

Women's Column

Shoes in all colors are worn to match the frock.

Deep rose brocade patterns in gold are much in evidence.

High collars are coming in again, and so are long, set-in sleeves.

Spats are much in favor, even striped ones being seen abroad.

Draped and plaited effects in skirts are gaining in favor.

Small flat bows of velvet ribbon or silk are popular trimmings.

Touchees of brilliant coloring are used upon many of the smart suits.

Wide belts and girdles of leather, ribbon, satin or silk are much in evidence.

Long sleeves and draperies are features of the newest costumes.

Piping is still fashionable for silk and wool suits.

The Apache collar has close rivals in the Robespierre and modified Medici models.

The normal waist-line has returned. This permits of the wearing of belts and girdles.

Wraps both for day and evening show a tendency to the three-quarter length.

Swansdown is seen on charming little shoulder wraps for evening.

Hats are still rather low on the head, but show more of the hair than formerly.

Parasols are of colored and white linen, embroidered or plain, to match the gown.

In Paris sleeve frills are very important; also jabot frills with vests and revers.

Women are once more using the old cream-tinted Spanish lace for evening scarfs.

The dominant style tendency is better described by Directoire than anything else.

Buttons of crystal, pearl with rims of color and covered molds are much used.

Carved crystals represent a charming jewelry novelty. Often they are mounted in platinum.

Embroidered batiste and voile are much used to fashion the large square, round or biblike collars.

The midsummer hat is made of tulle, and there is much use of aigrettes, paradise and wings.

Fashion indications are that floral corsage ornaments and wee bouquets will be more in favor than ever.

Big, round, self-buttons and buttons of crystal are seen on the one-piece satin gowns, black or white.

Plaids are appearing in skirts of cloth and linen. These are usually at either side of a panel back and front.

Frocks of white serge producing a coat effect are smart. The pepum falling below the waist belt, both back and front.

Coat suits of satin are considered in good taste. Skirts of black have short coats of white satin with collar and cuffs of black and vice versa.

Shirtwaist dresses of washable foulard are an excellent investment for the woman who desires to appear cool and at the same time well dressed.

There is a great demand for flowered materials as the summer advances. Dimity, organdy, mull, lawn and mousseline are equally popular.

Although patent leather takes the lead for evening slippers, suede follows a close second, and glace kid in colors to match the costume is very smart.

Jackets that contrast with the costume are much in favor, especially in sporting costumes.

The old-fashioned silk purses of our grandmothers' time are back again. Some are knitted and some beaded, and always they close with two small rings.

The very latest style in bathing dresses have narrow ruffles of silk around the bottom of the skirt, and also for a finish to the short elbow length sleeves.

Scollops remain a popular form of ruffling. These have rounded or squared corners and are edged with narrow pleatings. Bindings of the same material are frequently used.

Some of the wide-waive plaques, or cotton corduroys, as they are called now, are being used for children's frocks; but they do not have the same childish effect as those of closer fiber.

Shantung silk in tones of blue, gray, mauve and tan is used to fashion many of the loveliest afternoon gowns. These are often elaborately embroidered or trimmed with heavy lace.

Death of Elijah Pelton.

Elijah Pelton, a former Pike county, and well known in Wayne county, who had a great reputation locally as a snake "charmer," died suddenly at Tiffin, Ohio, where he had resided for some years, at 7 a. m. on June 18, writes Frank R. Olmsted, a former Diugsman township resident and old friend of deceased, from Uxwick, Pa.

Mr. Pelton was engaged in farming in Ohio and was plowing a field when death overtook him. He dropped in the furrow and was lifeless when a farmhand found him. Heart trouble was undoubtedly the cause of his death.

"Life" Pelton was aged 69 years, 5 months and 4 days, having been born on January 14, 1843. Most of his life had been passed in Dingham township. He was in the Civil war for four years, serving in Co. J, 15 N. Y. Vol. for 9 months and Co. B, 56 N. Y. Vol. for three years until the close of the war. He was wounded three times and nearly one year of the time he was in service he spent in Libby and Danville prisons.

Surviving are his wife at Tiffin, O., and a daughter, Mrs. Mayme Snyder, of Cleveland, O.

He was a member of the G. A. R. and the post at Tiffin had charge of his funeral on Friday, June 21. Interment in Green Lawn cemetery at Tiffin.—Milford Dispatch.

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FAMILY OF THIEVES

Mother and Children Held For Shoplifting.

PLUNDER OF \$3,000 IS FOUND

Children Tell Magistrate How Mothers Had Taught Them to Steal and Prey on Department Stores of Pittsburgh—Juvenile Recital of Faganism.

Pittsburgh, July 11.—Two mothers, the son and daughter of one and the daughter of the other, went to jail to await trial in criminal court on the charge of shoplifting. The children told the magistrate how their mothers had taught them to steal and how they had preyed upon the department stores of the city.

More than \$3,000 worth of goods was found in a house where the women had secreted the plunder brought in by the children. Mrs. Lottie Stevens and Mrs. Sallie Butcher sat in the magistrate court and listened eagerly to the juvenile recital of Faganism and nodded their heads in approval when some bit of particularly clever thievery was related.

George S. Stevens, aged sixteen; Coretta Stevens, aged fifteen, and Mary Butcher, aged fourteen, are the other prisoners. The police came upon the plunder house accidentally when they followed young Stevens there. They found the women sorting over store goods of all kinds. Several department store managers visited the house and identified goods taken from their establishments. The women decline to make any statement.

SUICIDE MANIA IN WRECK.

Engineman Killed at Ligonier, Pa., Had Attempted to Kill Himself.

Pittsburgh, July 11.—The people of Ligonier began an official inquiry into the cause of the wreck on the Wilpen branch of the Ligonier road that cost the lives of nineteen residents of the village. Impatience and anger are expressed at the delay of H. A. McMurray, the coroner, in proceeding to fix the blame.

An attempt will be made to ascertain the mental condition of Frank McConaughy, who died under his freight engine. McConaughy recently was discharged from the hospital after being there two months, following an attempt to kill himself.

One theory suggested here is that the engineman in his suicidal frenzy purposely ran his train so it would be wrecked.

TRIED TO HOLD UP POLICEMAN

Four Men Tackle Bluecoat Off Duty and Are Arrested.

Philadelphia, July 11.—While Peter Nulty, a policeman of this city, was on his way home, wearing citizen's clothes he was attacked by four men.

They wanted his money, and Nulty surprised them by hitting one man with a blackjack. The other three escaped. The man who stopped the blow was hauled before Magistrate Morris and held under \$800 bail for court. He said he was Bartholomew O'Brien, no home.

ARDENT SWAIN AT 83.

Pennsylvania Merchant Weds His Sweetheart of Sixty-eight Years.

Pittsburgh, July 11.—"It was a case of love at first sight with us," declared George W. Swank, eighty-three years old, a merchant, of Swisvale as he led Mrs. Anna Dale, sixty-eight, to the marriage license clerk's office and declared he wanted a license.

"And who's the license for?" asked the clerk.

"For me and my sweetheart here," declared Swank, motioning to Mrs. Dale.

BLACK HANDERS BURN HOUSE

Aged Allentown Farmer Has Narrow Escape From Death.

Allentown, Pa., July 11.—Elias Creutz, an aged farmer, of Weisenberg township had a narrow escape from death when his home was burned by men who had been writing him Black Hand letters.

The letters contained threats to burn him and the house unless he deposited \$1,000 at a spot they indicated. The blaze was started in the summer kitchen, which had been soaked with kerosene.

TRIED TO SHOOT SISTER.

Man Apparently Deranged Fired Several Shots Without Effect.

Philadelphia, July 11.—Apparently deranged, John Fee attempted to kill his sister, Mrs. Annie Coffee, at her home in this city. He fired several shots, but none took effect.

Fee was arrested and arraigned before Magistrate MacFarland, but could not explain the cause of his action. He was held under \$800 bail for court.

Tristate League.

At Harrisburg—Harrisburg, 7; Wilmington, 3.

At York—Trenton, 6; York, 2.

At Atlantic City—Atlantic City, 9; Johnstown, 3.

Allentown-Reading game postponed on account of rain.

CHESTER GARRATT'S SPEECH

The Fourth of July celebration at Bethany brought to that place about two hundred and fifty people, many of whom were from Honesdale and everyone present assures us that they had a good time. Chester A. Garratt, Esq., of this place, delivered a patriotic address to the assemblage in which he pinched the eagle's tail and made it scream. His address follows:

We meet to-day to commemorate the 136th anniversary of the American Declaration of Independence. It is entirely proper that we do this. Everywhere to-day in this land there is evidence of patriotic devotion. There is a cessation from work in every mill and on every farm. Congregations of people are assembled every where to do honor to this day, and to perpetuate among the future generations a feeling of patriotism and a love of country.

Since the beginning of this country the people were by necessity independent. They had settled in a faraway new and unconquered world. They had severed their national connection with England and every other foreign power. Only their technical allegiance remained. When they came, they were poor. After they came, they became self-sustaining. Their labors fell on the mighty forests and cleared the stubborn land. They forgot their own battles of life in their forlorn struggle for existence. They fought the Indians. They erected their own churches and schools and cities. They were independent. That is what some one million American people had been thinking for a hundred years. That is what Great Britain was made to think on July 4, 1776, when the Intent and purpose of the American colonists was reduced to writing and the whole world made acquainted with the fact. But that was not the beginning.

Before there was a nation there was a constitution. Before there was independence there was a union there a people. If we wish to know the cause for the American Independence we must view the character of the people. We must then look across the Atlantic. From Northern Europe they came. From England, Ireland, Scotland, Norway, Sweden, Germany, France and Holland they came. They were sturdy people. They were reared for generations in a cold and treacherous climate. The weakest of each generation succumbed to disease. Only the strongest survived who transmitted added strength to each succeeding generation. They were a commercial people, enjoying a monopoly of the sea trade and enduring its hardships. They were the intrepid Norsemen and the bloody Anglo Saxon, all fearless, honorable men, knowing no superior and recognizing no over lord except their duly elected leaders. They were freemen and in the largest sense were independent men. Their descendants fled to this country, fled from the religious tyranny that prevailed northern Europe neither would they tolerate political tyranny. They loved liberty, and guarded with jealousy their sound human rights.

Between 1720 and 1760 there had been incessant political strife between the colonists and Great Britain. For the most part they had their local legislatures for their self-government. A law adopted by any colonial government was suspended in effect until the wish of the king was known. This would take months and even years. The effect of the law was interfered with. The evil the law sought to prevent was allowed to go on. The remedy was slow. The wheels of justice rolled heavily but slowly. The law was beset with difficulty. Injustice, inequity and crime were on the throne. In 1769 George III ascended the British throne. Anxious to regain the ancient power of British kings, colonial matters were made worse. The condition of life in the colonies became unbearable. The crown wanted all privileges, all favors, all allegiance, all loyalty, and in turn gave nothing. Patrick Henry declared that "government was a conditional compact between the king and the people, stipulating protection on the one hand, and obedience on the other. The king had no right to veto an act of the Virginia legislature that was for the good of the people which he did. Therefore the king had violated his part of the compact. He was a tyrant and by so doing he had forfeited his right to allegiance."

Such was the conflict until the declaration of independence stated our exact position. That liberty and independence, the cherished hope of our forefathers, the pride of our fathers, and our only safety, was sustained on many a bloody battlefield and at the cost of many precious lives.

May we, of the present generation, not forget the awful lessons of liberty. May the day be far off when Fair Liberty is fettered hand and foot. When the machinery of a good and righteous government grinds and tears, and is diverted from its true and lawful purpose by some strong evil we cannot see, but only feel, it is so subtle. Something now is getting a stronger hold on liberty. Call it the money power if you will. I call it the enthroned monarch of our day. The fight of the future is to divest that monarch of its power. Direct vote of the people for all offices,

state and national is a good fight. Someday it will be won. To-day for the first time forty-eight stars adorn the blue of our flag. To-day forty-eight states join in a union strong and great. That flag, the pride of our nation now floats over 93,000,000 contented and happy people, now living in union for a common purpose and with an uncommon zeal for the betterment of government and through that purpose for the betterment of the people.

Full Potato Acreage Promised.

The spring was late, cold and wet over all the great central valleys, says the American Agriculturist. There is wide complaint that seed rotted in the ground and that the early crop throughout the Ohio and Mississippi valleys, is uneven and has a poor strand. It is too early, of course, to say anything about the acreage, but it is evident that the devoted to what might be called the early crop is smaller than usual.

On the other hand, it appears to be the intention of the farmers to seed an additional aggregate potato acreage this year is likely to be large, and the consequent high prices received for the crop, have naturally stimulated the desire to plant a good acreage, and in addition the early season has been so unfavorable that a considerable area intended for other crops is still unseeded, and part of this will go into late potatoes. The chances are, therefore, that the final acreage for the potato crop this year will be larger than usual.

The first report of conditions of potatoes is always high, because all the dangers and vicissitudes of the crop must be met after that date. The report this year is in accordance with this general principle, but it is to be noted that the first condition reported is rather low in the Ohio and middle Mississippi valley. In the north-western states and in the commercial districts generally, however, the condition is about as usual.

Tilled Land Moist in Drought.

Last year I tilled some of my land that has always been so wet that I could not get to work it till late. After I tilled this land it seemed to hold moisture in the driest part of the summer, and seemed to be the first land that was fit to work. I raised better crops that I had raised for many years—while some of my neighbors did not raise any crops at all.

I put 4-inch till every 20 to 30 feet apart; these till I joined to a string of 6-inch till. I had these running from one end of the land to where the water flowed out into the branch.—Arthur Jahngien, in Agricultural Epitome.

ACREAGE OF COTTON.

Washington.—The Department of Agriculture estimated that the number of acres in cotton in cultivation this year in the United States is about 93 per cent. of the area planted in cotton last year, equivalent to about 34,977,000 acres, as compared with 36,681,000 acres indicated by the Department's revised estimate of last year's planted area, a decrease of about 2,584,000 acres, or 7 per cent.

The condition of the growing crop on June 25 was 80.4 per cent. of a normal condition, as compared with 78.90 on May 25, 1912, 88.2 on June 25, 1911, and 80.7, the average condition for the past ten years on June 25.

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