











By Bruce Stuart

REG'LAR FELLERS









LITTLE BUDDY

WILL YOU SEE WHO'S AT THE DOOR, BUDDY? YES, DAD!







By Bruce Stuart

FACTS YOU NEVER KNEW!!! By H. T. Elmo WHEN IT GETS TOO COTTON SHIRTS AND WIND THEM AROUND THEM HEADS AS TURBANS FOXES' TONGUES HE EARLY DAYS OF AMERICA BEAVER WAS SAFE-GUARDED VERE CONSIDERED A GREAT DELICACY BY NERO AND OTHER EARLY ROMAN AS THE "SACRED ANIMAL" TO HARM IT WAS AN OMEN OF THE VISITATION OF EVIL PND DISCOVERED THE "FOUNTPIN OF YOUTH" IN F UPON THEIR TRIBE!

EXCERPTS FROM

HISTORY OF DALLAS

By WILLIAM PENN RYMAN

(Editor's Notes Mr. Ryman's History of Dallas was written in 1885. It is important, then, for the reader to remember that when Mr. Ryman uses the present tense he is speaking of Dallas it was in the 1880's, not as it is in 1937.)

The ill-feeling aroused by the separation of the borough from the township was carried to extreme lengths, and by some was carried to their With many it took the form of "boycotting".

Some of the people who were left out vowed to never again patronize a store or business within the limits of the borough.

Co · operative stores were established in the township, in which a company would form, build a storehouse and stock it with the fund raised by contributions from each member. Each contributor then had the right to buy his goods at cost from

Others vowed never to enter or pass through the borough limits again and would go miles around and suffer great inconvenience for the sake of keeping good the pledge. Such was the bitterness of the animosity that grew from so simple a

As the years roll by, and we get far enough away to see correctly and with an accurate focus the conviction must gradually come to all that it is best as it is.

"BOARDING AROUND"

Before leaving the subject of schools a line upon the old custom of "boarding around", which is now fast disappearing, may be of interest.

This custom was universal at one time in Dallas, as in most country districts. Each family that sent children to school was expected to board and lodge the teacher a proper portion of each term. Word was usually sent by one of the children a few days in advance notifying the parents when they might expect the teacher to board with them.

The practice grew from a necessity in the earlier days when every one was money poor, and it was easier to furnish food and lodging than the money to pay for them.

There were some advantages and civilizing effects also in the practice, which should not be lost sight of. While the teacher was in the house there was usually a little extra cleaning up and putting on of better clothes and manners. The spare room was opened, the table was improved, and a general air of trying to be as respectable as possible per-

vaded the home. The severity of the school room manners was dropped and teacher, pupil and parents seefed to come together with a better understanding of each other. Just how or why it was is not so easy to explain, but the children usually felt that there was a certain general reformation and comfort about the home during the period of the teacher's visit, which was pleasing and made them glad to have the occasion come often. There were, no

doubt, many parents who had a similar feeling. EARLY RELIGIOUS INFLUENCES

As before stated, the earlier settlers about Dallas, after McCoy, Leonard, Worthington, Wort ly half a dozen other families of Connecticut Yankees were nearly all Jerseymen, which gave as distinct an individuality to the Dallas settlements as the Connecticut Yankees, the Germans and Scotch-Irish have given to other settlements in

In religion they were Methodists, and in politics Democratic. Methodism for many years had no rival. The first services were held at private homes and in barns. The houses of Philip Kunkle, Richard Honeywell and Christian Rice were among the places for holding prayer meetings and Sunday meetings until the old log school house was built. in 1816. This became then the regular place of worship and so continued for many years until the Goss school house, the Frantz school house, and others were from time to time erected.

The first Methodist church, later converted into a broom factory, was erected in 1851.

The new Methodist Episcopal church in Dallas Borough, designed by Messrs. Kip and Podmore, architects at Wilkes-Barre, was begun in September, 1888, and finished in the spring of 1889,

The ground for this church was obtained from George W. Kirkendall, a former resident of Dallas, but then of Wilkes-Barre. The work of erecting the new church was begun with some ceremony in the presence of about fifty interested persons. Mr. G .W. Kirkendall threw out the first shovelful of dirt.

The church was erected at a cost of about \$9,-000. I am told that the Methodist Episcopal church of 1851 was erected by Almon Goss at a cost of \$960, his bid being below cost, and \$40 lower than any other bid.

DEMOCRATS LOSE GROUND

Politically, the Jerseymen in Dallas have not all been so steadfast in the faith of their fathers. This assertion may be questioned by some, for Dallas Township has long been famous as a stronghold of Democracy. (Ed. Note: In 1937 Dallas Borough and Dallas Township are overwhelmingly Republican). At one time it was unanimously Democratic, but as early as 1836, three men, Fayette Allen, Christian Rice and Alexander Ferguson parted company with the old line Democrats and united themselves with the Whigs. In 1840 their number was increased by eleven by the accession of John Williams, Abram Ryman, Jacob Rice, Charles Ferguson, Joseph Shaver, Henry Simons, Samuel Worden, and Joseph Richards. From this eleven Whigs has grown the Republican element which has a slight majority in the borough and a threatened minority in the township.

(Next week, Mr. Ryman describes scenes in the early religious life of the borough and township - including the colorful "protracted meetings.

(Continued Next Week)