from childhood and having presided as organist in church and Sunday school for a number of years.

Mr. Marthens is a druggist of Pittsburg, in which city he and his bride expect to reside. During his visits here he has won many friends. We wish them a happy and prosperous journey through life.

The Passing Of The Children.

The children we love, O where do they go When tired of play and their tiny, bare feet Turn down the far road where the buttercups grow And beautiful skies and the meadow-lands meet? All happy and tired, O where do they go,—

The children we love,—does anyone know? The children we love, O what do they see Beyond the bright fields that call them away, That bids the dear children from you and from me And leaves them no choice but to go and obey; What vision attracts them, what fate can it be— What is it, I wonder, that little folks see?

NOTICE OF ADMINISTRATION, ESTATE OF ADAM S. PRIDE, Late of the Borough of Honesdale, Pa. All persons indebted to said estate are notified to make immediate payment to the undersigned; and those having claims against the said estate are notified to present them duly attested, for settlement.

NOTICE OF ADMINISTRATION, ESTATE OF EUGENE SWINGLE, Late of South Canaan Township Wayne, Co. All persons indebted to said estate are notified to make immediate payment to the undersigned; and those having claims against the said estate are notified to present them duly attested for settlement.

Reciprocity Sale!

While President Taft and Congress have been fighting over Reciprocity between Canada and United States, WE HAVE BEEN

Practicing Reciprocity

with our Customers, by exchanging our best quality of goods, made into the very best style of Mens Clothing and furnishings for the very LOWEST PRICES.

We have too suits of Up-To-Date goods and style, which we will exchange for a small sum of money. These suits are warm enough for March, cool enough for April and May and will look nobly all Summer and Autumn. First come, first served. Ask to see our Imported Clothes made up by American tailors.

BREGSTEIN BROS

Watch Repairing, Clock Repairing, Jewellery Repairing, Optical Repairing, Silverware Cleaned.

MESH BAGS CLEANED

--PROMPTNESS-- WHAT WE HAVE ACCOMPLISHED

--SUCCESS-- WHAT WE STRIVE FOR

ROWLAND Jeweler

1127 MAIN

Setting, Gold Plating, Silverware Cleaned, Mesh Bags Cleaned, Jewellery Repairing, Optical Repairing, Diamond Repairing, Engraving, Ware Cleaned.