

ARGENTINA BUYS U. S. LIVE STOCK

Poultry and Hogs Bought Here For Breeding Purposes.

TO MAKE EXPERIMENTS.

Dr. Walter Puce, Chief of Government Breeding Station and Experimental Poultry Farm at Pergamino, Argentina, Considers American Strains Best in the World.

Hogs and chickens of American strains will be distributed among the farms in the Argentine Republic. Dr. Walter Puce, chief of the experimental station and poultry experimental farm at Pergamino, Argentina, declared in a recent interview. Dr. Puce, who is now on his way to Argentina, has with him a cargo of hogs and chickens of various breeds which he has collected from the farms of Indiana, Ohio, New Jersey, Illinois, New York and other states and 300 tons of American built sheds, hen-houses, incubators and other farm implements incident to the breeding of poultry and hogs.

"For some time the Argentine government has considered introducing into that country certain strains of American live stock and poultry which are raised so successfully by American farmers," said Dr. Puce. "After considering the matter carefully and being advised that American farming methods were in advance of those in any other country of the world I was commissioned to come here and buy.

Purchased Much Stock.

"I have purchased more than 500 chickens, representing fifty-one varieties of breeds, and forty-six hogs of six different breeds. I also have ground and feed mills, incubators, hog sheds and other equipment and six experts who are graduates of leading American agricultural colleges whom I expect to send throughout Argentina to explain stock breeding to our farmers.

"We expect to arrive in Buenos Aires near the end of July or early in August. The poultry and stock will be shipped from there to Pergamino, where it is proposed to establish a breeding station.

Will Give Lectures.

"We will invite the farmers to call at the breeding station, where lectures will be given on the proper manner of raising chickens and hogs. Later we may introduce certain strains of American cattle. After we have raised a sufficiently large number of chickens and hogs will be given by the government to the poorer farmers, and our agents will go through the country and tell them of the proper methods of housing, breeding and caring for their stock."

Dr. Puce said he had Berkshire, Yorkshire, Poland China, Duroc-Jersey and Tamworth hogs and White and Brown Leghorns, Wyandottes and other well known breeds of chickens.

BUG HUNTS MOSQUITOES.

Ferocious Chinese Insect Now Being Propagated to Fight Pest.

Philadelphia is to get rid of its mosquitoes by using the praying mantis, a ferocious looking Chinese bug of four inches in length, which Entomologist Hornig is cultivating in the southern section of that city.

Recently he started 200 nests of the mantis, and each nest has produced 300 of these black beetles, which the mandarins use like fighting cocks, and those which have been placed in trees in mosquito infected sections have devastated that region of all the mosquitoes, which have become their prey.

Hornig has asked the citizens not to kill the mantis when they see them or think they will do harm, for they are only carnivorous and feed upon mosquitoes. When this new implement of destruction is recognized as the official exterminator of the plasmodium malariae, the city's bugologist believes that he will soon have the city clear of the pest.

The mantis propagate rapidly.

HISTORIC DOCUMENT FOUND?

May Be the Original Draft of Lecompton Constitution of Kansas.

In looking over a bundle of papers which belonged to an uncle who died in Kansas, Justice of the Peace Joseph A. Headley of Milltown, N. J., found what appears to him to be the original draft of the famous Lecompton constitution of Kansas, a document for which the authorities of that state have been looking for the past half century. Mr. Headley has written to the secretary of state of Kansas telling him of the find.

The Lecompton constitution was the first organic law of Kansas and provided for slavery. It was recognized by President Buchanan, but afterward supplanted with a new instrument that forbade slavery within the state.

Buy Back the Terra Nova.

The Scott antarctic expedition's vessel, the Terra Nova, will not, contrary to expectations, be sent to London for exhibition purposes. She has been repurchased by Messrs. Bowring, the original owners, and will proceed shortly to Newfoundland, where she will again be employed in sealing.

STORY OF A FAMOUS SONG.

A Dismal, Rainy Day Moved Dan Emmet to Write "Dixie."

"Dixie" was written by Dan Emmet, both words and music. It was sung for the first time Monday, Sept. 19, 1859, on the stage of Bryant's minstrels at 472 Broadway, New York. There has been much controversy over the question of authorship and over the music. The known history of the song has been carefully compiled by Gustav Kobbe in his "Famous American Songs," as follows:

"On Saturday night, Sept. 17, 1859, after the performance one of the Bryants told Emmet that a new walk around was wanted in time for rehearsal on Monday. The minstrel replied that, while the time was very short, he would do his best. That night after he reached home he tried to hit upon some tune, but the music wouldn't come. His wife cheerily told him to wait until morning. He should have the room to himself so that he could work undisturbed, and when he had finished the walk around he could play it for her as a sole audience. If she liked it the Bryants would and so would the average listener.

"Next day was rainy and dismal. Some years before Emmet had traveled with a circus as a drummer. In winter the warm southern circuit was a popular route with circus people, and those who were obliged to show north would say when the cold weather would make them shiver, 'I wish I was in Dixie.' The phrase was, in fact, a current circus expression. On that dismal September day, probably the beginning of the equinoctial, when Emmet stepped to the window and looked out the old longing for the pleasant south came over him, and involuntarily he thought to himself, 'I wish I was in Dixie.' "Like a flash the thought suggested the first line for a walk around, and a little later the minstrel, fiddle in hand, was working out the melody which, coupled with the words, made 'Dixie' a genuine song of the people almost from the instant it was first sung."

LISZT AND HIS CIGARS.

Why the Great Musician Said He Would Quit Smoking.

Liszt was in the habit of smoking one cigar a day. But that one cigar was an exceedingly choice one. When he was starting on a journey he told his valet how many days he would be away, and his valet put into the valise a corresponding number of those cigars.

Once when Liszt was going to Italy the chief customs officer at the frontier post of Chiasso asked him if he had anything to declare. The musician, with his thoughts centered on his music rather than his cigars, made signs to the effect that he had nothing. The officer opened the valise without the traveler agitating himself over the search. Presently a number of cigars were brought to light. The whole lot was confiscated, and he was ordered to pay a fine of \$100.

When Liszt reached Milan he told his agent of his unpleasant adventure. Ricordi laughed at the whole affair, took a stroll to the Italian treasury and recovered the cigars and the fine. On returning to the artist he offered him, with a smile, one of his own precious cigars.

"No, my dear friend," said Liszt, "I have taken a vow never to smoke again so as not to expose myself a second time to such a humiliation."

Ricordi says he kept his vow. Other authorities recall Reger's visit to the virtuoso in 1870.

"Liszt smoked and offered me a cigar," said Reger, "and while I took my ease he walked up and down, sending out clouds of smoke in the direction of certain terra cotta figures."—New York Sun

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SNOW GEESE ON NEW ROUTE FOR MIGRATION TO THE NORTH

The first flock of snow geese ever reported on the coast of Maine was seen at Pine Point the other day by R. W. Pillsbury, says a Portland, Me., news item.

The snow geese, the scientific name of which is Chen nivalis, always makes its northward migration along the Mississippi valley and through the middle west to the breeding grounds in the far north. A. H. Norton, curator of the Portland Society of Natural History, says that so far as he knows there is but one recorded instance of the snow geese appearing in this locality. This was when a single bird or straggler was shot some years ago. A flock had never been reported until recently.

It was just about noon time when Mr. Pillsbury saw a flock of 18 or 20 of the beautiful snow white geese wheel in from southward and light on the sand spit which runs out like a peninsula where the little Dunstant river empties into the ocean. He immediately hurried into the house and got out his powerful marine glasses. With these he was able to bring the birds within close range. He immediately recognized the distinguishing marks of the snow goose, the black wing tips, the rest of the plumage being snow white.

The birds fed along the sand spit for about 15 minutes and then a boy, who had spied them, ran down and scared them off. The geese did not fly far, but lit just across the river, on the Prouts Neck side. Someone saw them and opened fire on the flock with a repeating rifle, but Mr. Pillsbury was unable to see whether any birds were killed. The flock got up and flew off to the eastward.

There are various theories for the appearance of the snow geese so far away from their usual northward route. Some gunners say that the leader of the flock may have been shot. This would have a tendency to disconcert the birds. A flock of common Canada geese will wander out of their course if deprived of their leader. Mr. Pillsbury says he has known flocks of Canada geese to hang around this vicinity until June, when their leader had been killed. One man suggests that the recent severe windstorms and high waters in the middle west may have made the birds deviate from their usual course.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

Newfoundland, July 14.—We have had several hard showers in this vicinity during the past week. During one on Saturday morning lightning struck Philip Eck's barn, knocking out several rafters, and damaging other parts. On Tuesday the home of Mrs. (Dr.) Gilpin was damaged by lightning.

Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Burrus' company on Sunday were: Mr. and Mrs. John Simmons, daughters Ada and Helen, and son Harry, and Ray Whiting of Minneapolis.

Mr. and Mrs. M. P. Searle and mother, Mrs. Madge Searle, are entertaining the latter's daughter, Mrs. Whiting, and daughter Madge, and son Ray, of Minneapolis, Minn., and a son and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Ell Searle and baby of New York City.

The Ladies' Aid met Wednesday at the home of Mrs. Mary Gilpin. Net proceeds of meeting, \$2.50.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Phillips are entertaining company from Scranton.

The body of John Heberling was brought here for burial on Saturday. The veterans in this vicinity have all returned from the reunion at Gettysburg.

Mr. and Mrs. M. P. Searle, Mrs. Madge Searle, Mrs. Whiting, son Ray and daughter Madge spent Tuesday with Mr. and Mrs. Burrus. John Kerr is slowly improving.

PREPARE TO BUY NORMAL SCHOOLS.

The State Board of Education recently discussed steps to acquire control of seven of the State Normal Schools under the terms of the Act authorizing the purchase and appropriating \$400,000, now in the hands of the Governor. As soon as the Act is approved, action will follow.

The board, which met in Harrisburg, also considered equalization of State aid to sparsely settled districts and the plan for State aid in education of blind children which are pro-

vided in Legislation which is also on the Governor's desk.

The first investment of the permanent State school fund amounting to \$400,000, was authorized to be made by the finance committee. The permanent fund is to be composed of escheated estates, income from forestry lands and other sources.

—The Delaware river is one of the best fishing rivers in the country, no exception, if it is properly looked after and protected. There are no mills along its shores to dump acid and refuse into it and kill the fish like there are on all the other rivers in the State and because it has always been known as a good fishing river it has attracted thousands of fishermen from the cities every summer who come to enjoy the fine fishing. To keep the river well stocked and protected is the duty of the Fish and Game Commission to the people of that section, thousands of whom make a living by keeping boarders during the summer.

—Only the brave fight put up by Mrs. Martin Hunsicker of Geneganslet, Chenango county, New York, prevented her son William, four years old, being carried away or at least injured by an eagle Sunday afternoon. The child was playing near the house when the bird swooped, fastening his talons in his hair. The boy screamed and his mother, catching up a stick, beat off the eagle. The big bird at first gave battle, then suddenly released its hold and soared away.

—The playing of base ball on Sunday in New York state is prohibited under the following conditions: Where admission is charged; where it is open to the general public, and where it disturbs the peace, according to an opinion rendered Governor Sulzer by Attorney-General Carmody. The opinion is expected to have an important bearing on the playing of base ball on Sunday by various teams in the New York State Base Ball League, which includes Albany, Troy, Utica, Syracuse, Binghamton and Elmira. Wilkes-Barre and Scranton which also are members of this organization, have always played base ball on Sunday and will not be affected by Mr. Carmody's ruling.

SINGING FISH THE LATEST.

Bellville Bull Pout Becomes Musical and Annoy Neighbors.

Singing fish have caused all sorts of excitement in Bellville, O. The fish, a variety of bull pout, live in the subterranean streams and come to the surface and sing.

They gather at the surface of cisterns and quiet pools in the gathering dusk and chant in chorus what a prominent poetess of Bellville calls a sweet, sad, haunting melody, which she likens to the moaning of night winds through lonely, brooding pines.

She also believes that the pout in the subterranean darkness keep track of each other by their cries and that the droning sounds are their callings to their mates. But plain citizens who are kept awake are beginning to say harsh things about the singing fish.

FIFTY CENT FUNERALS.

Government Can Bury Seamen Most Cheaply in Cairo, Ill.

The cheapest place in the world for a seaman to die is Cairo, Ill., where his funeral will cost him only 50 cents, according to contracts let recently by the United States public health service, covering the entire country.

The cheapest place for a seaman to be sick is Bridgeport, Conn., where the government has secured a contract for medical attention and nursing at 72 cents a day. The cost elsewhere ranges from \$1 to \$3 a day.

The cost of funerals varies from 50 cents in Cairo to \$36 in Philadelphia and \$50 in Ketchikan, Alaska.

Foss Would Pardon All.

Governor Foss of Massachusetts, who has pardoned 300 convicts in three years, declared recently that he favored pardoning all convicts, to give each of them another chance to become a good citizen.

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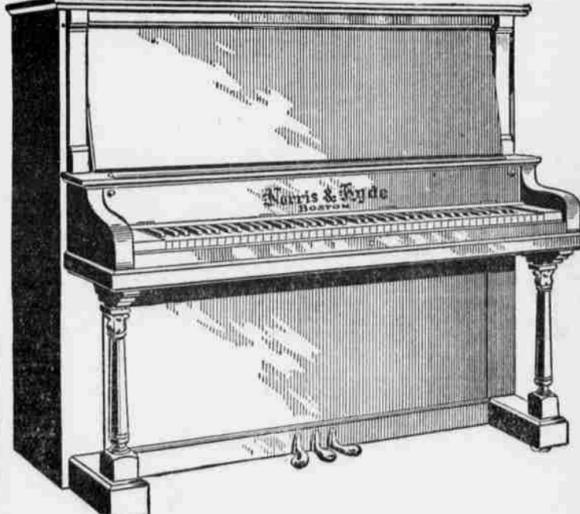
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Nov. 12, 1912.

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