

STOCKHOLDERS' NOTICE.

At a meeting of the directors of the Honesdale Dime Bank, held on July 25, 1912, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"Resolved, That we recommend the stockholders of the Honesdale Dime Bank to increase the capital stock of the said bank from \$75,000 to \$100,000."

In accordance with the above resolution a meeting of the stockholders is called to convene at the bank on Thursday, the 10th day of October, 1912, between the hours of 3 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of the said day, to take action on the approval or disapproval of the proposed increase.

Note: In the event of the stockholders approving the increase as recommended, the Board of Directors will fix the price for which the said stock shall be sold at \$200 per share.

BENJ. F. HAINES, Secretary.

Honesdale, Pa., Aug. 5, 1912. 63w9.

You need the "Stickley-Brandt Catalogue" to keep posted on furniture styles.



Only \$1.60

For this Box Seat Dining Room Chair in the Golden Quartered Oak, hand-made open cane seat. Shaped banister back. A strictly high-grade Dining Chair that always retails in stores for \$2.00 each.

Six Chairs carefully packed and shipped, freight charges prepaid, for \$9.60.

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STICKLEY-BRANDT & CO. FURNITURE BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

Moccasins.

The first type of baby shoe made in America was a moccasin. This was copied from the Indian moccasin and was almost identical in character with the footwear of the aborigines.

Cloud Velocities.

The cloud velocities at high altitudes have been carefully noted and show practically that at about five miles in height the velocities are three times as fast in summer and six times in winter as the velocities of the currents on the earth's surface.

Mine Accidents.

Nearly half of the fatal accidents in coal mines are due to falling rock or coal and less than one-fourth to explosions or fires.

The Ice of Greenland.

The largest mass of ice in the world is probably the one which fills up nearly the whole of the interior of Greenland, where it has accumulated since before the dawn of history. It is believed to now form a block about 600,000 square miles in area and averaging a mile and a half in thickness.

Billiards.

It is claimed by good authorities that the men of old Pompeii played a game very similar to our modern billiards. Many of our modern "inventions" are merely revivals.

Some Big Oysters.

The usual size of the shell of an oyster is three to five inches, but away back in tertiary times there were oysters in California that had shells thirteen inches long and seven or eight inches wide. The animal and shell doubtless weighed fifteen or twenty pounds, since the shells were five inches thick. These oysters have long been extinct, but their fossil shells are abundant.

Ammonia in Rain.

Following a drought, the first rain to fall contains a vast amount of ammonia, which is a most valuable stimulant to plant life.

Catching a Bride.

Among the Mezeyn Arabs the bride runs away and hides in the mountains. The bridegroom hunts until he finds her or dies in the attempt. If he catches her he will lead her to her father's tent and proclaim they are married.

A TEST FOR THE DISFRANCHISED

Experimental Election to Be Held in Washington.

RESULTS NOT TO BE OFFICIAL.

Residents of a City Whose Government Has Been Termed an "Absolute Autocracy," a "Despotism" and an "Oligarchy" Will Vote in November.

For the first time in long years residents of Washington will vote this November in a presidential election. Disfranchised inhabitants of the national capital will be able to register their political opinions at the polls, and when the returns are counted Washington and the country will know whether the army of government clerks and others who make up the 350,000 population of the District of Columbia favor Mr. Taft, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Roosevelt, Mr. Chaslin, Mr. Debs or any other candidate.

The end thing about this election, however, is that it is not legal. It is an experimental election—a "fake" election. Its purpose is to determine, first, how many citizens of voting age want to vote; second, to show to the country, including congress, that a cityful of American citizens want the right to vote, and, third, to test the sentiment for "home rule for Washington."

This "direct action" scheme is the plan of the Suffrage League of the District of Columbia. The executive committee of that body held a meeting recently and mapped out its campaign. Ancient ward lines which existed when Washington did vote will be retraced. Booths will be set up in schoolhouses, drug stores and corner grocery shops. Watchers will be pressed into service, statisticians employed to figure up the results, and all the machinery of a November election will be assembled and oiled up ready for running. The big preliminary job, however, is to rouse public interest in the scheme, and to educate a citizenry which has forgotten how to vote to the necessity of turning out and making their X marks before sunset on the experimental Tuesday.

Women Can Vote.

Already nine organizations, including civic, religious and political bodies, have become affiliated with the new organization, and it is the purpose of the Suffrage League to invite citizens' associations to join in. Dues range from \$1 up to the extent of the individual's desire for the ballot, and the size of his purse. A feature of the plan is that every citizen over twenty-one will be privileged to vote—and the word citizen includes women as well as men. There is no color line.

This election is declared to be but a preliminary step. When the desire for self government is made clear by direct action, the league plans to take its grievance to congress.

The traditional reason given to newcomers in Washington in explanation of the present votelessness of the city is that the negroes are in a majority. The latest statistics, however, do not warrant this view. They show that the entire black and mulatto population is only a trifle over 125,000, or a little more than one-third of the entire population of the district.

Washington's Kind of Government.

Open air meetings are taking place in various parts of the city, in an endeavor to stir up enthusiasm for the experimental election. At these gatherings, held on street corners, speakers quote various worthies to support their view of the deplorable political condition of residents of the city, where some of the biggest politics in the nation is played. For instance, it is pointed out that a former commissioner of the District, Henry B. F. Macfarland, once stated that the people of Washington are governed by an "absolute autocracy, not legally responsible to the people," and that Senator Blair stated on the floor of the senate that the District was a "vast community of political slaves."

Sayles J. Bowen, who was mayor of Washington when Washington had mayors, is quoted as of the opinion that the government of the District is "a despotism more complete, and an oligarchy more antagonistic to Republican institutions than any which ever existed under an absolute monarchy."

It is urged by the agitators that the present appointed commission form of government "favors some classes of the wealthy, the burden of taxation being maintained by the poor people."

Dr. Thomas E. Will of the People's church in Washington is secretary and leading speaker in this new movement.

WARRING ON FEVER TICKS.

Federal Department Hopes to Eradicate Texas Pests.

Government experts are slowly confining the Texas fever ticks to smaller districts in the south. The work is being pushed rapidly, and department of agriculture officials believe that with the continued co-operation of the federal and state authorities the pest, which now causes an annual loss estimated at \$40,000,000 to \$100,000,000, may eventually be eradicated.

The magnitude of the task is apparent from the fact that the mother tick's brood for one season may number 5,000, each of which is a menace to cattle.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—Estate of Frederick Dierolf.

Notice of Audit: Notice is hereby given that Homer Greene, an auditor duly appointed by the Orphans' Court of Wayne county to pass upon exceptions filed to the account of W. S. Harvey, administrator of the above named estate, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in the borough of Honesdale, Monday, Sept. 23, 1912, at 10 o'clock a. m.

HOMER GREENE, Auditor.

August 28, 1912. 70w3

WHEN THERE IS ILLNESS

In your family you of course call a reliable physician. Don't stop at that; have his prescriptions put up at a reliable pharmacy, even if it is a little farther from your home than some other store. You can find no more reliable store than ours. It would be impossible for more care to be taken in the selection of drugs, etc., or in the compounding. Prescriptions brought here, either night or day, will be promptly and accurately compounded by a competent registered pharmacist and the prices will be most reasonable.

O. T. CHAMBERS, PHARMACIST.

Opp. D. & H. Station, HONESDALE, PA.

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M. LEE BRAMAN Church St., Honesdale, Pa. Both Phones

& H. CO. TIME TABLE---HONESDALE BRANCH In Effect June 30, 1912.

Table with columns for stations (Albany, Binghamton, Philadelphia, Wilkes-Barre, Scranton, Carbondale, Lincoln Avenue, Whites, Guilford, Farview, Cape May, Lake Lodore, Waymart, Keene, Stearns, Prompton, Fortena, Seelyville, Honesdale) and times for various routes.

TRY A CENT-A-WORD