

THE CITIZEN.

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Bryan and His "Principles."

Representatives of the Democracy, after crawling out from under the ruins due to the election last week, are beating the air in a vain attempt to save Bryan's face. As an instance of this, the Herald says:

"The fact that the Republican party exists to-day is due to the skill and tact exercised by President Roosevelt in adopting Mr. Bryan's principles and theories and giving to the country the assurance that while these policies were proper and correct the Republican party was ready and willing to adopt them. Nearly everything commendable in the Republican party to-day is due to the influence which Mr. Bryan exerted upon the minds of men during the last twelve years and most that is objectionable in the same party has been apologized for and promises made that they too shall be reformed and brought in accordance with the public conscience which Mr. Bryan's theories have molded."

Going to Bryan's record to discover his "principles and theories," we find the following:

1. While a member of the 53d Congress, at the special session in the fall of 1893, he voted against the repeal of the silver purchase clause of the Sherman bill, and the repeal was accomplished by Republican votes. Roosevelt has not adopted this, the earliest of the principles announced by Bryan.

2. In the same Congress, Bryan voted for the Sugar Trust Tariff. The principle of this tariff has not been adopted by Roosevelt.

3. In 1896, Bryan's platform demanded a tariff for revenue only, the abolition of National banks, and the bunco dollar through "the free and unlimited coinage of both silver and gold at the ratio of sixteen to one." None of these Bryan principles have been adopted by Roosevelt.

4. In 1900, Bryan's platform again demanded the free and unlimited coinage of the bunco dollar at the ratio of sixteen to one, free trade, the abolition of the national banking system, the reduction of the army to a skeleton, and the independence of the Philippines, under the protection of our government. Roosevelt has not adopted any of these Bryan principles.

5. In 1904, Bryan's platform again condemned "imperialism" in the retention and government of the Philippines, and the protective tariff. These Bryan principles have not been adopted by Roosevelt.

Looking at the Republican record, we find the following as its leading points:

1. In 1888, the Republican National Convention made the first declaration on record, in any party platform, in opposition to trusts and monopolies—viz:

"We declare our opposition to all combinations of capital organized in trusts or otherwise, to control arbitrarily the conditions of trade among our citizens; and we recommend to Congress, and the State Legislatures, in their respective jurisdictions, such legislation as will prevent the execution of all schemes to oppress the people by undue charges on their supplies, or by unjust rates for the transportation of their products to market. We approve the legislation by Congress to prevent alike unjust burdens and unfair discriminations between the States."

The Democratic platform of that year was wholly silent on this subject, and was devoted chiefly to the condemnation of protection and the approval of the Mills free trade tariff bill, then pending in Congress.

2. In 1890, a Republican Congress passed and a Republican President signed the Sherman Anti-Trust Law, under which numerous prosecutions of trusts and combinations in restraint of trade have been carried on.

3. In 1892, the Republican National Convention followed the action of the preceding Convention by this terse and emphatic plank in its platform:

"We reaffirm our opposition, declared in the Republican platform of 1888, to all combinations of capital organized in trusts or otherwise, to control arbitrarily the conditions of trade among our citizens. We heartily indorse the action already taken upon this subject, and ask for such further legislation as may be required to remedy any defects in existing laws and to render their enforcement more complete and effective."

The Democratic platform, adopted twelve days later, followed the Republican lead on this question by demanding the rigid enforcement of the laws enacted, and such further legislation as might be found necessary.

Neither party again referred to the subject, in its platform, until 1900. Meantime prosecutions were begun against some of the most conspicuous violators of the anti-trust law, and six of these cases were carried to the U. S. Supreme Court. In these the scope and purpose of the act, and its application to various operations, were clearly defined, its principles definitely established, and the ground laid for further proceedings under it.

In 1900, the Republican national platform declared: "We recognize the necessity and propriety of the honest co-operation of capital to meet new business conditions, and especially to extend our rapidly increasing foreign

trade, but we condemn all conspiracies and combinations intended to restrict business, to create monopolies, to limit production, or to control prices, and favor such legislation as will effectively restrain and prevent all such abuses, protect and promote competition, and secure the rights of producers, laborers, and all who are engaged in industry and commerce."

A fortnight later, the Democratic National Convention joined the procession by an elaborate condemnation of monopolies and trusts.

In 1904, the Republican national platform declared for the continued subjection of business combinations to the law. A fortnight later, the Democratic National Convention tried to catch up with the anti-trust movement by a violent condemnation of monopolies and combinations.

In 1908, the Republican national platform thus summed up the situation: "The Republican party passed the Sherman anti-trust law over Democratic opposition, and enforced it after Democratic dereliction. It has been a wholesome instrument for good in the hands of a wise and fearless administration. But experience has shown that its effectiveness can be strengthened and its real objects better attained by such amendments as will give to the federal government greater supervision and control over and secure greater publicity in the management of that class of corporations engaged in interstate commerce having power and opportunity to effect monopolies."

Bryan's platform, while joining in the condemnation of trusts and monopolies, and demanding railroad regulation, in part on lines already fixed by a Republican Congress, proposed to regulate industry by requiring a federal license for corporations controlling twenty-five per cent. or more of the business in which it is engaged, and forbidding the control of more than fifty per cent. These Bryan principles and theories certainly have not been adopted by Roosevelt.

Meanwhile, while Bryan has been engaged in denouncing trusts and monopolies, the Republican party, led by Roosevelt, has been engaged in a vigorous enforcement of the policy announced in the Republican platform of 1888, under the laws enacted to give effect to that policy, and in promoting legislation to make it still more effective. Since 1901, Roosevelt's administration has begun numerous prosecutions, which in eleven cases have been carried to the Supreme Court. In 1903, the Department of Commerce and Labor, with a Bureau of Corporations, was created, and the Elkins act was passed, with the result of making an end of railroad rebates. In 1906, the Hepburn rate bill was passed, which ended the power of making arbitrary and unreasonable railroad rates. Nothing in this direction has been due to any practical suggestion on the part of Bryan. In short, while Bryan has been vociferously hooting at corporate abuses, Roosevelt has been suppressing them, and in promoting legislation for their more effectual suppression.

The Republican party owes its existence to its work for the past twenty years, in developing and putting into effect a practicable system for restraining the abuses of corporate power. On the other hand, the Democratic party owes its present non-existence to its indorsement of all of Bryan's political freaks, and to the conviction of a large majority of the people that he cannot safely be trusted in the executive office.

Col. Pratt Honored.

Congressman elect, Col. Charles C. Pratt, was given a rousing ovation in honor of his political victory by his enthusiastic New Milford townsmen on Thursday evening of last week. A large crowd gathered at the opera house early in the evening, and headed by a band, proceeded to the Colonel's residence, near which a bonfire was built, several musical selections were rendered, cheers were given for Mr. Pratt and Mrs. Pratt and the children, and greetings exchanged, after which the successful candidate was put in a carriage and drawn by hand through throngs of applauding people, and the glare of red fire, back to the opera house. The building was soon packed, and, according to the New Milford papers, when Col. Pratt appeared on the platform "pandemonium broke loose." There were highly eulogistic speeches made by three Reverends, and other local talkers, and a very modest and well-worded response by Col. Pratt, who, referring to the much mooted question of his residence during the campaign, declared that, "here is where his mother gave him birth, here he had spent his boyhood, and here would spend his life, and sometime his body would here be laid to rest beside that of his honored father and mother." Refreshments were served by Mrs. Pratt after the demonstration, and then with more singing and more cheers the party went to their respective homes, collectively and individually de-lighted.

Prepare for the Holidays.

What do you say to buying your Christmas presents now? Think ahead six weeks and in your mind's eye see the hurry and scurry and hurly-burly that will dominate your home and favorite shops as it did just before Christmas last year, and ever has and ever will, unless you wish to avoid it. Can't you see the tired, overwrought women's scramble at the bargain counters, that is as inevitable before Christmas each year as is the twenty-fifth of December itself?

Pleasant, sure, easy, safe little liver Pills, are DeWitt's Little Early Risers. Sold by FELL The Druggist.

CAMP FIRE.

Inspection and Camp Fire of Capt. James Ham Post—Visit of Department Commander DeLacy.

The annual inspection of Capt. James Ham Post, No. 198, G. A. R., of our borough, took place at the Post Room last Friday evening. For the first time in its history, the Post was visited by the Department Commander of the Order (Dep't of Penn'a), this official being Capt. P. DeLacy, of Griffin Post, Scranton. He was accompanied by N. S. Callender, Department Chief of Staff, S. B. Mott and Thomas Barrowman, all of Griffin Post. Comrade Mott was inspecting officer. Besides the services attending inspection, nominations were made for the officers of the Post for the coming year; the present incumbents of the several offices being renominated. At the close of business, the Post, with the Department Commander, and the other visitors, made a change of base to Heumann's restaurant, where a "Grand Army Camp Fire" was held,—which suggested only by a vivid contrast the camp fires around which the Union armies were wont to discuss their rations during the campaigns of the civil war. Thirty-three veterans and their guests participated, and the camp fire, with its accompaniment of toasts, songs, speeches, stories, reminiscences, etc., held the front until the smallest hour "ayant the twal." The speakers were Department Commander DeLacy, Chief Burgess Thomas J. Ham, Hon. John Kubbach, Hon. Leopold Fuert, Homer Greene, W. W. Wood, and M. J. Hanlan. It is impossible to give even a summary of the addresses, but all were felicitous in thought and expression, and were marked by fitness and tact, and were especially appropriate to the occasion. Post Commander Henry Wilson, who presided, was most happy in his introductory remarks, and added greatly to the enjoyment of the evening by his characteristically witty presentations of the several speakers. The Department Commander presented a review, compiled from official sources, of some interesting points in connection with the personnel of the Union armies during the war. As to nationality, about three-fourths of the soldiers were native born; then followed, in order of numbers, the Germans, the Irish, the English, the Canadians, and others of various nationalities. Classified by age at the time of enlistment, the largest number were eighteen years old, and this class included no small number who were really below eighteen, but who were physically qualified for the service, and were obliged to state their ages as not less than eighteen in order to be enlisted. Above eighteen the number in the several classes diminished, and the smallest class was those of forty-four years. The average age was about twenty-five. The younger classes were found least able to endure the hardships of a soldier's life, and most susceptible to the diseases incident to the service; hence the proportion of sick among them was greater than among the older classes. The Department Commander also gave a summary of a bill to give State pensions to Union veterans, which a committee of the G. A. R., appointed for that purpose, had prepared. This, in brief, provides for a pension of \$6 a month to all who served for ninety days or more in Pennsylvania commands, and are now residents of the State. The restriction to service in Pennsylvania commands is on the ground that when Pennsylvanians went to another State to enlist, and thus help fill its quota, instead of enlisting at home, and helping fill the quota of their own State, they withdrew from the State flag, reduced the number of men whom the State could call on, and made it necessary for the State to provide others to fill its quota. This, it is considered, gives them no claim on the State for pensions, as they performed no military service for which the State received credit. The same rule, of course, applies to residents of other States who enlisted in those States, and since the war have removed to Pennsylvania. The ground of the exclusion of those who are now non-residents is apparently on the ground that they have voluntarily withdrawn from the State, and are no longer subject to its jurisdiction. This is not as satisfactory as in the other cases, since the proposed pension is not to be given as a reward for residence in the State, but for military service under the State flag. Dropping into lighter vein, the Department Commander gave a variety of entertaining reminiscences, some of which referred to a period long "afuah de wah," when he and the Post Commander were school boys together, in the early 'forties.

The instrumental music for the occasion was by O'Brien's orchestra, and the vocal music by Comrades Callender, Barrowman and Mott; both reinforced by the veterans in the chorus of some of the war time melodies. The three vocalists named visited Capt. Ham Post at the inspection last year, and at the accompanying camp fire delighted the Post with their rendering of the patriotic songs of the 'sixties; and on the present occasion they repeated the entertaining features of the previous year, with improvements that seemed to leave nothing to be added. Needless to say that the banquet served by Mr. Heumann was complete in every respect. The room was handsomely draped with the National colors, the tables artistically arranged and decorated, the dishes most appetizing, and the service all that could be desired.

OBITUARY.

MOSES ROBERTS.

Moses Roberts died at the home of his mother on River street on Thursday, November 5, 1908, aged 27 years. The funeral services, conducted by Rev. A. L. Whitaker, of Grace, (Episcopal), church, were held on Saturday. The interment was made in the Indian Orchard cemetery.

MRS. MARGARET FLANNIGAN.

Mrs. Margaret Flannigan, widow of Patrick Flannigan, died at her home, 518 Church street, of gastritis, on Saturday morning, November 7th, 1908, at the advanced age of 84 years. She was born in Ireland, Nov. 24th, 1824, and came to Honesdale in 1850. She is survived by the following children: Mary, at home; Catharine, in New York; Christopher, at home; James, in Scranton, and Richard, in Clarion. The funeral services, including requiem mass, were held at St. John's (R. C.) church on Tuesday morning, Rev. Thomas Hanley officiating. Interment in St. John's cemetery.

MRS. MARTHA RAY.

Mrs. Martha Ray, wife of Rev. Joseph D. Ray, died at her home, 1603 East Division street, on Friday afternoon, Nov. 29th 1908. She was born in England in 1836, and came to this country in her childhood, locating in Boston, where she was eventually married. Besides her husband, she is survived by four daughters and a son—Mrs. H. M. Eaton, of Meriden, Conn.; Mrs. Lewis Decker and Mrs. George Bryant, of Scranton; Miss Emma, at home, and Noble A., of Chicago. The funeral was held at 2 o'clock on Monday afternoon, Rev. Will H. Hiller conducting the services. Interment in Glen Dyberry cemetery.

JOHN T. BALL.

John Thomas Ball was born in Orange, N. J., June 13, 1833, and died at Westtown, Orange county, N. Y., Nov. 7, 1908, making his age 75 years, 4 months and 24 days. He had been in ill health for a long period, being a victim of Bright's disease. Thinking a change of location might prove beneficial, he went to the home of Homer C. Down, a friend living at Westtown, early in October, where he suffered a slight stroke of paralysis on the 31st of that month, followed by a severe one Nov. 2d. His early advantages were somewhat limited, but he improved them to the best of his ability. He came to Honesdale with his parents in 1847, and followed carpentering for a livelihood. He was married Aug. 15, 1861, his bride being Miss Mary F. Auger, of Waymart, and she proved a most worthy and competent helpmate. She died Aug. 7, 1892. He is survived by two brothers, Isaac N. Ball, of Honesdale, and Henry, of East Saginaw, Mich. For nearly twenty years he was employed on the Honesdale docks of the Del. & Hud. Canal Co. Mr. Ball was converted in 1865. He was chosen a deacon of the Presbyterian church in 1870, and an elder in 1878, which position he filled until his death. He was greatly interested in Sunday school work in various portions of Wayne county, and was superintendent of the Indian Orchard school for about a year, and organized the one at Seelyville, where he served as teacher and superintendent for twenty-nine years. Mr. Ball accomplished a vast deal of good in his long and useful life, well worthy of emulation by others. His remains were brought to Honesdale for burial, the services being held in the Presbyterian church, Rev. Dr. Wm. H. Swift officiating. The pall bearers were his brother elders, Andrew Thompson, R. M. Stocker, Wm. J. Ward, George Robinson, Wm. B. Holmes and J. A. Reitenauer. Interment in Glen Dyberry.

HENRY STERN.

Capt. Henry Stern, who will be remembered by many of our older readers, died in New York city on Thursday last. He was born near the home of the late William Weiss, in Bohemia, and on coming to this country in the late 'fifties, made that merchant's residence in Honesdale his first stopping place. Soon afterward he secured employment with a farmer in Oregon township, with whom he remained for a year or two, and then returned to Honesdale to fill a position in Menner's store. In the fall of 1861 the 77th Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers was recruited in Chambersburg, quite a considerable contingent enlisting in this section, a number of Wayne county boys enrolling themselves in Companies G, H and I, Henry Stern among them. Stephen Bradford, of Scranton, who became Major of the Regiment, was the recruiting officer. Mr. Stern was mustered into service with Company G, as 1st Lieutenant, Oct. 11th, 1861. In April, 1863, the Captain, Alexander Phillips, was promoted to fill the vacancy created by Major Bradford's resignation the preceding January, and Lieut. Stern was advanced to the captaincy, and served in that capacity until his own resignation on the 9th of the following September. The 77th was preeminently a fighting regiment. It was the only Pennsylvania regiment in the battle at Pittsburg Landing, April 7th, 1862, and after that conflict remained on the field, exposed for most of the time to drenching rains, for eight days. On the 14th, the tents having been brought up, it moved several miles to escape the horrid stench of the bloody battle field. The Lieut. Colonel was prostrated by its blighting effect,

and great sickness prevailed. The charge of the regiment fell on the shoulders of Major Bradford, while it was engaged about Nashville, Tenn., during the summer of 1862, and until the opening of the winter campaign. January 1st, 1863, the regiment participated in the fighting at Murfreesboro, Tenn., and so distinguished itself that, in March following, General Rosecranz, while reviewing the army preparatory to the second grand advance against Bragg, in passing along the line of the Seventy-Seventh, said: "Colonel, I see that your regiment is all right. Give my compliments to the boys, and tell them that I say, 'It was the banner regiment at Stone River; they never broke their ranks.'" In all of the desperate struggles about Nashville and Chattanooga which followed, the 77th gallantly did its part, and the companies whose rosters bore the names of Capt. Stern, Frank Hollenbeck and other Wayne county boys, were accorded a full share of the honors won. After his resignation Capt. Stern returned to New York and engaged in business as a broker, which was his calling at the time of his death. He never married. The funeral services were held in Temple Emmanuel, New York, and the remains were interred in that city.

Foot Ball.

A splendid foot ball contest between Dunmore and Honesdale eleven came off on the silk mill grounds on Saturday afternoon last. The line-up was as follows:

HONESDALE.	POSITION.	DUNMORE.
L. Osborne	L. E.	Miller
Dudley	L. T.	Watrous
F. Osborne	L. G.	Payton
Jacobs	C.	Taylor
Schlesler	R. G.	Williams
Freund	R. E.	Lewis
Bader	R. F.	E. Brogan
Rowland	O. B.	Carroll
Weaver	L. H. B.	M. Brogan
Murray	R. H. B.	M. Brogan
Barber	F. B.	Murphy

Touchdowns—Weaver, 2; Murray, 1; E. Brogan, 1; M. Brogan, 1.
GOAL, from touchdown—Barber, 1; Miller, 1.
SCORE—Honesdale, 16; Dunmore, 12.
The Honesdale eleven will play a return game at Dunmore on Saturday afternoon next.

A visit to MENNER & Co's Cloak and Suit department will convince buyers of the style and cloth qualities of their season's suits. 22414

The College Singing Girls and Walter Eccles.

The program comprises a great variety of selections. It includes some of the strongest numbers written for women's voices, both sacred and operatic.

College Songs sung with the spirit and action peculiar to them. Songs characteristic of different countries sung in appropriate costume.

The acknowledged charm of Spanish music, with its accompaniments of castanets, tambourines, mandolins and guitars, has caused to be introduced several of the best selections to be found in this style of music, which will be rendered in the picturesque Spanish costumes.

Instrumental numbers and original effects in selections, with action. Among the novelties is "The Drummer Song" and chorus from the opera "Fantine," in which four of the young ladies appear as drummer girls.

An important part of the program are the impersonations and humorous songs by Mr. Walter Eccles and the musical sketches by him and the young women of the company.

Mr. Eccles stands in the very front rank of entertainers. His repertoire includes monologues, humorous songs, impersonations and dramatic recitals. At the Lyric Theatre this Wednesday, evening, Nov. 11th.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF H. C. GAYLORD. Late of Lebanon township, deceased. The undersigned, an auditor appointed to report distribution of said estate, will attend to the duties of his appointment, on FRIDAY, DECEMBER 4th, 1908, at 10 o'clock, a. m., at his office in the borough of Honesdale, at which time and place all claims against said estate must be presented, or recourse to the fund for distribution will be lost. WM. H. LEE, Auditor. Honesdale, Nov. 9, 1908. 3543



WHEN THE ENGINE COMES

is no time to be regretting your neglect to get insured. A little care beforehand is worth more than any amount of regret.

KRAFT & CONGER,

General Insurance Agents

HONESDALE, PA.

NOTICE OF ADMINISTRATION.—Estate of Albert Whitmore, late of Honesdale borough, deceased. All persons indebted to said estate are notified to make immediate payment to the undersigned; and those having claims against said estate are notified to present them, duly attested, for settlement. HENRY WILSON, Administrator c. t. a.

LYRIC THEATRE!

HENRY B. DITTRICH, - - LESSEE AND MANAGER

COUNTY INSTITUTE

Concert Course!

TUESDAY, NOV. 10,
STERLING JUBILEE SINGERS!
--8 COLORED PEOPLE--

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 11,
COLLEGE SINGING GIRLS!

AND
WALTER ECCLES THE VERSATILE ENTERTAINER

THURSDAY, NOV. 12,
DR. JOHN F. CARSON
LECTURER—MINISTER.

America's Ideals.

PRICES:—Main Floor, 50c. Balcony, 35c.
6th SEAT SALE at the box office, at 9 a. m., Tuesday, Nov. 10.

ADDITION TO PRICES:—Course tickets and teachers' enrollment cards must be presented at the box office for reserved seats. By paying 10 cents, holders of above cards and tickets, can secure best seats.

IN THE SHOW WINDOW OF G. P. SOMMER'S are



Two Dainty 14 K GOLD WATCHES

One will be given to the MOST POPULAR SCHOOL TEACHER, either lady or gentleman, in Wayne county, on CHRISTMAS DAY, December 25, 1908.

Every purchaser will be entitled to ONE VOTE Worth of Goods purchased in SOMMER'S STORE, commencing Nov. 9th to Dec. 24th.

BALLOTS to be deposited in sealed box, and counted Christmas eve by a committee to be appointed by County Superintendent, J. J. Kuehler.

Tooth Savers

We have the sort of tooth brushes that are made to thoroughly cleanse and save the teeth.

They are the kind that clean teeth without leaving your mouth full of bristles.

We recommend those costing 25 cents or more, as we can guarantee them and will replace, free, any that show defects of manufacture within three months.

O. T. CHAMBERS,
PHARMACIST.

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

MARTIN CAUFIELD

ARTISTIC

MONUMENTAL WORK

HONESDALE, PA.

1036 MAIN STREET.

For New Late Novelties

—IN—

JEWELRY

WATCHES

SILVERWARE

Try

SPENCER, The Jeweler

"Guaranteed articles on'y sold."