

## GEORGE S. KIMBLE DEAD

Passing of Former Honesdale Boy-Brief Sketch of His Life-A Grandson of Jabez Rockwell.

George S. Kimble, in his earlier years a resident of Honesdale, and who had many relatives living in Wayne county, died at his home in Ellenville, N. Y., on Sunday morning, March 14th, 1909, of heart trouble, from which he had been for several years a sufferer. His wife has also been on the verge of death for many months, and it was only a question which would go first. His mother died January 10th, 1906, at the age of 101 years and 5 months. Mr. Kimble was buried in Fantekill cemetery, the Kimble Hose Co., named in his honor, attending in a body. The following sketch of the deceased is condensed from the Commemorative Biographical Record published in Ulster county, N. Y., in 1896:

George S. Kimble, who for fifty years has been connected with the management of the Delaware & Hudson Canal, and has at various times held important official positions in the village of Ellenville, Ulster county, was born at Kimbles, Pike county, Pa., Dec. 12, 1830. His ancestors were among the earliest settlers of that region, and the village of Kimbles was named after them. The family is of English extraction.

Ephraim Kimble, grandfather of our subject, married a Miss Ainsley, of Scotch extraction, whose father was one of the first settlers of Connecticut, and they located in the Wyoming Valley; but they were driven from their homes by Indians at the time of the noted Wyoming massacre. They then settled on the banks of the Wallen-paupack river, naming their new home Paupack, and here Mr. Kimble engaged in farming and lumbering. In later years, however, they moved to Kimbles, where he carried on an extensive lumber business, rafting the lumber down the Lackawaxen and Delaware rivers to Philadelphia and other points on the Delaware. Their nine children, four girls and five boys, all married and settled near them, following various occupations. Ephraim Kimble and his wife were members of the Presbyterian church, and both were throughout their lives, highly respected by all who knew them.

John A. Kimble, father of our subject, was born at Kimbles, where he lived all his life; like his father, he followed farming and lumbering. In politics he was a member of the Whig party. He married Miss Phoebe Rockwell, a native of Millford Pike Co., Pa., and he died in 1831, leaving one child, George S., who was then but ten months old. Mrs. Kimble is still living, at the age of ninety-one, and resides in Ellenville with her son. She is of English descent. Her father, Jabez Rockwell, a native of Danbury, Conn., was a soldier in the Colonial army throughout the Revolutionary war, existing at the age of sixteen at Bridgeport, Conn., in a regiment recruited under the direction of Benedict Arnold. He fought under Arnold at the battle of Saratoga, and was wounded in that engagement. Subsequently his regiment was sent South and served under Washington and Lafayette. He took part in nine of the principal battles of the Revolution, and passed through the terrible ordeal of the winter at Valley Forge. He was a Jeffersonian Democrat, and for a number of years held the office of Sheriff of Pike county, Pa., where he was a highly respected citizen.

About six years after her husband's death our subject's mother left Kimbles, and removed to Honesdale, Pa., where he attended the district school until he was sixteen years old. He then commenced work on the Delaware & Hudson canal. In March, 1845, Mr. Kimble married Miss Esther Bishop, daughter of Henry Bishop, of Berlin Wayne county, Pennsylvania, who was one of the first settlers of Wayne county. His father, John Bishop, settled in the valley of the Lackawaxen before the erection of Wayne county. Henry Bishop was a prosperous farmer and lumberman, rafting lumber down the Lackawaxen and Delaware rivers. He was twice married, first to a Miss Kimble, and afterward to Miss Sarah Ainsley, both of whom he survived. He died at the age of ninety-two. His last wife was the mother of Esther Bishop, who became the wife of our subject. Four children were born to this union, of whom the youngest, Charles, died in infancy. Of the others, the daughter, Ida, lives at home; John and Horace G. reside in New York, where they are successfully engaged in business.

In August, 1864, Mr. Kimble came to Ellenville, where he has ever since resided. On July 29, 1872, Mrs. Kimble departed this life, and July, 1874, our subject married Mrs. Anna Edwards Fellet, a native of Pike county, Pa. Two children were born to them, of whom, Frank, the elder, died in infancy. Edward B., born in March, 1879, lives at home.

Mr. Kimble took great interest in all movements for the improvement of Ellenville, and was chosen to fill many positions in the village government, serving six years as a trustee, and two terms as president.

### Indian Ocean Islands.

In the Indian Ocean only 370 out of 16,300 islands are inhabited.

### A Surf Heroine.

The first American heroine of the surf who is on record as having been rewarded for her bravery was "Mrs. Hopkins, a passenger on board the packet from Ellsworth" to Boston, who received \$10 from the Massachusetts Humane society "for meritorious exertions when the vessel was wrecked off Cohasset" in 1831.

### The Sperm Whale.

Twenty minutes is as long as a sperm whale can remain under water.

### Melbourne.

Melbourne, which consisted of thirteen huts and was known as Bear-grass at the time of Queen Victoria's accession, is now classed as the seventh city of the British empire, coming in after London, Liverpool, Glasgow, Manchester, Birmingham and Calcutta.

## Wires, Weather and News.

In these days of progressive electrical communication the public has a right to expect the immediate transmission of news, and yet for hours on March 4 the national capital was isolated completely just when the entire country had centered its attention upon events there. The most populous section of the country was almost wholly deprived of information regarding the national ceremony until night. Had mail trains left Washington the morning of the 4th they would have carried the news of the blizzard raging there and the conditions in the capital as far as New York and Cincinnati some hours in advance of the telegraph. Even authorization to publish the inaugural address, which fortunately had been distributed in advance, was with difficulty sent to the press in time for evening editions.

It was expected that the wires would go down in the blizzard, but few realized that the old system of wires strung on wooden poles was the sole reliance for news from the political center of the country. Openwork iron posts would be better than wooden poles, and underground conduits still better for more reasons than one. It might be economy in the long run for the companies to install underground wires. Until that is done not only will news often be delayed, but railroad traffic also be held up by blockades from wires and poles wrecked in the storm.

### Our Philippine Problem.

Our record in dealing with Cuba shows that it is idle to say that the stars and stripes must never be lowered. A flag should stand for a principle and not be a fetch. The flag was planted in the Philippines for a signal that the infamous Spanish sway in these islands must end. It may have been bad business for us, but to haul down the flag before the abolition of misrule there would be shameful business.

The apparent indifference of the American people as to Philippine affairs probably does not mean that they are tired and don't care either way. The flag is there, and the reason for putting it there originally still holds. Gradually the public has learned to consider the Philippines an American possession. But when the flag shall be hauled down because there is no longer an American burden to be borne in that quarter, no longer a mission to be sheltered under the American symbol, the stars and stripes can retire to the mainland with honor.

### Government by Commission.

Objections to a commission to handle the tariff problem do not necessarily spring from doubt as to the propriety of the commission in this special case. The tariff is an intricate matter, and at the present time it is a vital one. But the special commission habit is growing, and the functions of government are thought by some to be in danger of a division, which will weaken efficiency. The people must continue to hold their elected representatives accountable and are already paying one body of men to look after the ways and means of running the state. A public utilities commission is expected to aid the executive in work already provided for by law. It is another hand at the machine. But if we must have special commissions to grapple with the ordinary problems of legislation it looks like a confession of weakness in our system. The commission habit may be a bad habit to encourage.

The woman who says she won't vote "and that's the end of it" is fulfilling her destiny, and, as for the woman who says that other women shall not vote, there is none such. All the ants are really in the first class, only they don't put it that way.

Accommodations at the White House were enlarged to give the late strenuous president room to spread himself and must be further enlarged for an occupant spread in the making.

Puck celebrated T. R.'s retirement by printing a bulletin of "stunts" he hasn't done to the number of fourteen, beginning with the reform of the comic valentine.

While some people are getting warm about protecting the foreigner among us, it is well to remember that there is such a thing as "nursing a viper in one's bosom."

It is something of a stunt for even the political wiseacre to name Morton, Stevenson, Roosevelt and Fairbanks offhand as the four ex-presidents now living.

In spite of all the country uplift work of the winter, the plow must be called on to lift up the furrow in the same old way.

The lion and the lamb went promptly to keep company with the ground hog in nature's Ananias club.

Knox holds the baldheaded row in the Taft cabinet all alone.

## WASHINGTON LETTERS

(Special Correspondence.)

Lorado Taft of Chicago, a cousin of the president, won the competition among artists for the honor of making the statue of Columbus and all other sculptural features of the Columbus memorial fountain to be erected on the plaza of the Union station.

Congress appropriated \$100,000 for a memorial to Columbus, and the Union station plaza was selected as its site by the commission charged with that duty. The commission was created by congress. In addition to selecting the site, the commission approved the general design of a semicircular fountain prepared by D. H. Burnham, the architect of the Union station.

Columbus Memorial Fountain. This fountain has an extreme width of sixty-four feet and is declared to be in complete harmony with the architectural treatment of the station and its environment. A stone column or shaft about forty feet in height, surmounted with a globe representing the world, is the principal feature of the rear of the fountain and is intended to serve as a background for a statue of Columbus standing at the bow of a caravel similar in general design to the picturesque craft that first brought him to America. The prow of the ship, with its figure of Columbus, stands on the line of Massachusetts avenue at the head of Delaware avenue and faces the national capitol. Two recumbent lions are placed on the walls of the fountain, one at the east and the other at the west side.

### Some New Lawmakers.

Of the seventy-four members of the house of representatives who took their seats when the Sixty-first congress assembled the man with the tallest figure hails from Pennsylvania, and the man with the longest pedigree hails from New York.

He of the greatest height is John K. Tener of Charleroi, of the Twenty-fourth Pennsylvania district. Mr. Tener is a sedate banker, and only a few old time baseball enthusiasts recognized in him when he came here a few weeks ago to look up a home for the next two years Jack Tener, a famous pitcher. One of those who did know him was Mr. Justice Moody of the supreme court of the United States. Mr. Tener, like all newcomers, was strolling through the capitol, seeing everything worth seeing, when across his pathway swept a most dignified procession of sedate gentlemen in long silken robes. It was the supreme court of the United States on its way to begin the term. Suddenly there was an ejaculation, and from the ranks stepped Mr. Justice Moody and seized the new representative from Charleroi by both hands.

### The Supreme Court Laughed.

The court stared and then smiled, because the justices are used to the almost Rooseveltian outbursts of the "baby member" of the court, and they laughed outright when they fully realized what had happened. Mr. Justice Moody had recognized in Mr. Tener the crack pitcher of the Haverhill team of many years ago, when William D. Moody was manager. It is believed that Mr. Tener will top Representative Cyrus Sulloway of New Hampshire by about an inch and a half. He is also the supreme head of the Order of Elks.

### The Man With a Pedigree.

The man with the longest pedigree is Representative Hamilton Fish of the Twenty-first New York district. Mr. Fish traces his ancestry back to Plymouth rock and to Preserved Fish, who came across with the pilgrim fathers.

Mr. Fish is well known in New York. His father was a distinguished statesman and diplomat, having been governor of the state, secretary of state under Grant and having filled other important posts. Historic Pipe and Tomahawk. The silver pipe which Major General Harrison presented to the Delaware tribe of Indians in 1814 and a silver tomahawk inscribed with a new moon and seven stars and the rising sun "with eyes in it" are among valuable historical relics which Richard C. Adams of this city, a leader of the Delawares, has deposited with the National museum. The relics, which are claimed to be among the most valuable at the museum, are subject to return to Adams or his heirs on demand.

### Some Interesting Relics.

The tomahawk bears engravings of a rifle crossed with a tomahawk and powderhorn and a string bow crossed with an arrow. The moon and the sun are on opposite sides of the tomahawk. The relics include a warclub with silver plate, which Captain Swannock, Delaware war chief, carried through the Florida war and Captain Secondia, Delaware war chief, carried on his two journeys with Fremont across the Rockies and also in the Mexican war. The warclub was also carried through the civil war, always on behalf of the United States, and was presented by the Delaware Indians in 1892 to Mr. Adams. Other relics presented are a cedar flute used when the Delawares lived near Fort Pitt and presented to Adams by his people in 1900 and a wampum belt and a war bonnet which the Delawares claim has the same buffalo horns that were on the war bonnet worn by the head chief of the Delawares at the signing of the treaty by William Penn in 1682.

### The Barry Statue.

Andrew O'Connor, an Irish American sculptor, now a resident of Paris, will make the statue of Commodore John Barry which is to be erected on the Fourteenth street side of Franklin park, between I and K streets. Congress appropriated \$50,000 for this statue and appointed a commission to superintend its erection. CARL SCHOFIELD.

## CHOICE MISCELLANY

### Hair Cutting Extraordinary.

A peculiar case of damages was recently heard by the police magistrate. Charles Stuart, laborer, claimed 24 shillings damages from Henry Smith, barber, for breach of contract. It appeared from the evidence that Stuart went to Smith to get his hair cut. Smith began operations by cutting a channel the width of a pair of clippers from the back of Stuart's neck to his forehead and then informed Stuart that he owed him sixpence from the last cut and that he would not cut any more of his hair until he had paid him the sixpence from the last cut and sixpence for the present cut. Stuart had only one sixpence in his possession, which he offered Smith for the cut then in progress, but Smith declined to finish the job, and Stuart left. Stuart presented a rather comical appearance in court in consequence of the way in which his hair had been cut, and he said that Smith had made of him a public laughing-stock. The magistrate in giving judgment said the plaintiff was entitled to damages for the nonfulfillment of the contract. He was entitled to have his hair cut in a workmanlike manner, instead of which the defendant had made him look ridiculous. It was a senseless and cruel thing to do, and he would award plaintiff the full amount of damages claimed—24 shillings, with costs.—Bermuda Royal Gazette.

### Debts of Big Cities.

The magnitude of New York's present funded indebtedness stands out strikingly when compared with the debts of the ten next largest American cities:

	Gross funded debt.	Per capita gross funded debt.
New York	\$785,985,128	\$177.74
Chicago	25,568,000	10.97
Philadelphia	71,423,720	47.61
St. Louis	19,427,178	25.90
Boston	104,206,706	170.90
Pittsburg	34,884,040	62.29
Baltimore	46,756,283	91.86
Cleveland	39,309,261	60.61
Buffalo	29,727,862	46.05
San Francisco	3,865,600	9.06
Cincinnati	47,143,743	124.06

This startling contrast is somewhat qualified if one considers the comparative wealth of these cities as represented by the assessed valuation of real and personal property subject to their taxation. In 1908 the total assessed valuation of all taxable property, personal and real, in the city of New York was \$7,158,190,400 as against \$6,026,185,691 for the other ten cities taken together.—Henry Bruce in Century.

### Strength of a Whale.

An anecdote illustrating the great strength of the whale is told us by an eyewitness, Sidney King, who says that while at Grand Manan recently he saw a large specimen swimming about at Seal cove near the mooring at that place. The large sardine boat Ouida, owned by William Russell and Grover Cook, was tied up for the winter with a six inch and a four inch bridle to the mooring. In playing about the vessel, which is of some fourteen tons burden, the sea monster either accidentally or by way of sport took the two large ropes in his mouth and started to swim to bottom. The vessel heeled over and took in water, the checks were torn completely off her deck, and finally both ropes were parted by the terrific strain, setting the vessel adrift. She was tied up again without damage, but it shows what a whale could do if he was really enthusiastic.—Kennebec Journal.

### Is This Arthur Brisbane's Salary?

Nothing is more difficult to find and sometimes nothing more expensive than the really competent anonymous writers who make the newspaper and keep it going. It is an interesting fact that many anonymous writers are extremely well paid. One of them in one of our cities is paid more than the famous Mark Twain, several times as much as William Dean Howells, as much as the people pay to the president and about one-half of the cabinet put together—in short, a very respectable salary, and all for anonymous work.—Mr. Brisbane in the New York Evening Journal.

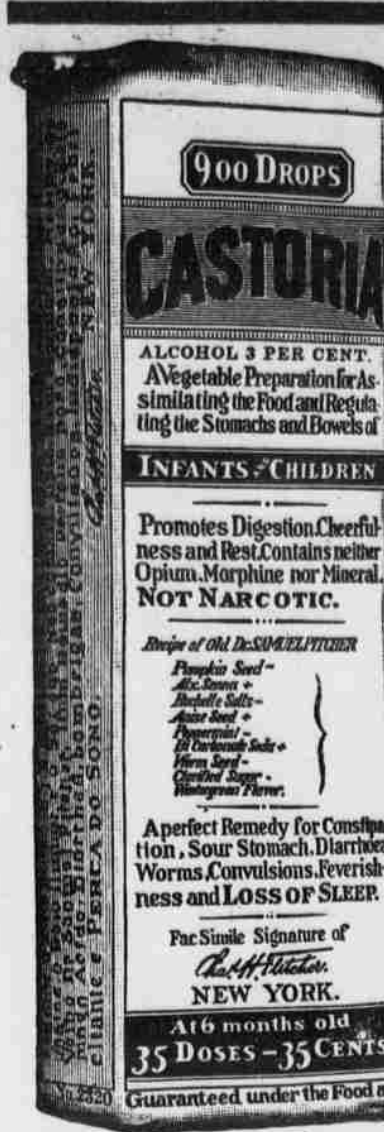
The president gets \$50,000. "About one-half of the cabinet" gets \$54,000, making the anonymous writer's salary \$104,000.—Harper's Weekly.

### Kaiser Obeyed the Scene Shifter.

A story is told in Berlin newspapers which places the kaiser in a somewhat curious light. Recently he visited a theater and, strolling behind the curtain, became liberal of advice to the manager, actors and even scene shifters, who listened in awed silence. Presently the emperor lighted a cigar, puffing as he talked. On both sides of him were flimsy draperies and on the floor heaps of paper. One of the scene shifters stepped forward and pointed politely to a printed notice, "No Smoking Allowed." For a moment the kaiser flushed; then, smiling, he put out his cigar, remarking as he did so: "Thank you, friend. It would be bad business if your emperor taught you to disobey the law."—London M. A. P.

### Reading Masks.

The bookseller displayed a kind of muzzle, a contrivance of silk and wire to fit over the mouth and nostrils. "Reading mask," he said, "latest thing from Paris. It is worn at the Bibliotheque Nationale by the students of old books and manuscripts to prevent the inhalation of disease germs. These aged volumes are nests of germs, and in poring over them masks are a wise precaution. In the great French library masked readers are as common as masked motorists in the boulevards."—Cincinnati Enquirer.



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