

LINCOLN FUNERAL CAR DESTROYED

Historic Relic of Latter Days of Civil War Burned.

ITS INTERESTING HISTORY.

Built in Military Car Shops at Old Alexandria, Va., For Special Use of President and Cabinet—Later Became Official Car of the Union Pacific.

Abraham Lincoln's funeral car was recently destroyed at Columbia Heights, a suburb of Minneapolis. Prior to its use as a funeral car it was the private carriage of the martyred president. It carried his body from Washington to Springfield, Ill., for burial in 1865. Fragments of the ruins will be given away as relics.

The car had been exhibited in all parts of the United States and had become well known everywhere. Its most notable exhibit was in the Lincoln museum at the St. Louis world's fair in 1904. It was considered one of the country's most sacred relics outside the Liberty bell.

The car was built in the military car shops at old Alexandria, Va., in 1863 for the special use of President Lincoln and his cabinet. He loved the car and used it much, and it therefore was used to carry his body to Springfield. Lincoln was shot April 14, 1865, and the trip to Springfield began early on the morning of April 20. Lines of people stood with bowed heads as it passed through the many towns and cities along the way. Three years before the car had made a similar trip with the body of the president's son, William.

The car was then returned to the shops where it was built and left until June of the same year, when it was used to convey the body of Mrs. W. H. Seward, wife of the secretary of state under Lincoln, to her former home in Auburn, N. Y. The car was sold in 1895 to T. C. Durant, who was then building the Union Pacific road. It was used as the official car of the line for many years, or until its standard of luxury had been surpassed by later models.

Next it was found in common use on the mountain lines in Colorado and then sidetracked to rot away, its days of usefulness being over. In 1899 it was exhibited at the Omaha world's fair. Vandals at that time splintered one of its sides. Franklin B. Snow bought it from the Union Pacific in 1903, and it was placed in a museum constructed especially for it at the St. Louis exposition. After that the late Thomas Lowry bought it and brought it to Minneapolis. An iron fence had been built around it, and thousands of visitors viewed it. A crate was built over it in winter months.

A Deep Pennsylvania Shaft.

The deepest shaft in the bituminous coal field in Pennsylvania, according to the report of Colonel Henry C. Demming, consulting geologist, mineralogist and chemist, is operated by the Maryland Coal company at St. Michael, about two and one-half miles south of South Fork, on the Dunlop branch of the Pennsylvania railroad. The hoist shaft is 607 feet deep, and the air shaft is 671 feet. Within ten miles east of this point is the highest mountain peak in the state, Blue Knob.

TO REARRANGE STARS IN THE AMERICAN FLAG.

Ansberry Plan Would Make It Easy to Add Star at Any Time.

Representative Timothy T. Ansberry has introduced a bill at Washington which provides for the rearrangement of the stars in the American flag. The plan which Mr. Ansberry proposes, he says, will make it easy to add a star at any time a state may be admitted without disturbing the general symmetry of the design.

At the present time there are forty-six stars in the flag, but if New Mexico and Arizona are admitted at the present session of congress provision will have to be made for two more stars.

There are six rows of stars in the present flag, four of them containing eight stars each and the remaining two seven each. From top to bottom the six rows are as follows: Eight, seven, eight, eight, seven and eight. Previous to the admission of Oklahoma when there were forty-five stars, there were three rows of eight and three of seven, beginning with an eight star row at the top.

Mr. Ansberry's bill is worded in somewhat technical mathematical terms, but the design is quite simple when drawn out on paper. The bill amends sections 1791 and 1792 of the revised statutes as follows:

"Section 1791. The flag of the United States shall be thirteen horizontal stripes, alternate red and white, and the union of the flag shall be as many stars, white in a blue field, as there are states, the stars to be arranged uniform in distance from one another in five arcs in combination, the centers of the arcs to be the apices of a regular pentagon, the radius of the arcs to be equal to one-fourth the distance of the stars from center to center.

"Section 1792. Stars for the new states shall be added to the union of the flag by extending the arcs, and such additions shall take effect on the 4th day of July then next succeeding such admission."

CRITICISED LINCOLN.

Dr. Eliot Declared Some of His Appointments Were "Shocking."

At the close of an address on civil service reform before the Massachusetts Federation of Women's Clubs President Emeritus C. W. Eliot of Harvard university answered questions from the floor.

After replying in the negative to the question whether politics is as corrupt now as in 1861 Dr. Eliot said:

"In talking of 1861 we must remember that these shocking appointments were made by Lincoln for purely political reasons. I can't think of anything so shocking done by recent presidents. At that time the moral sense of the community had not been aroused, and it was the custom of the time to make appointments for political purposes.

"President Lincoln's first appointment as secretary of war, Simon Cameron was so corrupt and so incompetent that he lost his job at the end of three months."

Hog Ate \$2,700.

Jeremiah Quinn, a farmer residing near Coffeyville, Kan., has brought to Washington a mass that one might mistake for a handful of breakfast food, for which he wants \$2,700 in money. Quinn says he can prove that his hog pounced upon and devoured his \$2,700 bank roll when he dropped it in the pen while feeding the animal. If he can do this to the satisfaction of the treasury department he will be reimbursed.

SNAPSHOTS AT CELEBRITIES

Carter H. Harrison, New Mayor of Chicago.



Carter H. Harrison, who has just been elected mayor of Chicago for the fifth time, has duplicated the record made by his father, who was elected five times, but he will surpass it in the number of years represented by those terms, for the term for which the son has just been chosen will be for four years instead of two, making a total of twelve years. Born in Chicago fifty-one years ago, the new mayor, through his father, is a descendent of early Virginia and Kentucky families. After a preparatory education in the public schools of Chicago and a German gymnasium the son entered St. Ignace college in Chicago, from which he was graduated in 1881. He received the degree of LL. B. in 1883.

Mr. Harrison practiced law in Chicago from 1883 to 1890 and in 1891 took up the real estate business with his brother, William Preston Harrison. The two brothers became editors and publishers of the old Chicago Times which was sold in 1894.

It was in 1897 that Mr. Harrison actively took up the fight for political honors. Robert E. Burke attended to his campaign, and he defeated a strong Republican candidate for the mayoralty. Three other mayoralty fights he won, and Mr. Harrison served as the city's chief executive continuously until 1905, when his opponents succeeded in overthrowing him at the convention and giving the honor to E. F. Dunne, who was subsequently elected.

The Minority Floor Leader.

Disinterested observers at Washington say that Representative James R. Mann of Illinois, floor leader of the house minority, will keep the Democrats in continual trouble. He knows parliamentary law better than any of the Democrats except Fitzgerald of New York and will make it his chief business to nag the majority. It is predicted that Mr. Mann will have the time of his life for the next two years. He enjoys nothing better than picking flaws in things that come up for passage in the house, and now that his party is out of power he will give full play to this predilection.

Representative Mann is now entering on his fifteenth year in the house. He



JAMES R. MANN.

is fifty-five years old and has had a great schooling in legislative and parliamentary matters. He entered the national legislature young enough to be greatly strengthened by his experience in that body. Before he went to congress he had a good training. A graduate of the University of Illinois and the Union College of Law, Chicago, he was for a time attorney for Hyde Park and the South Park commissioners of Chicago and for four years was a member of the Chicago city council. In the last congress he was chairman of the interstate and foreign commerce committee.

DRINKING CUPS TO GO FROM NEW YORK PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Fountains to Replace What Many Believe Are Germ Breders.

It is goodbye to the drinking cup in New York public schools. The board of education has decided upon the installation of hygienic drinking fountains to supplant the tin cup, which has been universally denounced as a menace to the health of school children.

As a test lot of these special fountains are to be installed. They will be distributed to the schools where the district superintendents have headquarters. This means fifteen schools



DRINKING FOUNTAIN.

in Manhattan, four in the Bronx, ten in Brooklyn, seven in Queens and three in Richmond. If accepted as satisfactory, they will be placed in all of the schools.

The type of fountain agreed upon for the test is a nickel-plated fountain arranged with a mouthpiece. The pupil will release the water, which is at low pressure, by placing thumb tips upon opposite sides of the rim of the fountain and pressing downward. The mouthpiece is in the center of the space between the thumbs.

Opposition to the drinking cups has been led by the medical societies, parents' association and other organizations for years. All of these complaints recognized a danger to health and a home for germs in the tin cup of the old days.

MANY SCHOOL CHILDREN ARE LOSING THEIR SIGHT.

Light Coming in Through Windows Affects Those Seated Near Them.

In a recent physical examination of the school children of River Forest, Ill., it was found that 55 per cent of those in need of medical attention were suffering from defective vision, says W. L. Nida in the Good Housekeeping Magazine. A study of conditions in these schools and many others has disclosed the fact that pupils who are seated at the rows of desks by the windows are subjected to a flood of light rays coming direct from the open sky and striking their faces at such an angle as to cause severe exhaustion.

Their eyes are in danger of being permanently injured, not only because of the wrong direction of the light, but also by the undue amount received. These alarming conditions are known to prevail in almost all schoolrooms in the land, and open minded investigators may be convinced of the truth of this by themselves occupying for a few hours seats which the pupils are required to sit in for ten months of the year.

Josh Billings said, "I don't care how much a man talks if he only says it in a few words." That is the hub of the whole advertising creed and the secret of building trade.

A New Sanitary Scheme For Schools.

Dr. C. E. Coulter, president of the board of education of Ogden, Utah, stated that in accordance with the board's determination to give the "sanitary towel" a tryout in the local schools orders have been placed with the manufacturers for a trial consignment, which will be installed at once. These towels are of paper about 12 by 18 inches in size and come in big rolls, which are hung in convenient places about the wash rooms. The individual in using one tears it from the roll by means of the perforations and after drying himself deposits the towel in a metal box provided for the purpose, from which it cannot be withdrawn and used over again by some one else.

Make Owners Improve Buildings.

An inspection of the homes of the poor of Kansas City, which the board of public welfare considers the first move in its social survey, has been in progress six months.

When buildings have been found uninhabitable the owners have been compelled to make repairs or close their houses.

The four commissioners of health who have been going from home to home have learned that poor ventilation is the most prevalent evil. Insanitary plumbing, lack of sunlight and too much dirt also cause complaints.

Roll of HONOR

Attention is called to the STRENGTH of the

Wayne County SAVINGS BANK

The FINANCIER of New York City has published a ROLL OF HONOR of the 11,470 State Banks and Trust Companies of United States. In this list the WAYNE COUNTY SAVINGS BANK

Stands 38th in the United States

Stands 10th in Pennsylvania.

Stands FIRST in Wayne County.

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Total ASSETS, \$2,951,048.26

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H. WILSON, ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR-AT-LAW. Office adjacent to Post Office in Dimmock office, Honesdale, Pa.

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Livery.

LIVERY.—Fred. G. Rickard has removed his livery establishment from corner Church street to Whitney's Stone Barn

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MEXICO, ITS RESOURCES AND HISTORY.

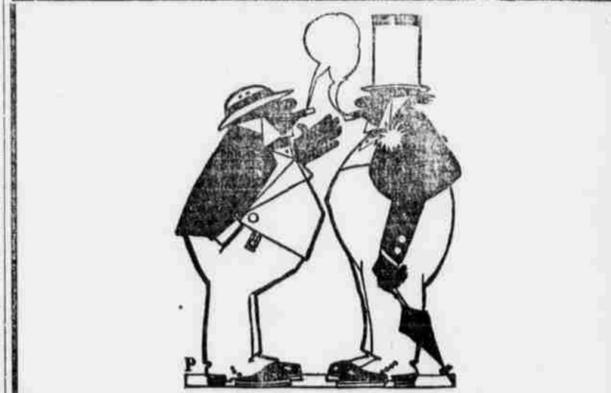
MATERIAL POSSESSIONS.

Area, square miles.....	767,000
Population, about.....	15,000,000
Annual silver production, nearly.....	\$50,000,000
Annual gold production, nearly.....	20,000,000
Value of yearly exports, about.....	125,000,000
Capitalization of banks, about.....	100,000,000
Miles of railroad, about.....	15,000

Mexico is rich in mineral resources. In 1907 it led the world in the production of silver, producing nearly \$40,000,000. In the same year gold to the value of \$18,000,000 was produced, giving the country sixth rank among the gold producing nations of the world. Iron, copper, lead, quicksilver, zinc, tin, cobalt and nickel also are mined extensively. The value of exports in 1909 was nearly \$125,000,000. The aggregate capital of Mexican banks is about \$100,000,000. The building of railroads is progressing rapidly. In 1876 Mexico had 267 miles of railroad, and this had increased by 1906 to nearly 15,000 miles.

HISTORY.

Republic of Mexico declared independent Feb. 24, 1821. Independence proclaimed Dec. 2, 1822. Recognized by United States in 1823. First constitution proclaimed Oct. 4, 1824. Present constitution adopted Feb. 5, 1857. The republic was declared independent Feb. 24, 1821; established as an empire under Iturbide in 1822 and proclaimed a republic by Santa Anna Dec. 2, 1822. Iturbide abdicated March 20, 1822. The Mexican flag, green, white and red, was adopted. The first constitution was formulated in 1823 and 1824 and was proclaimed Oct. 4, 1824. Guadalupe Victoria was elected the first president. The Texas revolution of 1836 was successful, and the Mexican war established the annexation of Texas to the United States. The French-English-Spanish intervention in 1861, during the presidency of Juarez, brought about the second empire. The war brought out Porfirio Diaz as a republican leader. The army of intervention captured the City of Mexico in May, 1867, Juarez and Diaz retiring to San Luis Potosi and establishing the republican capital. In April, 1864, Archduke Maximilian was proclaimed emperor of Mexico and reigned two years. In 1866 the French withdrew from Mexico. Juarez and Diaz reorganized the army of the republic and advanced on the City of Mexico. The city was captured on May 15, 1867, and Maximilian surrendered. He was court martialed, sentenced to death and executed on June 19, 1867. Juarez was elected president in August and re-elected in 1871. He died July 18, 1872, and Tejada, president of the supreme court, completed the term. The constitutional amendments of September, 1873, led to a revolution headed by Iglesias. Diaz was made commander in chief of the army and defeated the revolutionists. He was proclaimed provisional president in November, 1876, and was elected president at the elections in April, 1877, to hold office until November, 1880. He declined re-election, and in 1880 Gonzalez was elected president. Diaz was again elected in 1884 and was re-elected in 1888, 1892, 1896, 1900, 1904 and 1908. The present revolt began in November, 1910, and was apparently crushed in a month. President Diaz was inaugurated Nov. 30. But the fires of rebellion merely slumbered. Guerrilla war followed and has continued intermittently ever since. The republic of Mexico consists of twenty-six states, one territory and one federal district. The national capital is the City of Mexico. The state governments, like the federal government, are divided into three parts—the executive, or governor, the legislature and the judiciary. The governor and legislature are elected by the people, and the judiciary is appointed.



KICK TO THE EDITOR!!!

Have you a kick coming? Is there anything that displeases you? Are you unhappy and need cheering up? Has any little thing gone wrong? Tell us your troubles. Let us help you?

For each of the three best kicks each week, The Citizen will give a brand new crisp one dollar bill. Don't kick too long. 50 words to a kick. No limit, however, to the number of your kicks. You don't have to be a subscriber to be a kicker.

Open to everyone alike, men, women and children, subscribers and non-subscribers. Old and young, rich and poor. Remember two cents a word for the three best kicks.

There must be something you don't like. Kick about it. What good is an editor anyway except to fix up the kicks of his readers? Relieve your mind and get a prize! KICK! KICK! KICK!

A few suggested subjects at which to kick! The weather, of course. Tight fitting shoes. The high cost of living. The hobble skirt and the Harem trousers. High hats on week days. Suffragism, etc., etc., etc. The funnier the better. Several people have asked us if the fifty-word letters containing kicks have to be signed. How else will we know to whom to award the prizes? Whether in the event of the letter winning a prize and being published, the name of the kicker would appear is another question. Undoubtedly the writer's wishes would be followed on that score. Our idea of the "Kick Contest" includes everything except direct and offensive personalities. Sit right down now and dash off fifty words about anything you don't like and want to register a kick against. It won't take you five minutes and you may win a prize. The more original the subject the better chance for a prize. One dollar for less than five minutes work is pretty good pay. Of course you can make your kick as short as you wish. A clever fifteen-word kick may win a prize over a full-length fifty-word one. The shorter the better. For the best kick of ten words or less The Citizen will pay an additional prize of one dollar. Now then, lace up your shoes and let drive!