PAGE

### GLIMPSES BACKWARD.

[Paper read by Mrs. George P Ross, Honesdale, before the annual meeting of the Wayne County Baptist Association held in South Clinton, recently.]

We of the 20th century pride ourselves on our progressiveness, and feel ourselves quite superior to our forefathers of 50 or.75 years ago. Young America has a good opinion

of herself, and she has a right to have, and feel that she has made wonderful progress the last century, and she has in a great many ways; but in our self congratulation, and busy pushing ahead perhaps it would be well for us to pause, look back-ward and get a few glimpses of what was done along some lines in the past that we in our hurry and growth have forgotten to note. There are attractive with our music and chil-some things our forefathers did that dren day exercises and other things. might it not be well for us to imitate

At the 90th anniversary of the Damascus church last week one person was telling of the earlier days of the church and how her mother labored to bring up her children as Christian men and women and she said it seems as if we are not as prayful as we used to be. Is it not a sad fact?

We are getting too busy to stop to pray, we rely too much on ourselves and too little on God. In our pride we are apt to think we are sufficient unto ourselves. It is an inspiration to read the life of Elder Grow, how he was lead by God, and see how wonderfully his prayers were answerhe was lead by God, and see how wonderfully his prayers were answer-ed. He worked all through this as-sociation 40 and 50 years ago and God has wonderfully blessed his work, for he had the child-like faith to let God lead and follow where-ever he was directed to go. I would recommend every new that see the deeper, fuller interfully blessed his we can realize the deeper, fuller meaning of the scripture, we com-mitted to memory. ever he was directed to go. I would antice to memory. recommend every one that can, to I would plead for the committing read the book. "We need to have of some portion of the Scripture by sufficient faith in God to believe that he can bring us to something high-week other than the golden text. I have stonished and pained in he can bring us to something high-er and more Christlike than any-thing to which at present we see a

way." In the wonderful things that have been accomplished in the past century, such as railroads, telegraphy, elephones, flying machines, wireless telegraphy, the postage stamp and the many other wonderful improvements, we must remember that our forefathers laid the foundation of our wonderful nation, and there are some things that made the keystone to our success which we are overlooking and it would seem as if we had forgotten.

to perfection without periods of rest so He commanded that one day of every seven should be a day of rest every seven should be a day of rest for every member of the household. Then he hallowed it and blessed the day for our benefit. He meant for us to stop our physical exertion on this one day of the week, cultivate the spiritual side of our nature and thus be made stronger and prepared to be better able to resist the termina. to be better able to resist the temptations of the other days of the week. It was a day set aside for the wor-ship and praise of God. Is that the way it is observed now by the major-ity of the people? I am afraid not. More and more it is getting to be kept as a holiday, for pleasure and recreation. Every year the masses keep it more and more as a pleasure day. Would our own parents coun-tenance a Sunday ball game? Sun-day pleasure trips? Stores open-ed the came as another day of one ed the same as another day at our summer resorts? Everything done

for the pleasure and entertainment

of man but not the worship of God. At first our settlers worshipped whereever a few could gather togeth-er. Soon an occasional house of worship was eracted and they would go miles to attend church, sit without fire and listen to a serimon perhaps two hours long. Now churches dot nearly every hill and dale, but is there as much time to worship? It seems as if as the number increased the reverence and sacredness with which they were held waned. In words of another: "We build temples and do not worship in them. We hire spiritual advisors and refuse to heed them; buy Bibles and do not read them, believing in God, we do not fear him, acknowledging Christ not tear him, acknowledging Christ we neither folow nor obey him. We older people have only to learn of the earlier days of our grandparents to find how different the day was kent by them. we neither folow nor obey him. We older people have only to learn of kept by them. Comparison is not to our advantage however proud we are of our advancement in so many ways. If the Sabbath day is not held sacred we loose our reverence for God and re-Something should and ought ligion. to be done to prevent our Sabbath day from being a day of worldly pleasure, or the foundation of our religious life will be ruined and we will soon lose our caste as a religious nation. We Christians must take a stand and let our volces and examples be heard against the desecration of our heard against the desceration of our holy Sabbath day or religion will wane and many of our church doors be closed for want of members. I almost dare say that every paster of our Christian denomination finds the greatest drawback for the growth of the churches is the lack of God fearing Christian workers. One hundred years ago the people were not so well educated nor had they the culand refinement we have now, nor did they have so many things to lead them away from God. One of the deplorable ways in the child's character, the parents and reading matter. In the past ten of twenty years there has been a great change, the markets are flooded with books and every one is allowed to read them, when a few years ago it pression. A child is better unborn books and every one is allowed to read them, when a few years ago it would have been considered a dis-grace to have them in our homes. Then as pare would have been considered a dis-grace to have them in our homes. We cannot expect a moral upilit of our young people when all of their reading is of such a character. It is not uplifting to say the least. We cannot expect men and women of high moral standard or of much depth of character to grow up on the present day trashy novel, but the young people are not the only ag-gressors. History, travel, blography are unread at the present time by the greasors. History, travel, biography are unread at the present time by the majority of people. The pupils of our schools are obliged to read some good things in their school courses which is of some help to them. In our Sunday school work how

are we progressing? We semblea to-day in our 42d Bible School convention. Forty-one years School convention. Forty-one years ago the 20th of September, 1870, we broke away from the Abbington association and became a separate or-ganization. The meeting was held at Hawley and we commenced our work with eleven schools, 415 scholars, 49 teachers. In our last report for 1910 we had 18 schools, 83 teachers, 876 pupils. We see we have doubled the number of scholars but have gained only 7 schools. Now the question is, have we improved in the method of

our instruction and in the manner of conducting our schools as rapidly as we have along all other lines? certainly have everything made easler for us with all our lesson helps, and the Sunday school is made more

In the earlier days of the Sunday chool there was one feature that has school there was one feature that has been neglected, and that is the com-mitting of the Scripture to memory. We all neglect to read the Bible as we should, and if it is not going to be read how will our young people remember very much about it unless they commit it to memory. they commit it to memory.

We older people know that what we thoroughly learned in our youth is not forgotten. It is hard for us to memorize now but how easy for us to recall what we learned in our youth. We get more of a spiritual insight into the Bible as we grow older. If we are Christians and study our Bi-ble we connect full to be be

have been stonished and pained in teaching a class of young ladies on asking the most simple questions in Bible history to have them know nothing about it and they have been Sunday school it and they have been Sunday school scholars most of their lives and some of them had been my pupils several years. Is it the fault of the scholar, teacher, parents or a little of all three? There were some of the fundamental truths of the Bi-ble drilled into my mind so thereaugh ble drilled into my mind so thorough-ly when I was a child that I shall never forget them. We want things now

made easy and entertaining for us One of the most important of these is Sabbath observance. God made the Sabbath Day for man's benefit. He knew the wonderful ma-chinery in our bodies could not run chinery in our bodies could not run things pleasing to us if we attend church or work for His cause. I am talking of the majority of our church have son ans. Yet. members, we certainly has self-sacrificing Christians. to two hours long, then have recess, eat lunch and have another long sermon. They were willing to have a lengthy discourse because they had to go a long distance, make a great ef-fort sometimes in order to attend and they wanted to hear something to re-pay them for their efforts.

We hear the excuse these days that it is too hot to go to church, or the weather is too cold or afraid the church will not be properly warmed, or the pastor preaches too long a ser-mon; or any other excuse to stay away. We prize what we strug-sle to attain; and perhaps things are sie to atlain; and perhaps things are made too easy and comfortable for us to fully appreciate them, or is it the lack of the grace of God in our hearts that is the cause? In those days they met to worship God, not to be entertained. Verily, there are some things in which we might copy our forefathers. Philip Brooks says: "God hes not

for sacred things. If we learn to 000 in 1910, a growth of 77 per reverence God then we will learn to cent. reverence God then we will learn to love Him, and, if we truly love Him we will strive to please Him, and if united States absorbed in 1900 an expenditure of \$357,392,000 and in the state of \$357,392,000 and \$357, "And a little child shall lead them.

Republican Candidate for the Nomination of Register and Recorder.

W. B. LESHER, Sterling, Wayne County, Pa.

Republican Candidate For County Commissioner FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER.



FRANK D. WALTZ, Newfoundland, Pa. Subject to the Republican primaries, Saturday, Sept. 30, 1911.

# AGRICULTURAL DATA FOR THE UNITED STATES.

Census Director Durand at Washington, D. C., gave out last week an important advance statement from the bureau of the census containing additional figures and details of the agricultural statistics of continental United States collected at the thirteenth decennial census, April 15, 1910. It is based on a preliminary comparative summary submitted by Dr. Le Grand Powers, chief statis-tician for the division of agriculture in the bureau of the census and it supplements a brief preliminary no-

tice issued in July last. The figures here given are sub-ject to revision, inasmuch as there

1910 \$645,612,000, an increase of 80.6 per cent. Expenditures for fertilizers are much less important, be-ing in 1910 \$114,277,000. Com-pared, however, with an expenditure of \$53,432,000 in 1900, this represents an increase of 113.9 per cent.

White and Colored Farmers,

The number of farms operated by white farmers was 5,422,892, or 85.5 per cent. of all farms, while the number operated by negro and other nonwhite farmers was 917,465, or 14.5 per cent, of the whole.

The total number of farms operated by owners, including those own-ing only part of the land operated by them was 3,933,705 in 1910, as compared with 3,653,323 in 1900, an increase of 280,382. The total an increase of 280,382. The total number operated in 1910 by tenants was 2,349,254, as against 2,024,964 in 1900, an increase of 324,200. The number conducted number conducted by hired mana-gers was 57,398 in 1910 and 59,-085 in 1900, a decrease of 1,687.

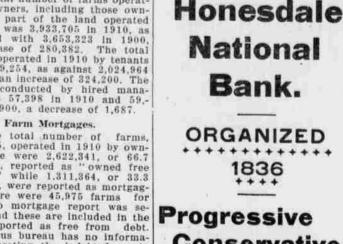
Of the total number of farms, 3,933,705, operated in 1910 by own-ers, there were 2,622,341, or 66.7 per cent., reported as "owned free of debt," while 1,311,364, or 33.3 per cent., were reported as mortgag-ed. There were 45,975 farms for which no mortgage export are not which no mortgage report was se-cured, and these are included in the farms reported as free from debt. The census bureau has no information respecting the indebtedness in farms leased to tenants or operated by managers. In 1900 information was secured

concerning the "owned farm homes." At that time 2,545,239, or 70 per cent, were reported as "free from debt," while 1,093,164, or 30 free per cent. were reported as mort-gaged. There were 126,059 farms gaged. There were 126,059 farms in 1900 for which no mortgage re-port was secured, and these are included with the farm homes report-ed as "free from debt." There has thus been a considerably greater in-crease in the number of mortgaged farms than in the number of farms free from mortgage.

## Acreage Group Proportions.

Of the whole number of farms those "19 acres and under" formed 13.1 per cent. in 1910 and 11.07 per reaction in the reaction of the reaction of the reaction in t 1910 and 24.8 per cent. in 1900; those "175 to 474 acres," 15.4 per those 11910 and 15.1 per cent. in 1900; those "over 500 acres," 2.8 per cent. in 1910 and 2.6 per cent. in 1900. There has thus been a slight relative decrease in the medium-sized farms, namely, in the two groups falling between 50 and in size, as contrasted with a slight relative increase in farms bewell as in farms above these

limits.



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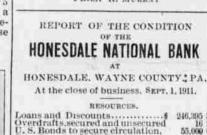
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 HESOURCES.

 Loans and Discounts
 246.395 39

 Overdrafts secured and unsecured
 16 22

 U. S. Bonds to secure circulation.
 5000 00

 Prentiums on U. S. Bonds
 1.900 00

 Banking-house, furniture and flx-tures
 1.249.017 91

 Due from National Banks not Reserve Agents
 2.742 72

 Due from State and Private Banks and Bankers. Trust Companies.
 333 70

 Due from approved reserve
 329.07 38

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CHESTER A. GARRATT, ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR-AT-LAW. Office adjacent to Post Office, Honesdale, P

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\*

WHEN THERE

IS ILLNESS

is a small number of farms, the re-Philip Brooks says: "God has not turns for which are incomplete, which will be included in the final tables. Such additions, however, given us vast learning to solve all the problems, or unfailing wisdom to direct all the wanderings of our brothers' lives, but He has given to every one of us power to be spiritual. and by our spirituality to uplift and enlarge and enlighten the lives we touch." If we could more fully real-ize the power of prayer what might we not accomplish? We need the words of another to address ourselves to the smoother to

our fellowmen to God. Prayer, love, patience and effort will win them from the errors of their ways. We need to recognize clearly the fact that we do not so much need more members as we do better ones; that the world to win it for God, it must be through the high qualities of Christian character exemplified rath-er than by mere show of members. A Catholic prior on a sold "line are A Catholic priest once said "give me the children until they are ten years old, then you can have them." feeling 1910

sure he could instill the Catholic re-ligion into their hearts in that time so strongly that they would be firm school teachers should be consecrated

school teachers should be consecrated Christian men and women. As we have said before the early impres-sions are the ones we keep. A child's character is like a piece of soft clay in the sculptor's hands. He can mold it as he will. So it is with the child's character, the parents and

will not materially modify either the amounts or the rates here stated. Further information with regard to the acreages and yields and value of domestic animals in the United States will be published later, when the tabulation of the material has been completed. Slow Increase in Number of Farms. During the ten years which fol-lowed the census of 1900, the popu-lation of the United States increased 21 per cent, but the number of farms did not keep pace with the increase in population. From 5,-737,372 in 1900 the number grew to 6,340,357, an increase of 602,-985, or 10.5 per cent. For the whole United States this is the lowest enter United States this is the lowest rate of increase which has been noted since the number of farms was first recorded in 1850. The increase in

the total acreage devoted to agriculture was only 25,137,000 acres, or 4.2 per cent. The actual area in farms was \$38,592,000 acres in Improved land, however, increased more rapidly than the total farm

acreage or number of farms, the adbeing from 414,499,000 acres 1900 to 477,448,000 acres in 1910, a gain of 62,940,000 acres. DI 15.2 per cent. in ten years. Yet this percentage of increase was only about two-thirds the growth of population.

#### Increase in Farm Values.

In striking contrast with the slow growth in the number and acreage of farms and the area of improved land during the ten years is the enormous rise which has occurred in the value One of the deplorable ways in the child's character, the parents and the value of farm property. Farm land, ex-reading matter. In the past ten or twenty years there has been a great the right beginning. Every child valued at \$13,058,008,000 in 1990, which was the markets are flooded with whould know God. It is an earthen had more than doubled before 1910, being then returned as value of \$28,386,770,000. having The enormous increase here recorded of \$15,328,762,000 represents an ad-

vance of 117.4 per cent. in the value of all land in farms.

It is immediately evident that the relatively small increase in the total acreage of farm and, 4.2 per cent. was one of the least important of the factors causing the great increase in aggregate value. The average value of farm land per acre increased from \$15.57 in 1909 to \$32.49 in



### FRED A. STODDARD.

Being a resident of one of the extreme northern districts of Wayne county, which has never been reprecounty, which has never been repre-sented on the board of county com-missioners, and being also a con-tractor and builder, conversant with concrete work and bridge building, and further having a special interest. in a needed reduction of taxation. I feel assured that I could discharge the duties of the office economically and satisfactorily in every way to the people. Farmers and real estate owners bear the heaviest and most owners bear the heaviest and most unequal share of taxation and should be relieved by the burdens being more equally placed on all classes of property owners. To this end, if nominated and elected, I will direct my best efforts.

FRED A. STODDARD. Starrucca, Pa.



2,750 00 Total......\$1.821.845 65

2,742 72

333 70

 $\substack{129,907\\2,057\\405}39$ 

320 14

90,999 50

1,885 53

202 11

None

None

#### LIADILITIES.

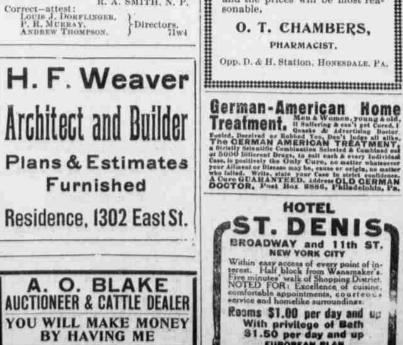
150,000 00 150,000 00  $\substack{22.445 & 00 \\ 55 & 00}$ 2,007 69-\$1,424,741 38 None ited..... None

stated .....

Total..... \$1,821,845 65 State of Pennsylvania, County of Wayne, ss.

I. H. Z. RUSSELL, President of the above named Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. H. Z. RUSSELL, President, Subscribed and sworn to before ma this 6th day of Sarr, 1911. R. A. SMITH, N. P.

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