

LEAP YEAR.



"SPEAK TO ME, LOVE—ONLY SPEAK, LOVE!" —Heaton in Chicago Inter Ocean.

HALF A MILLION SOUGHT IN SUIT

Knapps vs. Binghamton Trust Co.—Trustee Gregory Sues State Bank Superintendent For Sum of \$437,633.31.

Papers have been served by E. D. Cumming, of Deposit, and his counsel, Hinman, Howard & Kattell, of Binghamton, on behalf of William M. Gregory as trustee of the bankrupt estate of Knapp Brothers, in a new suit brought by Mr. Gregory to compel the State Superintendent of Banking, George C. Van Tuyl, of Albany, and the old Binghamton Trust Company to refund a total of \$437,633.31 in notes held by the Trust Company and claimed by the Knapp estate, and an additional sum of \$200,000 for damages alleged to have been sustained.

The principals at issue in this case are almost identical with those at issue in the case of the old Binghamton Trust Company vs. the Knapp Brothers' estate, brought to secure possession of notes aggregating over \$200,000 in face value, an delinquent by the Trust Company to be the concern's property. This last case was won by the plaintiff in the trial in the Supreme Court but a new trial was secured on appeal to the Appellate Division.

The complaint alleges that the Knapps allowed deposits amounting to about \$1,500,000 to be received at the Calliope branch at a time when the amount owing depositors was greater than their total assets, and that with the knowledge of the directors of the Binghamton Trust Company, Charles J. Knapp was allowed to withdraw large amounts from that institution and charge them against the firm of Knapp Brothers to give the appearance of solvency. It is further charged that transfers of commercial paper covering practically all of the assets of Knapp Brothers were made to the Binghamton Trust Company.

These notes were those turned over to the care of Superintendent Van Tuyl. The plaintiff has formerly demanded the return of these notes and failure to do so has resulted in the suit being continued.

AMERICANS AND THE CHURCHES

In announcing a gain in church membership during the last year of but one and seven-tenths per cent., Dr. H. K. Carroll, former Director of the Religious Census of the United States, deprecates the fact that but 32,000,000 out of 92,000,000 inhabitants of this country are taking any interest in religion.

Summarizing the achievements of the twelve months, he thinks the half million new members—an average addition of but two and a half communicants to each of the 200,000 churches—a very unsatisfactory return on the \$1,757,575,867 invested in the religious property owned by the 186 different denominations of the country. In extenuation, church supporters point out that the average annual salary of the 165,000 ministers is but \$663—little more than an office boy's wage—and that many of them are prevented from doing justice to their work by being obliged to devote part of their time to other vocations to support their families.

To this is undoubtedly due the fact that with approximately 60,000,000 sittings in the 200,000 churches of the United States we find a paltry 35,000,000 members to fill them.

Disappointing as this may seem to the spiritual minded it would obviously be unfair to interpret it as an indictment of the 60,000,000 Americans who for one reason or another have no church affiliations. Of this vast number of non-church going citizens of the republic, a large percentage, it is reasonable to assume, are religiously disposed, even though they do not practice it openly. The fact that they have recourse to the administrations of the clergy only in sickness, marriage and death or when the youngsters are to be christened, is not to be held against them or to be accepted as proof that they are hostile to the church and its instrumentalities for good. In a country, where religion is as free as air and the church and state, have nothing in common, it indeed is surprising to many that the denominations have enlisted as many active partisans as they have or are as aggressive as they are. No business institution employs more varied agencies to extend its influence and stimulate interest in its work and service.

Finance, literature, oratory, music—all the arts that appeal to the imagination and awaken these impulses which control the actions of

so many of us—are suppliant to its needs and whether we will or not serve to everlastingly keep its message before us. As if it were the veriest trifle, a single group of zealous Protestants in New York raise a million dollars for a nation wide campaign of evangelizing and express their willingness to add another million to it, if necessary. Exulting in its new world freedom Judaism gathers increasing impetus and unfurls its banners where there were none before. Catholicism is thrilled by its great historical work, "The Catholic Church in the United States," the six million word mosaic of the Catholic Editing Company of New York showing the striking growth, vitality and potentiality of that denomination in the republic. Whatever else these prove, they show that the religious spirit which responds to these calls, still waxes strong within the average man.

A body of people that will voluntarily give almost two billion dollars for the establishment and endowment of institutions and contribute another hundred and fifty millions a year for their support, assuredly represents a force whose influence no man can gainsay.

HARVARD MEN COMING EAST.

Associated Clubs Meet This Year in New York City.

For the first time in the sixteen years since its organization the Associated Harvard clubs will meet this year in New York. Previous meetings have been in western cities, except one year, when the big gathering was at Philadelphia.

The Harvard club of New York, which will be host this year, is making great preparations for the gathering, which will be held June 14 and 15, and the largest invasion of Harvard men the city has seen is expected. President Lowell will be guest of honor, and the functions include a formal dinner set for 2,000 persons on the 14th, a clam bake and outdoor sports at some nearby shore resort the following day and an informal dinner that night.

VICE ADMIRAL AUBRY DEAD.

Italian Fleet Commander Since the Start of Italian-Turkish War.

Vice Admiral Augusto Aubry, who was in command of the Italian attacking fleet since the beginning of the Italian-Turkish war, died recently.

Admiral Aubry won his way up in the navy of his country through bravery, merit and force of character. He was the youngest of the vice admirals, having been born in 1846, the son of a cobbler. Admiral Aubry fought against Austria in 1866 and saw service in African waters in 1889. He was twice undersecretary of the navy.

During the present war he commanded the war vessels at the bombardment of Tripoli, Tebruk and Bengazi.

AVIATOR FINDS A BODY.

Use of Hydroaeroplane in Search Proves Successful.

A hydroaeroplane was successfully employed in a search which had lasted for eleven days for the body of Herbert P. Johnson, a naval architect, who was drowned in Lake Pontchartrain, Louisiana. After futile attempts at dragging sections of the lake and almost constant searching by owners of many launches and motorboats Fred Bodeil of Danville, Ill., a student at an aviation school here, discovered Johnson's body after circling the lake in a hydroaeroplane several times.

The body was found floating several miles out on the lake.

THREE TYPEWRITER COMPANIES COMBINE.

Notices have been received here announcing the consolidation of the Smith-Premier, Monarch and Remington typewriter companies, and starting with March 1, all of the agencies throughout the country joined offices and selling forces. The three factories including the Monarch and Smith-Premier at Syracuse and the Remington at Ilion, N. Y., will be continued at full force under the consolidation.

None of the staff of the three firms will be dropped.

Why Money is Needed to Educate Blind Children.

The International Sunshine Society, a membership corporation incorporated under the laws of the State of New York in 1900, began doing the small things of life with the object simply to incite its members to the performance of kind and helpful deeds. The aim was to "Do the thing that is needed when it is needed, whether the thing is a little or a large one." This is the very fruitage of philanthropy.

Among the hundreds of things therefore presented to the society in after years, came that of taking care of blind babies.

We were surprised to learn that in the whole United States there was no provision for blind children from babyhood up to school age, most all the institutions not taking them until eight years old.

We also discovered another thing—that the children of the very poor seldom live to be eight years old without becoming feeble-minded and idiotic. Few of the very poor children live to be that age at all, for the light hunger is so much greater in a blind child than the hunger for food, that the little fingers do not stop at the mouth as in the seeing children who suck their thumbs, but they pass right by to the eyes and there they rub and dig, and dig, and poke their fingers in up to the knuckles at times, therefore generally injuring the eyes and blood poison sets in and the little one dies.

The world, thoughtlessly, says, "Well, perhaps, it was better for it that it didn't live," never realizing the fact that if the child had had proper attention it would have lived and grown up like any other, bright and beautiful both physically and mentally.

Discovering that there were institutions all over this beautiful country for animals of all kinds—for everything, in fact, in the way of protection but for the helpless of all human beings, blind babies, we kept the first child brought to us and gave it into the care of a nurse and sent out calls for help to open a nursery until we could see what could be done.

It is a long story. We found no record anywhere of small blind children—blind babies as we call them. In visiting the departments of feeble-minded and the poor-houses and the institutions where these little ones are sent, we discovered the blind child. In many cases the nurses did not know they were blind. Some of them had beautiful eyes, others were digging their eyes and mutilating them so that the nurses simply thought of them as extraordinarily idiotic.

The city officials helped in every way possible. We borrowed the children for a while to see if anything could be done with them, and finally we got a bill through at Albany permitting the city to pay us a dollar a day for each child committed to our care. Of course this bill is not mandatory. The Board of Estimate, not understanding the great care of these children are and the need of the best nurses and teachers, naturally thought that sixty cents a day a big amount to pay, and we were glad indeed to get that much held. Some day we hope to get the whole dollar.

We took all of these supposedly blind idiots and put them in charge of graduate nurses for hospital care, graduate kindergartners for mental training, and the best trained nurses and helpers that we could secure. This cost a lot of money. We have fought hard and long to prove to the world that to educate the blind properly one must begin with them when babies and not wait until they are eight years old. When the brains have been eight years lying undeveloped and all parts of their body left untrained, it is impossible for a child to overcome the peculiarities and awkwardness that it has fallen into during the eight years of its mental darkness.

"We have already graduated many of these children from our kindergarten to the New York Institution for the Blind on 34th street, New York City. Some of them at the head of their classes. Twenty-five little ones who had been virtually thrown away by the world as not worth saving are now considered exceptionally bright. Only one little fellow failed to respond to our care. I attribute his condition to the fact that he used to butt his head against the wall hours at a time when in the idiot department, and being a baby his head was tender and pliable and it is now out of shape."

While he is gentle and does some bright things, we have despaired of his ever being other than feeble-minded; even the pain that he felt when pumping his head against the wall, was a pleasure to him and he would if allowed, content himself this way for hours because of the comfort he felt in just doing it. He beat his heel on the ground until it was all bruises. The nurse who had him in charge thought because of his actions that he was an idiot. His brain was only trying to live, and the little soul was simply struggling to "find itself."

We have therefore demonstrated to our perfect satisfaction that to educate the blind, they must be sent as early as possible to an institution that is a nursery, hospital, kindergarten and home combined, and the baby must be cared for from the minute of its blindness.

The older children that we took from the department of feeble-minded when once aroused to the fact that they were receiving care and tender love, learned so fast and so rapidly, and they worked with such enthusiasm on anything given them, that if allowed to continue of their own accord, they would work in their play and study until they would fall from exhaustion. We took the little ones that were emaciated, half skeletons, some covered with the itch, children even at the age of six years that didn't know how to walk nor talk, all wearing diapers, and put them first into the care of a hospital nurse.

They would not eat solid food, being afraid. The mothers or relatives with whom they lived, not knowing how to handle them, would let them sit hunched up any way so long as they were quiet until they became deformed. In one case the limbs paralyzed. All of these chil-

dren, but for Sunshine, would have grown up into dependent adult blind.

The child in the Sunshine Home is really in school from the time it wakes up until it goes to bed, for it is taught by its nurses, it is taught by the housemother, it is taught by the kindergarten teacher, and is then placed in the hands of the hospital nurse who in turn teaches it something as she gives it her special care.

If we can take these children that have, as I have expressed it, been virtually thrown away by the city as not worth saving, and prove that they are dear, bright, lovely children, what can we not do with the little ones who have had some care and are seemingly not altogether feeble-minded.

We believe in the cottage plan, each cottage being a home, nursery, hospital and kindergarten combined. Since looking about for blind babies, we have come across a number of blind children of the wealthy. The well-to-do should send their children to us, and pay for their care.

The "mother love" oft times is the greatest possible enemy a blind child can have. The mother protects and shields the child, not understanding that in its total darkness it must be helped to reach out, instead of being helped to withdraw more into itself. It must be taught to eat solid food. It must be given dancing lessons, music lessons, singing lessons, to make it fearless, sunny and graceful.

Without seeing the school, witnessing the daily progress, feeling the arms of these blind children around your neck and hearing the prattle of their cheerful voices, no one can quite understand the present need.

Our institutions are demonstrations of what can be done for them, and a visit there will instantaneously verify all we claim.

The Secretary of the Sage Foundation Fund visited our Home. Later the committee set aside \$150,000 to prevent blindness.

There will not be so many adult blind in the world looking to the States for support twenty years from now if we are allowed to give proper care to the blind babies of to-day.

We have had two little ones in our home who will be just like these older cripples when they grow up. They have been neglected already too long—their backs are bent and their legs twisted.

We can't save them, but we can save the hundreds and hundreds that will yet come into the world in spite of all the care to prevent blindness.

Cynthia Westover Alden, Treasurer of the Department for the Blind, 96 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

IF YOU CANNOT AFFORD TO BUY a box of Board of Trade Envelopes you can buy them at 10c per dozen at J. B. Nielsen's store. Orders left here will be given prompt attention.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE HONESDALE NATIONAL BANK

AT HONESDALE, WAYNE COUNTY, PA. At the close of business, FEB. 29, 1912.

Table with columns for RESOURCES and LIABILITIES. Resources include Loans and Discounts, U.S. Bonds, Bonds to secure Postal Savings, etc. Liabilities include Capital Stock paid in, Surplus fund, Undivided profits, less expenses, etc.

Total \$1,250,413 48 State of Pennsylvania, County of Wayne, ss. I, LEWIS A. HOWELL, Cashier, of the above named Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 29th day of Feb., 1912. R. A. SMITH, N. P.

Correct—attest: H. Z. RUSSELL, H. T. NICHOLS, LOUIS J. DORFINGER, Directors

FOR REPRESENTATIVE.



I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the nomination for the office of Representative in the Legislature from this district, subject to the decision of the Republican voters at the April primaries.

THEODORE KLEIN, Ariel, Pa.

NOTICE OF UNIFORM PRIMARY

ES.—In compliance with Section 3, of the Uniform Primary Act, page 37, P. L., 1906, notice is hereby given to the electors of Wayne county of the number of delegates to the State Convention which each party is entitled to elect, names of party officers to be filed and for what offices nominations are to be made at the Spring Primaries to be held on

SATURDAY, APRIL 13, 1912.

REPUBLICAN.

1 person for Representative in Congress. 1 person for Representative in General Assembly. 2 persons for Delegates to the State Convention. 2 persons for Delegates to the Republican National Convention. 2 persons for alternates to the Republican National Convention. 1 person for Party Committeeman in each district in the county.

DEMOCRATIC.

1 person for Representative in Congress. 1 person for Representative in General Assembly. 1 person for Delegate to the State Convention. 2 persons for Delegates to the National Convention. 2 persons for alternates to the National Convention. 1 person for Party Committeeman in each election district in the county.

PROHIBITION.

3 persons for Delegates to the State Prohibition Convention. 7 persons for Delegates to the National Prohibitive Convention. 7 persons for alternates to the National Prohibitive Convention.

KEYSTONE.

1 person for Delegate to the Keystone State Convention. Petition forms may be obtained at the Commissioners' office.

PROHIBITION.

1 person for Representative in Congress. 1 person for Representative in General Assembly. 3 persons for delegates to the State Prohibition Convention. 7 persons for Delegates to the National Prohibition Convention. 7 persons for alternates to the National Prohibition Convention. 3 persons for alternates to the state convention.

KEYSTONE.

1 person for Representative in Congress. 1 person for Representative in General Assembly. 1 person for delegate to the Keystone State Convention.

Petitions for Congress and Representative must be led with the Secretary of the Commonwealth on or before Saturday, March 16, 1912. Petitions for Party officers, Committeemen and Delegates to the State Conventions must be filed at the Commissioners' office on or before Saturday, March 23, 1912.

JOHN MALE, EARL ROCKWELL, NEVILLE HOLTGATE, Commissioners. Attest: Thos. Y. Boyd, Clerk. Commissioners' Office, Honesdale, Pa., Feb. 26, 1912.

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APPLICATION FOR LICENSE

FOR THE YEAR 1912. The following named persons have filed their petitions for a license on the same will be presented to Court of Quarter Sessions on Monday, March 14, 1912.

HOTELS.

Buckingham—Michael Francis Downs. Canaan—Jas. Gildea, Paul Vaverack. Clinton—H. T. O'Neill. Dreher—H. B. Smith, O. E. Smmons. Dyberry—Asa Kimble, Matthew F. Clemo. Hawley—Christian Lehman, Martin Reatter, August H. Frank, Geo. Kohlman, Angela Hughes, Frank J. Denison, F. J. Crockenberg, Lafayette Robinson. Honesdale—Frank N. Lord, Jr. Lennon & Coyne, Jesse T. Barlow & C. W. Elmendorf, Charles McARDIE, Paul E. McGranaghan, Chas. McDonaid.

Lake—Flora M. Schadt. Lehigh—C. W. Garagan. Manchester—Wm. F. G. Emrich, Wm. A. Bleck, Frank & Martin De Breun. Mt. Pleasant—I. W. Bunnell, Wm. T. Davis. Preston—Anthony Yeager, P. Madigan, W. J. Healey. Salem—H. F. Nicholson, Ralph Foote. South Canaan—John Bentham. Starrucca—John Woodmansee. Texas—Thomas Gill, Frederick Krantz, James Mundy, F. W. Bunneil, Charles H. Murphy, George Meyers, John C. Smith, Frank T. Bishop, Emmet A. Hurley, Frank Mangum, Waymart—Walter J. Mitchell.

RESTAURANTS.

Canaan—James J. Burnett. Clinton—John Opeka. Hawley—Gus. Deitzer, J. Adams, Louis Geisler. Honesdale—Christopher Lowe, Henry Beurkett, John H. Henmann, Fred O. Geibert, F. W. Michels, Benj. Loris, Jr., A. R. Taebner, L. C. Weniger, T. D. O'Connell, Herma Meyers, W. B. Roadknight, Chas. P. Slishy, John Theobald. Texas—Chris. J. Hook, Jacob Beck.

BOTTLETS.

Honesdale—John Roegner. Palmyra—Luke P. Richardson. Texas—Bell Brewing Company, William Neimeyer.

WHOLESALE.

Clinton—Geo. W. Stiles, Jos. Herovation. Hawley—Patrick H. Kearney. Honesdale—Michael Galvin, Paul McGranaghan, Paul Fives. Texas—The Pennsylvania Central Brewing Co. W. J. Barnes, Clerk. Feb. 20, 1912. 16w3

Wish to secure a good correspondent in every town in Wayne county. Don't be afraid to write this office for paper and stamped envelopes.

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Muslin Underwear To make room for our Spring Stock and cleaning out single lots after inventory of

MENNER & CO.