

THE CITIZEN

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The policy of the The Citizen is to print the local news in an interesting manner, to summarize the news of the world at large, to fight for the right as this paper sees the right, without fear or favor to the end that it may serve the best interests of its readers and the welfare of the country.

FRIDAY, JUNE 2, 1911.

RELATIVE PRICES.

At the auction at Allentown, Pa., the other day, a Kentuckian paid \$15,000 for a bull. That's nothing. We remember when \$25,000 was once paid for a small bull con.*

KINGS AND KISSES.

If every time a President of the United States was inaugurated he had to be kissed on the cheek by the members of the cabinet and the army and navy officials, as King George will have to be kissed by all the Earls and 'Dukes an' sich, the only candidate for the position that we can think of would be the Maine Squeeze of the Perpetual War Scare—Richard Pearson Hobson.

THE NEED OF THE NATION.

"An' I tell you, brethren, an' sistern," says the negro philosopher, "dat dis race suicide an' shorely a terrible evil. What dis country needs is to imitate Brer' Rabbit an' be prophylactic."

IT IS A SHAME, ISN'T IT.

"An' the worst of it all is," said the little girl explaining to her playmate the arrival of a baby at her house, "that every time the stork calls at my home an' leaves a baby, my mamma has to go an' get sick just when we need her the most."

HOW TO BE HAPPY THROUGH MARRIED (NO. 2).

In a recent issue we said, "There are six rules for a happy marriage. The first is, 'get a divorce as soon as possible.' The other five don't count."

Having given this excellent advice to the two rising young barristers, for whose benefit the editorial was written, we naturally expected to learn that such an easy loophole of escape had made a strong appeal to their separate legal intellects and that they would shortly be fit subjects for congratulations. Also wedding presents.

But no. Likewise nix. Also nuthin' diddin'. It seems as though their thoughts ran more to Blackstone and Greenleaf than to Cupid and Hymen. So far as we can learn, their hearts flutter no whit faster in their respective legal bosoms; their faces brighten not at the mention of Heloise Van Schuyllight or Maggie McCue and they have yet to blush under the cynical smile of the jeweler's clerk.

Of course divorces cost money. Honesdale isn't Reno. But, then, being lawyers, they could secure their own divorces—and if they wanted to be real mean about it—make their former wives pay them counsel fees.

Still, we have hopes for each of them. And just to show them how much easier it is to pop the question than it is to question the Pop, we will offer a few rules for their guidance in the delicate art of proposing,—and being accepted. Anyone can propose and be turned down, but it takes more than a knowledge of locus sigillum to lasso a girl with the Rope of Gold. Therefore,

First, choose a suitable girl. By this, we do not mean a girl who is easy to suit, certainly not; but one who can cook, do the housework, mow the lawn, care for the garden, make her own clothes—especially hats—and do other trifling little things like that. Her spare time can be devoted to the week's washing and ironing and looking fresh and cool and pretty after bending over a hot stove getting supper. Of course no girl can be suitable unless she has sufficient money to support her husband in the style to which he has always been accustomed. This last is very essential.

And, by the way, she must be a college graduate, beautiful, loving disposition, dainty finger, clever conversationalist, know how to mix cocktails and be less than twenty-five years old.

Having found a girl possessing each and every one of these elemental characteristics, don't waste time in proposing. She wouldn't have you anyway. Just kidnap her and collect the ransom.

THE DISCOVERY OF AMERICA—A JUSTICE.

Christopher Columbus Wilson, President of the United Wireless Company, has been sentenced to three years at the Atlanta Penitentiary. As everybody knows, Christopher Columbus Wilson, as his name implies, was, and is, a discoverer. He was Captain of the bad ship, "Swindler" which same is a maritime term for the United Wireless Company, which struck on the rocks of the law and the U. S. Government some time ago.

Besides Captain Wilson, this ill-fated barque was manned as follows: First Mate, George H. Parker, director and western agent of the company who will spend the next two years in a companion cell in the same penitentiary as his daring captain; second mate, Francis X. Butler, a legal sailor, who as counsel for the "Swindler" steered it through the shoals and breakers onto "Conviction Reef" where it foundered, and who will now pay the penalty for "defective eyesight" of two years at the same prison with his two superior officers; Steward, W. A. Driscoll, treasurer of the company who will enjoy the delights of the New York penitentiary for one year, and last but not least Able Bodied Seaman W. W. Thompson, who conducted the New York Selling Agency and who joins the Steward for the same period in the same place.

It seems that after Christopher Columbus Wilson and his crew had been sailing the waters of Legitimate Business for a short time in the United Wireless Craft, they began to discover new lands on every side.

First, they discovered the Archipelago of Lies, and forthwith they sent out a whole parcel of lying circulars as soon as they discovered the Peninsula of the Misuse of Mails. This naturally led them to the discovery of the Land of Easy Money, through which they continued their explorations and discoveries until caught, convicted and sentenced.

During their exploration of the Land of Easy Money, they took in \$3,000,000 through selling what was supposed to be treasury stock, but which was, in reality, their own personal shares. This \$3,000,000 was subscribed by the dear, gentle, gullible public for the enlargement of the plant and operating apparatus. As far as this money went it was all right—but it didn't go far enough. Most of it was salted in the hold of the bad ship "Swindler" and the pirates in charge divided up. Only \$750,000 of the \$3,000,000 ever got to the treasury of the company.

Finally, to be exact, Monday last after a dramatic and spirited trial, in which attempted bribery is charged, Christopher Columbus Wilson and his jolly tars discovered America—a justice. They have been taken to their respective cells, and the bad ship "Swindler" is no more.

May each day of their imprisonment seem like a thousand years, especially in the case of the lawyer—Butler—as an example to other legal luminaries who make it their profitable business to find divers and devious ways to break the law in the interests of the Get-Rich-Quick Scoundrels.

"A'oy, Atlanta!"
The Ship of State thus hulls the Pen,
With five more swindlers, wish 'twere ten!

*The New York Herald paid that amount for Doctor Cook's "own" story.

NAVAL NAMES.
A new English war vessel has been christened the "Mayfly." Would seem more reasonable if John Bull had named it the "Junebug."

EASILY CONVINCED.

"I'm two kinds of a Democrat," says Governor Wilson. "I was born one and when I grew up, I became convinced it was the only thing to be." Guess Bryan must represent the rest of the 57 varieties.

NO CAUSE FOR WORRY.

Woodrow Wilson, asked as to his Presidential candidacy, said, "It's too far off to talk about." And as far as W. W. is concerned, it gets farther away every time he whispers.

SO DO WE.

"I hope to end my days in peace," says Diaz. A heap sight better, according to our foolish way of thinking, than to end them in peace, as he came mighty near doing.

OR IS BITTEN OFF.

"The criminal end of the Tobacco Trust is being studied," say the newspapers. Still the trust magnates probably aren't doing any overtime worrying. That end of it generally goes up in smoke.

HARRISBURG NEWS

(Continued from Page One.)

(for burial) a resolution prepared by Attorney General Bell, at the request of the Governor, providing for the appointment of a commission by the Governor to examine into the question of a public utilities commission and prepare a bill for the next Legislature. Such a resolution had already passed the House, but got no farther in the upper body than a committee. How far the Governor will go in retaliating upon those who were influential in throwing him down will be seen within the next thirty days.

Nearly three thousand bills were introduced in both Houses during the session. Of these, 191 became laws, 26 were vetoed, and something like 800 are in the Governor's hands to be acted on within thirty days. The balance either went down to defeat or failed to get out of committee. Four-weeks' task and a most trying one it is. Notwithstanding the repeated statements by the chairman of the appropriation committees that the appropriations should not exceed the estimated revenues, it is known that the Legislature voted away at least a million dollars more than the State's financial officers believe will be received, and some cutting must be done as usual. The Governor will have to face a considerable number of salary-raisers, for the Legislature voted many increases. Our old friend, the Capitol Park Extension bill, is up to the Governor also, asking for \$200,000 as a starter, though fifty times that amount will be needed before the project is completed. Governor Stuart vetoed a similar bill two years ago, on account of a lack of revenue.

Two Important Measures.

Praise must be given the Legislature for having passed two important constructive measures, the School Code and the Sprout Good Roads bill. It is safe to predict that the Governor will sign the latter, the former having become a law. The School Code is not exactly what the Educational Commission desired, but it seemed to be the best that could be had, and it is a big advance over the present system or lack of it. The Sprout bill reorganizes the State Highway Department, and it is generally believed that E. M. Bigelow, of Pittsburg, will be the new man at the head of it. Mr. Hunter, the present Commissioner, will be retained as Deputy.

Other bills passed by the Legislature concerning the wisdom of which public opinion differs, are the soft coal mine code, the full crew bill, the Pittsburg plan for that city and Scranton, the Judges salary increase, the Judges pension bill, the Ferguson white slave bill, the single medical board, resolution to amend the Constitution so as to allow a bond issue for good roads, bill to reimburse George Gray Barnard, the sculptor, in the sum of \$80,000, and increasing the pay of Senators and members.

Some that fell by the wayside were the Local Option bill, civil service reform, pure paint bill, Fort Washington park bill, soldiers' pensions, bill to tax anthracite coal, resolution permitting the people to vote on direct election of U. S. Senators, the excise board bill, the Kline license bill, employers' liability bill, anti-vivisection bill, equal taxation for corporations, and a number of revenue measures, beside several bills providing for the initiative and the referendum.

Kline Bill.

No liquor bill of recent years has stirred up as much comment as the Kline bill. The main purpose of this act was to allow the state treasurer to grant licenses to brewers and distillers, to sell anywhere in the State. The power of granting the licenses was taken away from the judges, and lodged in the State Treasurer, who was given no discretion in the matter. The bill, as originally drawn, passed the Senate, where it originated, and went through the House with a slight amendment. By the time it got back to the Senate considerable opposition had developed and the Senate, by a small majority, refused to concur. This left the bill pending for a few days, when it was sent back to the House, in the effort to have that body strike off the amendment, but this the House, by a large majority, refused to do, thus defeating the bill. It is generally conceded that its defeat was accomplished by the influence of the retailers and restaurant keepers, aided by the members in favor of local option.

The Supreme Court last week refused to disturb the finding of the Superior Court and the Court of Dauphin county in the Huston case, and Joseph M. Huston, architect of the new Capitol will be sentenced to the Penitentiary for an indeterminate sentence of not less than six months or more than two years. It is stated that he is very much broken in health and that he will probably not live out even the minimum sen-

ture of six months. While there are those who believe he is not guilty of conspiracy, many are of the opinion that no fraud could have been perpetrated without his knowledge and consent, for he is presumed to have inside information, if any one had.

Promise Kept.

The promise made to the people by Edwin S. Stuart when he was a candidate for Governor of this state has been kept, as his friends knew it would be. The task was a most unpleasant one, and a less courageous man would have shrunk from it, or at least side-stepped, but it has been finished. Unfortunately, the man who reaped the greatest pecuniary benefit from the new Capitol work, escaped punishment.

One of the last acts of the Legislature was to pass an act appropriating \$80,000 for the use of George Gray Barnard, to reimburse him for the expense he has incurred in finishing, packing, shipping and setting the statutory which now adorns the front of the capitol. There is no doubt of the Governor's signing this bill as he recommended it in a message to the Legislature.

N. E. HAUSE.

The legislature of 1911 approached its dissolution with more intimate evidence of joy over the termination of its official duties than has been evident during the last decade. The soul of levity and of physical demonstration was evidenced when the dead files became instruments of joyous interchange.

The vehemence of activity was so forceful that early in the demonstration Chief Clerk Thomas H. Garvin was the recipient of an unintended blow which blinded his right eye but did not interfere with his casual consideration of necessary roll calls. The venerable chief clerk, who is a masterpiece of modern political mathematics, was quickly in consultation with an oculist who dispelled the optical illusion with a sombre eye patch and an infiltration of some soothing lotion.

In rapid sequence came from the senate conference reports which nobody heard or cared for. They were accepted and endorsed with that rapidity that always accompany the rapid fire finish of the closing night. There was little compensation for the great crowds that thronged the senate and house chambers. The governor's platform pledge, the public service commission bill had been crushed and apoplexy had overtaken the Kline proposition for the liquor interests. Forced by the popular demand for some remedial legislation for cities of the second class the legislature felt it incumbent to produce a compromise measure.

Aside from this feature, which appears to have had the active support of the various Republican elements, the closing night of the legislature presented little of importance. There was the usual storm of song, of mock proceedings and the introduction of presiding officer of members whose claims to recognition are largely based on eleven-hour efforts to the admirers.

As the result of the defeat in the Senate of the resolution creating a commission to take up the public utilities bill, Governor Tener's pet measure will be considered by the revenue and corporation commission, of which Senator James P. McNichol is chairman.

This became known today, when it was learned that the McNichol commission will during the next two years take up quietly the utilities bill and report some sort of a measure to the legislature of 1913.

State of Ohio, City of Toledo, Lucas County, SS.:
Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. L. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.
(Seal) A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials free.
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

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

WAYNE COMMON PLEAS: TRIAL LIST, JUNE 19, 1911.

Smith vs. Brown.
Telep vs. Chaplak.
Klausner vs. De Breun.
Town vs. Cortright.
Heurich vs. Sanders.
Stuck vs. Bigart.

M. J. HANLAN, Prof'y.
Honesdale, Pa., May 29, 1911. 43c03

—Advertise in The Citizen.

TEAM BROKE EVEN

(Continued from Page One.)

lucky to win one of the two games!

The lurid details follow:
MORNING GAME.
DUNMORE.

	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Hawley, ss.	1	1	0	2	2
Dooley, cf.	0	1	2	0	0
Payton, lf.	0	1	3	0	0
Loftus, 2b.	0	0	0	1	1
Jackson, lb.	0	0	8	0	0
McDonald, rf.	0	0	0	0	0
Coolican, 3b.	0	0	1	1	1
Moran, c.	1	0	5	1	1
Knox, p.	0	0	1	2	0
Totals	2	3	20	8	5

HONESDALE.

	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Mangan, lb.	1	1	8	1	0
Brader, ss.	0	1	2	0	0
Hatler, cf.	0	0	0	0	1
Sandereck, c.	0	0	9	2	1
W. Pelt, 2b.	0	0	0	1	0
Dudley, lf.	0	0	1	0	1
Schilling, rf.	1	0	1	0	0
J. Pelt, ss.	0	0	1	3	2
Male, p.	1	1	0	1	0
Totals	3	3	21	10	5

HONESDALE.

	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Schilling, rf.	0	1	1	0	0
Brader, ss.	0	0	2	0	0
Hatler, cf.	1	1	3	0	0
Sandereck, c.	0	1	5	1	0
Mangan, lb.	0	0	8	2	2
W. Pelt, 2b.	0	0	2	1	0
Dudley, 3b.	0	0	0	2	1
Jacobs, lf.	0	0	1	0	0
Hessling, p.	0	1	1	0	0
Pelt, J., ss.	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	1	3	21	9	3

Afternoon Game.
DUNMORE.

	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Hawley, ss.	2	0	0	0	1
Dooley, cf.	0	0	0	0	0
Payton, lf.	0	0	0	0	0
Loftus, 2b.	0	1	1	1	0
Jackson, lb.	0	0	4	1	0
McDonald, rf.	0	0	0	0	0
Coolican, 3b.	0	0	0	0	0
Moran, c.	0	1	5	1	0
Farrell, p.	0	0	1	1	0
Totals	2	2	21	5	2

HONESDALE.

	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Schilling, rf.	0	1	1	0	0
Brader, ss.	0	0	2	0	0
Hatler, cf.	1	1	3	0	0
Sandereck, c.	0	1	5	1	0
Mangan, lb.	0	0	8	2	2
W. Pelt, 2b.	0	0	2	1	0
Dudley, 3b.	0	0	0	2	1
Jacobs, lf.	0	0	1	0	0
Hessling, p.	0	1	1	0	0
Pelt, J., ss.	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	1	3	21	9	3

One base hit, Loftus, Moran, Hatler, Hessling, Three base hit, Sandereck. Stolen bases, Hawley, Loftus, Moran, Brader, Jacobs. Base on balls, off Farrell, 2; off Hessling, 2. Struck out by Farrell 15; by Hessling 4. Left on bases, Dunmore, 3; Honesdale, 5. Umpire, H. Ballas.

THE TREE DOCTOR

(Continued from Page One.)

new to him, the reporter strolled out to Irving Boulevard, to get local color for his story. Two places at which work had been done attracted his attention.

The first one was the maples in front of the home of Mrs. W. W. Weston at 1299 Main street, which had been carefully gone over by the crew of experienced men sent out by this enterprising Wilkes-Barre firm. It was a wonderful transformation they had wrought. Symmetry had been restored to unsightly and deformed trees. Cavities had been filled, and treated in such a manner as to leave hardly any visible trace of their existence. Beauty had been added to this garden spot of Honesdale, the natural attractiveness of the adjoining Riverside Park enhanced, and withal the value of the property considerably increased.

By and by he came to Mr. Holmes residence, at 1238 Main street. There he found the men hard at work. Hard at work is right, for the five maples, which were being treated at this spot, had reached the allotted four score years.

Mrs. Holmes Pleased.
There he spoke with Mrs. Holmes, who along with Miss Mary Weston, and Mrs. R. B. Torrey, is a patroness of the movement. She expressed her pleasure with the work, and was especially delighted to think that the lives of the dear old maples would be prolonged for another generation as a result of their professional treatment.

Supervisor Thomas H. Winkskill, who before coming to this country was associated with the Kew Gardens in England, and who studied under Doctor T. H. Mawson, the latter a tree expert and landscape architect, who lectures at the Liverpool University on "arboriculture," obligingly came down the ladder, and talked to him the different stages in the work.

The corner tree in particular was in bad shape. All the decayed portions were chipped out until the live wood was reached, when antiseptic solutions were applied. Three upright bars were then placed in the center, a frame work put over it, reinforced with cement, and covered with manganese, leaving a barely perceptible scar. In about three years he said, the bark would grow over, and no one would know that an operation had ever been performed on the tree.

He was enthusiastic, naturally, about the good work being done elsewhere by his firm, who are advisors to the Street and Sewer Department of the city of Wilmington, Del., which has entire charge of the streets in that city. The concern by which he is employed is treating an orchard of Ex-Governor Lea, of Delaware.

150-Year Old Pear Tree.
They preserved, he said, a pear tree about 150 years old for Delaware's U. S. Senator Henry A. Du Pont, which required over three tons of cement, sand, etc., to complete the treatment.

The Bonsey and Rifkin concern has a wide reputation for this kind of work. As landscape gardeners they frequently plan and develop parks, playgrounds, cemeteries, etc. Appointments can be made by addressing Miss C. L. Petersen, President of the Honesdale Improvement Association, or their home office in the Second National Bank, Wilkes-Barre.

This firm is thoroughly unselfish in their advocacy of a shade tree commission in Honesdale, for they are not by a long shot the only establishment in the country doing this kind of work.

Furthermore in the opinion of Mr. Rifkin, if Honesdale were to adopt the Shade Tree Commission Act, it would not obligate them to lay a special assessment on property-holders, which feature of the bill has aroused some local opposition. To sum it all up: If you were sick you wouldn't go to a quack or a poor town doctor, so why, dear reader, when your trees are in an unhealthy condition, should you engage any "saw-and-hammer Jack of all trades" to butcher them for you?

PENSION BILL.

Mr. Sherwood introduced the following bill, which was referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that any person who served in the military service of the United States during the late Civil War, and who has been honorably discharged therefrom, shall upon making proof of such facts according to such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may provide, be placed upon the pension roll and be paid a pension as follows: For a service of ninety days or over and less than six months, fifteen dollars per month; for a service of six months and less than nine months, twenty dollars per month; for a service of nine months and less than one year, twenty-five dollars per month; for a service of one year or over, thirty dollars per month. No soldier who is entitled under this Act to a pension of either twenty-five dollars per month or thirty dollars per month shall be eligible to admission or residence in either a State or National soldiers' home.

Section 2. That any soldier eligible to a pension under this Act, who was wounded in battle or in duty, and who was thereby disabled and is now unfit for manual labor, shall be paid the maximum pension under this Act, to wit, thirty dollars per month, without regard to his length of service.

Section 3. That no part of the appropriation for pension under this Act shall be paid to any soldier whose annual income is one thousand dollars or over.

Section 4. That no person shall receive a pension under any other law at the same time or for the same period he is receiving a pension under the provisions of this Act.