

THE CITIZEN

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E. B. HARDENBERGH, - - PRESIDENT
W. W. WOOD, - - MANAGER AND SECY
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BENNY WILSON, E. B. HARDENBERGH,
 W. W. WOOD.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1909.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT
 Judge Robert Von Moschizker,
 of Philadelphia.
AUDITOR GENERAL,
 A. E. Sisson,
 of Erie.
STATE TREASURER,
 Jeremiah A. Stober,
 of Lancaster.
JURY COMMISSIONER,
 W. H. Ballock.

The best biography—the life that writes charity in the largest letters.

It is nice to be handsome but it is a good deal handsomer to be nice.

The man who could run a newspaper to suit everybody, went to Heaven long ago.

There are always a good many people who keep the balance of the community busy wondering how they live so well.

If you have found some one who knows how to scratch your back just where it itches you have come pretty near finding your affinity.

The world would be happier if the people were a little more generous with their praise. There is too much flattery, but a word of just appreciation would cheer the heart and strengthen the hands of many a discouraged worker in this world.

You don't have to go to war to be patriotic. Improve your locality, uphold your town, enlarge its interests, and lend a hand to progress, and you are a patriot—a lover of your country—as truly as the soldier who shoulders his musket.

One step won't take you very far—you've got to keep on walking; one word won't tell folks what you are—you've got to keep on talking; one inch won't make you very tall—you've got to keep on growing; one little "ad" won't do it all—you've got to keep 'em going.

We owe it to the community in which we live to do everything we can in every way possible that will be to its advantage. Our neighbor's prosperity means a great deal more to us than someone's who lives elsewhere. We should bear this in mind in buying our goods. We can afford to pay our home man a firm price for his wares rather than send our money away, knowing as we do that every dollar our own citizen makes will help in sustaining our schools, churches, and public institutions. It pays richly to patronize home industry.

In regard to our schools, parents have duties to perform, which they can ill afford to neglect. They should show to their children that they have an interest in the school. They should examine carefully the reports sent by the teacher, should see that their children are in school every day, and punctual; should assist and encourage their children to do all their school duties faithfully and well; should co-operate with the teacher in securing the prompt return of their children home after school is dismissed; should make a friendly visit to the school, and talk freely with the teacher and principal in regard to same.

It is all very well, when you have nothing to do but kill time, to talk about keeping the boys on the farm, but you might as well spend your time spitting at a crack. Boys will stay on a farm as well as anywhere, if they receive decent treatment at home. The boy who is yanked out of bed by the hair, kicked out to milk and cuffed in to breakfast, as a preliminary to being popped through in the field all day, is not likely to be consumed by his love for the glories of agriculture—nor for his sire. Give the boy a fair show, and he'll stay with you till the cows come home. If you are so mean that he can't stay at home, don't you go to your neighbors with a hypocritical snuffe and tell about your boy's ingratitude after you have raised him.

Take your joy with you or you'll not find it even in Heaven.

Encourage every home enterprise. Take an interest in every industry, invest liberally in the stock of faith and good will, and distribute it all over your city, in every factory, every work shop, every business house. It will pay you large dividends, and will cost very little. It can never depreciate in value. It will always be above par. Buy home made goods. Ask your merchants for them. Wear home made garments, eat home made articles of food, sleep on home made beds, read home made newspapers. In this way the money you spend is only loaned. It will come back to you again with interest. Praise your city—don't run it down. Stand by your merchants and manufacturers—they are the bone and sinew of your municipal structure. Stand by your churches and your schools—they are the hopes of your future. Stand by your press—it is the tireless sentinel that guards your interest.

There are times when the average man has the blues and then he wants to talk of epitaphs and dead men's bones and to sleep in a charnel house and to ride in a hearse instead of a street car. With some men the affliction known as the blues is constitutional, holding sway at regular intervals, while others are merely depressed by existing circumstances. Some are born with the blues, some achieve the blues and others have the blues thrust upon them. The man who is naturally despondent is more to be pitied than the man who has inflammatory rheumatism. Though the sun may be shining and the breeze murmuring, and the whole earth rejoicing, he is still bowed by the weight of the blues. He doesn't know why it is so and he doesn't care much. His highest ambition is to contemplate suicide, and sometimes to practice it. People tell him that it is foolish to be so morbidly sorrowful, and they are doubtless right, but he can't help it and so he goes along blue because he has to live, and after a while blue because he has to die.

NOTE THE DIFFERENCE.

Every State in the Union Controlled By Democrats is Heavily in Debt.

Pennsylvania under Republican administration, is the only state in the Union which collects no state taxes upon real estate, horses, sheep, cattle, farm implements, or other personal property of any kind, save only money at interest. Deriving most of her state revenues from the taxation of corporations, she pays therefrom about \$23,000,000 per annum for schools, roads, charities and other objects, in reduction of local taxation and expense. Notwithstanding such payments, she has a net debt of less than \$50,000 over and above cash in the sinking fund held for its redemption, and at the close of business June 14, 1909, had cash in the general fund to the amount of \$8,395,472.25. Payments thus far made into the state treasury indicate that receipts for the current year will be the largest in the history of the Commonwealth.

75TH ANNIVERSARY

Of the Honesdale Methodist Episcopal Church.

The main auditorium of the Central Methodist church was filled to overflowing on Sunday evening last, the Presbyterian, Baptist and Episcopal churches holding no services, but joined with the Methodist congregation in celebrating their diamond anniversary. The pastors of these churches united with the Rev. Mr. Hiller in conducting the anniversary exercises. The Methodist choir reinforced by a number of well trained voices and assisted by violin and cornet, rendered most excellent music. The pastor, Rev. W. H. Hiller, acted as master of ceremonies, and introduced the speakers in his pleasant felicitous manner. After prayer by the Rev. Mr. Oliver, the Rev. A. L. Whitaker of the Episcopal church spoke very eloquently upon the "Life and Services of John Wesley." Rev. Geo. Wendell of the Baptist church took for his subject "The Message," and in a very pleasant felicitous manner. After an invitation of "Come unto me all ye who are weary and heavily laden." Rev. Dr. Swift of the Presbyterian church, was introduced and although the hour was 9 o'clock the audience without a single exception remained to listen to his address on the "Fraternal Tie" which was intensely interesting and held the close attention of the audience who heartily joined in singing the closing hymn "Blessed Be the Tie That Binds our Hearts in Christian Love," after which the benediction closed the services.

—Men can be found who are willing to go to Africa as missionaries who are not willing to take care of a cross baby for the tired wife for half an hour.

Hurrah for Prosperity—Pass it Around.

New York, Oct. 29.—Steel manufacturers here state that at no time in the history of the steel industry have they experienced such a deluge of orders. Since the first of the month new business has broken all past records for a similar record. This will be double the shipments of the company. Consumers seem to realize that 1910 will be the banner year in the history of the industry, and as a result are anxious to cover requirements. In certain lines the Steel Corporation has sufficient business on its books to keep its plants in operation for the next five or six months. The Lackawanna Steel company is swamped with orders and has been compelled to turn down some good business in rails on account of congested conditions. The Republic has all the business it can handle and is making no aggressive campaign to increase its unfilled tonnage. The Pennsylvania, Cambria, Bethlehem and other companies are in a similar position. The belief prevailed that there would be a lull in buying after September 30, but, instead, the industry has been given a further impetus and it looks as though heavy buying would continue well into the latter part of the year.

Certain of the steel companies with offices in New York are asking \$1.60 per 100 pounds for structural steel and steel plates for delivery in the first half of next year, and are experimenting no difficulty in selling their future products.

The regular quarterly meeting of the United States Steel Corporation falls on next Tuesday. Wall Street's final estimate of earnings for the third quarter is between \$35,000,000 and \$40,000,000. Unfilled tonnage is figured in excess of 5,000,000 tons, and the belief is general that the common stock of the United States Steel Corporation will get 1 per cent. for the quarter. In this connection it is interesting to note that the earnings of the Steel Corporation for the current month will run close to \$15,000,000, or at the rate of \$180,000,000 a year. This means that the Steel Corporation is showing a surplus at the rate of \$100,000,000 after all deductions including preferred dividends. This surplus is at the rate of nearly 20 per cent. on the common stock. In other words, the corporation in the event of a 1 per cent. dividend will be paying at the rate of \$20,000,000 a year to common shareholders, or just 20 per cent. of the yearly surplus rate. Union Pacific earned to 19 per cent. for its common stock for the year ending June 30, and the stock is selling at 200.

Steel is earning more on its common than Union Pacific and the Steel common is selling around 90. This comparison is made by certain bull speculators when the bears begin to argue that steel common is too high.

The opinion prevails that the unfilled tonnage, on the books of the Steel Corporation, by December 31 will have reached 6,500,000 tons, the largest since the latter part of 1906. Representatives of the Steel Corporation declare the unfilled tonnage is sound, as all speculative and doubtful business has been eliminated. Most of the selling of Steel this week came from London. Traders abroad have been bullish on the New York stock market, which is natural when the fact is taken into consideration that they sold their securities under the belief that higher money abroad would create a sharp slump in America.

ERIE SURPLUS \$2,500,000.

Annual Report Shows Growth in Net Earnings.

The report of the Erie Railroad Company for the year ended June 30th last, made public recently, shows a decrease in the ratio of operating expenses to operating revenues of almost 10 per cent. The total earnings of the company were not greatly in excess of the record made in 1908, but the expenses of operation were materially less. The road is left with a surplus of \$2,565,000, as against a deficit of \$2,199,000 in 1908.

The gross earnings of the company aggregated \$50,441,000, of which \$2,926,000 was from business other than rail operations. The relative figures for 1908, were \$49,784,000, with the rail operations amounting to \$46,756,000. The increase in proceeds of rail operation was \$768,000. The other business of the company was conducted somewhat less profitably than a year ago.

Both the merchandise and freight tonnage fell off, but the average length of haul increased sufficiently more than to counteract the loss in volume. Coal tonnage was 51.36 per cent. of the total tonnage transported. The total revenue derived from transportation about 32,000,000 tons of freight was \$35,138,000. Proceeds from passenger traffic fell from \$9,489,000 in 1908 to \$8,880,000 in 1909. Long haul passenger traffic was materially decreased.

Total operating expenses, including taxes, were \$36,904,000, as compared with \$41,031,000 in 1908, a decrease of \$4,127,000, partly accounted for in large decreases in the cost of maintaining way, structure and equipment. Taxes increased by \$257,000.

Net earnings from operation were \$13,536,000, as compared with \$8,762,000 in 1908. Deduction of interest, rent and other charges left \$2,565,719, equal to 6.15 per cent. earned on the first preferred stock.

Their False Tactics.

What a Democratic paper won't do to try to deceive the people must be something the devil never thought of. Some of them have been announcing that a great number of vessels ran for dear life to get into port before the new tariff went into effect trying to create the impression, you see, that the tariff had been raised to the hurt of the common fellow. Now if these vessels were loaded with fine wares, silks and twenty-five cent cigars, then they had come to hurry into port before the new law took effect, because the duty on such luxuries has been increased. But if any of these vessels were loaded with iron ore, steel rails, cotton ties, wood pulp, leather or agricultural implements they would not have raced to get into port before the law took effect, as the duty on these articles is lower than under the Dingley law. Other Democratic papers claim that the new tariff has caused the advance of woolen goods. That is not the case as the duty on woolsens is lower now than under the Dingley act.

Shameful Neglect of Soldiers Graves

The terrible disaster on the Erie Railroad, at King and Fuller's Cut, July 15, 1864, is well known history. A train loaded with Confederate soldiers bound for the prison at Elmira, met a freight train in the curve and the loss of life was appalling. The accident occurred near the residence of John Vogt, who at the time was employed as a track walker on the Erie. He was some distance away when he heard the crash, but quickly arrived on the scene and assisted in the work of rescue. His own home was stripped of everything that could be made into bandages for the injured and blankets and bedding and clothing were also utilized. As many as twenty-five bodies were laid in his yard until the following morning when they were buried in a trench by the Delaware River. Mr. Vogt continued to live in this house until about two years ago, when after the death of his wife, he made his home with his son, John Vogt, proprietor of the German Hotel at Shohola. If he lives two months longer, he will be 86 years old and he gives promise of a considerable span of life yet, for even at his advanced age, he is hale and hearty. One day recently Erie Captain W. B. Glass, Detective Frank Kelley and a newspaper representative called on Mr. Vogt and to them he related his recollections of that terrible scene, the manner in which his home was converted into a temporary morgue, the burial of the dead and the use of the Shohola station for a hospital, where some of the injured died. Some two or three years ago, he was approached by government representatives, who wanted to buy the right of way to the spot but their offer was only a few dollars which he could not accept.

It is the opinion of some people that the graves have been washed away by high water in the Delaware and no less an authority than Edward H. Mott, the author of the "Between the Ocean and the Lakes or the Story of the Erie" holds to that view, for that is what he states in the concluding sentences of his account of that wreck. But Mr. Vogt informed his visitors that the bodies are still there and the ground is covered with brush and blackberry vines. He offered to convey the party to the scene but they did not feel like having him walk a mile and a half in the strong cold wind that was blowing. But another citizen of Shohola was found, who conveyed the party to the exact spot under the last high knoll before the ground slopes to the river. There were stakes at the ends of the trench and the trench bore evidence of recent cutting. This was done by Valentine Hipsman, a veteran, who lost an arm in the war, and now lives in Shohola.

It is to be regretted that the resting place of so many soldiers of the north and soldiers of the south has been so forgotten all these years. Soon the men who lived at the time of the accident will have passed away and with nothing authentic, the exact location will become a matter of tradition. Here is an opportunity for some patriotic work. Let there be some suitable monument erected over the graves of the unknown heroes, who gave their lives for the cause in which they believed.

State of Ohio, City of Toledo,

Lucas County, SS.:
 Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. L. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure.

FRANK J. CHENEY.
 Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

(Seal) A. W. GLEASON.

Notary Public.
 Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO.,
 Toledo, O.
 Sold by all Druggists, 75c.
 Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

—The following young men from Scranton enjoyed an automobile trip to Honesdale on Friday and spent the day in town: James Crane, P. J. Meedham, M. J. and G. F. Burns.

Y. M. C. A. Corner-stone Laid.

Jersey Shore, Pa., Oct. 31.—Before a throng estimated at two thousand people, the corner-stone of the New Jersey Shore Y. M. C. A. Building was laid to-day. Dr. Edwin Earl Sparks, president of State College, delivered the principal address. Dr. Denny, of the Ohio State University, also spoke. The new building, when completed, will be one of the most up-to-date in this section. It will cost about \$30,000 nearly all of which has already been subscribed by the citizens of this place and the New York Central Railroad Company.

Government Brings Suit for 50 Cents

Washington, Oct. 30.—"Uncle Sam" does not overlook the pennies, although it may cost him dollars to collect them. A complaint has been filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission involving reparation to the United States in the sum of fifty cents. The typewriting of the complaint cost the government more than the amount of the reparation demanded.

The complaint was that of the United States of America against the Philadelphia and Reading Railway company and the New England Navigation company, on account of an alleged overcharge of passenger fare from Philadelphia to Newport, R. I., and return. The regular rate for the round trip, according to published tariffs, is \$8.50. The fare collected was \$9.

The government through W. P. Potter, acting secretary of the navy, demands a refund of 50 cents, and the chances are that it will get it.

FOOTBALL, FAR AND NEAR.

Saturday Games, and the Results of Each.

For those who are interested in the great game of football, we print below the results of the different games played throughout the country last Saturday:
 Penn 29, Indians 6.
 Princeton 5, Navy 3.
 Yale 34, Amherst 0.
 Harvard 9, Army 0 (Called).
 Williams 3, Cornell 0.
 F. and M. 33, Muhlenberg 0.
 Swarthmore 46, Delaware 0.
 Ursinus 21, G. Washington 0.
 Dickinson 14, Gettysburg 0.
 Lehigh 18, Carnegie Tech. 11.
 John Hopkins 18, W. Md. 16.
 W. and J. 46, Waynesburg 0.
 Notre Dame 6, Pittsburg 0.
 Michigan 43, Syracuse 0.
 Maine 15, Bates 5.
 Brown 12, Mass. Aggies 30.
 Dartmouth 12, Holy Cross 0.
 Wesleyan 26, Union 3.
 Case 32, Kenyon 11.
 Western Res. 5, Wittenberg 2.
 Central U. 20, Cincinnati 0.
 Sewanee 15, Louisiana 6.
 Ga. Tech. 29, Tennessee 0.
 Ripon 11, Beloit 5.
 Lawrence 51, Oskosh 0.
 Drake 32, Grinnell 0.
 Va. Poly. 34, Wash. & Lee 6.
 Washington 54, Gallaudet 0.
 Missouri 13, Iowa 12.
 Nebraska 12, Doane 0.
 Kansas 17, Washburn 0.
 Indiana 30, St. Louis 0.
 Washington 11, Knox 2.
 Oberlin 22, Hiram 0.
 Depauw 12, Butler 6.
 Alabama 14, Georgia 0.
 Kentucky 43, Rose Poly 0.
 Minnesota 20, Chicago 6.
 Wisconsin 21, Northwestern 11.
 Ohio State 29, Denison 0.
 Northern 15, Heidelberg 0.
 Illinois 24, Purdue 6.
 Colby 12, Bowdoin 5.
 Yale Fresh 6, Andover 5.
 Princeton F. 9, Harvard F. 0.
 Vermont 11, New Hampshire 0.
 Penn F. 6, Syracuse F. 0.
 St. John's 6, Vo. M. I. 0.
 Rensselaer 9, Rochester 0.
 A. and M. 31, U. of Md. 0.
 Otterbein 8, Antioch 5.

New State Road to Wayne County.

The Scranton Truth says that Superintendent Joseph W. Hunter, of the state highway department, is authority for the statement that as soon as a petition is received for a state highway from Scranton to Gouldsboro over the Poconos, immediate action will be taken.

This statement was made as the result of a query relative to the recent criticism directed at the department by C. D. Stimpson.

Mr. Hunter asserts that he made this promise to a department of Scranton men, who were anxious for the work to start, but he added any action was impossible until a petition was received.

Broke Jail at Tunkhannock.

Burt Smith, the man who was put into the Wyoming county jail at Tunkhannock one day last week, has made good his escape. Sheriff Doty was away the day that Smith got his liberty, but he was allowed to carry the bedding from the cells out into the jail yard, which is surrounded by a high wall of masonry. He was not closely watched, as it was not thought that he could possibly escape. He took the iron frames which serve as bunks in the cell, and tying them together, end to end, with strips of bed blanket, he constructed a ladder and easily went over the wall.

Good Move For City or Town.

The establishment of what is undisputedly a public trade school by the board of education of this place will mark the opening of a new era in our educational system, the possibilities of which are not easily forecast, says the New York Tribune. The trade school, giving instruction in various branches of artisanship is not new, though it is not so familiar here as in some other countries, and it is a highly commendable thing. The novelty is the opening of such a school as a part of the free public school system of city and state.

Gibbs' Art Millinery

QUALITY SHOP

Exclusive Fall De Luxe Styles
 206 Adams Ave., Scranton, Pa.
 Your Patronage Solicited.
 MRS. GEORGE GIBBS, Designer.

LYRIC THEATRE

BENJ. H. DITTRICH, - - LESSEE AND MANAGER

FRIDAY NOV. 5

Complete Production of That Weirdly Mysterious and Whimically Merry Play

The House of a Thousand Candles

Dramatized from MEREDITH NICHOLSON'S Novel of the Same Name.

Prices: 25 - 50 - 75 and 1.00

SEAT SALE opens at the box office at 9 a. m., Thursday, Nov. 4th.

HENRY Z. RUSSELL, PRESIDENT.
 ANDREW THOMPSON, VICE PRESIDENT.
 EDWIN F. TORREY, CASHIER.
 ALBERT C. LINDSAY, ASSISTANT CASHIER.

HONESDALE NATIONAL BANK.

This Bank was Organized in December, 1836, and Nationalized in December, 1864.

Since its organization it has paid in Dividends to its Stock holders,

\$1,905,800.00

The Comptroller of the Currency has placed it on the HONOR ROLL, from the fact that its Surplus Fund more than equals its capital stock.

What Class? are YOU in?

The world has always been divided into two classes—those who have saved, those who have spent—the thrifty and the extravagant.

It is the savers who have built the houses, the mills, the bridges, the railroads, the ships and all the other great works which stand for man's advancement and happiness.

The spenders are slaves to the savers. It is the law of nature. We want you to be a saver—to open an account in our Savings Department and be independent.

One Dollar Will Start an Account.

This Bank will be pleased to receive all or a portion of YOUR banking business.