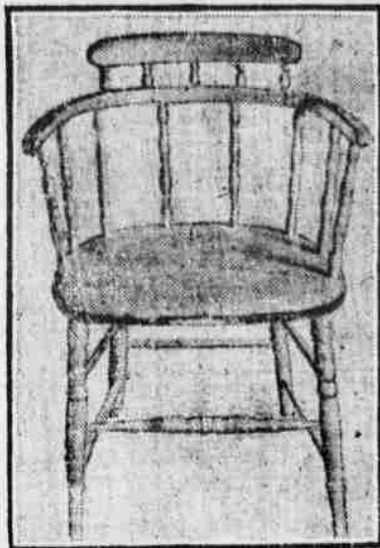




LINCOLN'S BIRTH PLACE

THE centenary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln is bringing a new and larger view of the man. The world is coming more and more to see the soul side of him, to lose sight of petty and non-essential circumstances...

The more I have studied Lincoln the more I have been struck by the miracle of him. That this child of the wilderness, this offspring of poor whites without education except such as he could give to himself...



LINCOLN'S OFFICE CHAIR

a stain, whose soul was that of a prophet and whose mercy, patience and gentleness recall the divine man of Galilee strike me as a marvel like that of Shakespeare or Joan of Arc...

It is this insight into his essential and spiritual nature which is the beginning of the true understanding of Abraham Lincoln. It has taken a long time to reach it, yet it has always required a century or two for the world to come to an appreciation of its greatest souls...

Materialism never explained any man. The smallest human being that ever lived infinitely transcended it. Then how little can it explain Lincoln! We must get at such a man from the Godward side of him before we can understand him at all...



BUST OF LINCOLN IN SENATE

case is soul. It is so in every case, but in him the fact is more apparent. His mighty spirit explains him. That makes the miracle plain. And it is just such a revelation of spirituality...

He still has something to teach us all. For my own part I think this century is one of the most fortunate things that ever happened.

And what a century it is—celebrations in every city, town and hamlet, even extending to foreign lands.



ABRAHAM LINCOLN

The portrait of Lincoln shown above is from Ida M. Tarbell's "Early Life of Lincoln" and depicts the first martyr-president as he was at the beginning of his first term. It was used by Leonard W. Volk, sculptor, in studies of Lincoln...

J. A. EDGERTON.

STIMSON AND NICOLL

Attorneys Who Figure on Opposite Sides in the Pulitzer Case.

The extraordinary character of the suit in the federal courts against the company which publishes the New York World and the constitutional character of the questions that have arisen in connection with the case give exceptional interest to the learned counselors of the law who figure in the suit.



HENRY L. STIMSON AND DE LANCEY NICOLL. York, Henry L. Stimson, is United States district attorney for the southern district of New York. He is confronted by an array of distinguished legal talent headed by De Lancey Nicoll, former district attorney of New York county.

Mr. Stimson was born in New York thirty-nine years ago and graduated from Phillips academy at Andover, N. H., in 1883 and from Yale university in 1888. He studied for the bar at the Harvard law school.

OBALDIA REFUTES RAIHEY.

President of Panama Exculpates Taft, Cromwell and Farnham.

Panama, Feb. 2.—The charges made in the American congress by Representative Raihey of Illinois against Domingo de Obaldia, president of Panama, and others have brought out denials from the president and sixteen members of the national assembly.

The assemblymen have signed a statement that they were not present at a meeting in the president's office, where the contract for the exploitation of the timber industry along the Atlantic coast of Panama was discussed.

They assert that during the meeting neither President Obaldia nor any one else said or implied that Charles P. Taft, William Nelson Cromwell or Roger L. Farnham had any direct or indirect participation in the business.

Among those signing the statement are Dr. Pablo Arosemena, Julio Febregar and other prominent Opposition leaders.

Concerning some of the charges, President Obaldia has given out the following statement: "My attitude while in the Colombian congress of 1903 and my entire public life are beyond the reach of slanders. The Amador-Arias government was not overthrown, but after the expiration of its constitutional term it was defeated in a free election.

"At the meeting in my office neither Mr. Ehrman nor any outsider was present, and no mention was made of Charles P. Taft, William Nelson Cromwell or Roger L. Farnham."

MADE COFFEE OF FINE CUT.

Husband Drinks It and Then Suddenly Loses His Eyesight.

Baltimore, Feb. 2.—Through the mistake of his wife, who boiled her husband's smoking tobacco, believing it to be coffee, Dr. Stanley Jackson, a dentist, was stricken blind after drinking the concoction. His wife, who in the absence of the cook was preparing coffee, took a handful of tobacco, mistaking it for ground coffee, as Dr. Jackson's smoking tobacco was in a bag on a shelf next the sack containing the coffee.

After Dr. Jackson had hurriedly swallowed the supposed coffee he remarked to his wife that it tasted peculiar. In a short time he became ill and in three hours lost his sight and lapsed into a state of hysteria. Dr. Jackson was taken to Johns Hopkins hospital, where the physicians expressed the hope that his sight would be restored.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

Table with columns for Closing Stock Quotations, Money on call, and various market reports including Wheat, Corn, Oats, and Eggs.

WHEAT—Strong and higher; contract grade, February, \$1.09 1/2. CORN—One-half cent higher; February, 60 1/2. OATS—Steady; No. 2 white, natural, 56 1/2. EGGS—Unsettled; receipts, 5,171 cases; state, Pennsylvania and nearby, fancy, selected, white, 46c; fair to choice, 37c; brown and mixed, fancy, 37 1/2c; fair to choice, 25 1/2c.

BULGARIA TO BE RECOGNIZED. Settlement With Turkey Involves Homage to Ferdinand. Sofia, Feb. 2.—The settlement of the Turko-Bulgarian difficulties involves the recognition of the kingdom of Bulgaria, whose proclamation of independence precipitated the crisis.

It is understood that Turkey will take the lead in recognizing Emperor Ferdinand, not waiting for a conference of the powers to do so. The other powers will perform follow this example.

FRENCH AVIATOR FLIES. Biplane Navigates For a Mile at Berlin at Height of Sixty Feet. Berlin, Feb. 2.—Armand Zipfel, the French aviator, succeeded in making a flight in his aeroplane of nearly a mile at an altitude of sixty feet.

West Virginia to Go "Dry." Charleston, W. Va., Feb. 2.—The prohibition amendment to the state constitution prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicants within the state passed the house of delegates by a vote of 62 to 13.

WOMEN ASK FOR PLACES.

Antisuffragists Appeal to Governor Hughes for Recognition.

New York, Feb. 2.—The New York State Antisuffrage association has sent the following letter to Governor Hughes:

Earnestly believing that the serious purpose, ability and experience to be found among women in many walks of life should be used for the benefit of the community and that the public service can be rendered more effective and economical by the appointment of women of judgment and energy as members of such educational, charitable, sanitary and reformatory boards, commissions and committees as deal directly with the needs of both sexes, we respectfully ask that you will make such appointments of women as are possible under the laws of the state of New York.

The letter is signed by Mrs. Francis M. Scott, Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge, Mrs. William A. Putnam, president of the Brooklyn auxiliary; Mrs. George Douglas Miller, president of the Albany auxiliary, and Mrs. William P. Northrup, president of the Buffalo auxiliary.

MINERS ELECT LEWIS TODAY. John Walker Says Convention Was Packed Against Him.

Indianapolis, Ind., Feb. 2.—Tellers appointed by the convention of the United Mine Workers of America reported today that President Thomas L. Lewis was re-elected by a majority of 16,000 over John Walker of Illinois.

Mr. Walker today gave out a statement that he would not contest the election, because he believed such action hopeless. The convention had been packed against him, he said.

A test poll of the delegates came on a motion to adopt the paragraph of



THOMAS L. LEWIS

the report approving the course of President Lewis and the national executive board in suspending President Van Horn and other officials of district No. 11, Indiana, for having disobeyed the mandate of the national officers to discontinue the strike at the Hudson mine.

President Walker of the United Mine Workers of Illinois failed to get an extension of time to speak against the motion, and he took his seat amid cheering.

The roll was called for adoption of the report, with the result that in a total vote of 2,681 there were 1,627 approving and 1,054 dissenting.

President Feehan and other officers of the Pittsburg district took the floor to protest against the action of President Lewis in refusing financial assistance to the striking miners of the Mercer-Butler field, Pennsylvania, on the ground that there was too little chance of success. President Feehan set forth the present status of the struggle and appealed to the delegates to support him in the application to the national officers for aid.

HELEN KELLER TO MOVE.

Deaf, Dumb and Blind Woman to Live in Farmhouse.

Boston, Feb. 2.—A large farmhouse in Brunswick, Me., is to be the future home of Miss Helen Keller, the famous deaf, dumb and blind young woman.

Miss Keller, who for some time past has lived at Wrentham, Mass., with Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Macy, has jointly with Mr. and Mrs. Macy, purchased the estate at Brunswick, and the three will move there.

Miss Keller wishes to be farther away from the city in order that her work for the blind may not be interrupted by social engagements.

OFF TO AFRICA APRIL 1.

Naturalist Says Roosevelt Party Will Leave About Then.

Owego, N. Y., Feb. 2.—J. Alden Loring, the field naturalist to accompany President Roosevelt on his African expedition, says that the Roosevelt party will not leave New York until about April 1.

Mr. Loring is not permitted to announce the exact date of departure or the name of the steamship. The party will go direct by steamer to Naples and then take passage on an East Africa liner to Mombasa.

West Virginia to Go "Dry."

Charleston, W. Va., Feb. 2.—The prohibition amendment to the state constitution prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicants within the state passed the house of delegates by a vote of 62 to 13.

THE SEASON OF SILKS.

Fetching Styles For the Street and Social Functions.

Now it is the lovely summer silks that are shown us. They are exquisite in the light weights and beautiful in the heavier weaves and qualities. Messalines seem to be more showy than most of the others, and they do make up into the daintiest of new gowns for evening and dressy occasions. They are so glossy that, although they are so light, they look almost sumptuous. There is a long list of fancy silks in checks, stripes and plaid effects, but they are more for waists than for full costumes. For this purpose we see many very rich and handsome habutais and foulards and all at a very reasonable price for such useful and durable silks as foulard. Many of these have satin figures on the foulard ground. The colors are those of the syndicate, which means that there are all kinds of goods in ribbons and braids in the same colors, so that whatever one wants can be found to match.

In dress silks—and heavy silks are rapidly coming in again—we find taffeta, heavy black messaline, peau de cygne in a specially heavy weight intended for elegant afternoon gowns for visiting and grand occasions and superb black satin duchess. This is a very rich and thick satin, yet it is supple and drapes gracefully. Liberty satin is shown for evenings, particularly for the young. One of the dainty evening dresses in this delicate silk looks fairly ethereal. Habutai silks are washable, and so are the best for all kinds of waists and for children's frocks. They wash so well and require no ironing. For the special demand there is a new directoire messaline in pastel shades and also in old ivory. This is employed for the clinging effect and is certainly very pretty. Japanese silks are also shown in great variety and are dainty and serviceable. The rich taffeta and satin duchess are employed mostly in fine visiting costumes and are richly and elaborately trimmed with some one of the beautiful silk braids, or with braids above and fringe below, or with a band of hand embroidery along the edge of the skirt or peplum. Speaking of braid, this has now become so rich and elaborate that it may almost be classed as among the fine arts. It is seen on the daintiest of baby clothes and from that to the most costly outdoor or indoor garment, and on the finest furs also. What we did without braids I do not know.

Evening gowns require silk of two values, the light and filmy for the

young and the rich and sumptuous for the matron. In the illustration are shown two gowns of the richer qualities of silks. One is of pale blue peau de cygne trimmed with silk fringe of the same shade, applied so as to stimulate an opening in the skirt. It is princess shape, the skirt reaching three inches above the real waist line. There is a stomacher of fine real lace, finished at the bottom with the fringe, while the silk is draped artistically across the front and on over the shoulders, forming a tucked kimono sleeve. Along the top there is a band of scarlet velvet with a line of gold braid, and four buttons are covered with the velvet.

The other elegant dinner or dancing gown is of black satin duchess, the skirt being close to the hips and ample at the foot, and has an overdress of silk net bordered with a rich band of beaded trimming in imitation black pearls, something quite costly, even in the imitation, but beautiful. The sleeves and bodice are of the same net, with a band of crushed silk in the American Beauty rose shade, ending on the left side beneath two of those lovely roses. In the hair is an egret held by a band of the pearl beads over pink velvet.

Among the less costly materials intended for evening occasions I may mention the delicate and dainty voiles. These are now made of cotton and so cleverly manipulated by the weaver that it is next to impossible to distinguish them from the all wool voiles, while some are so treated that they are fully as pretty as the silk voiles. They are far cheaper than fine wool or silk, but quite as pretty since it is necessary to pull the threads apart to discover the fiber of which they are made. All the same delicate tints and soft colors are produced in these cotton voiles that can be found in the more expensive goods.

In the new cotton goods the variety is beyond the space of an ordinary paper to describe, but I will say that never have cotton dress fabrics been so beautiful. The Scotch gingham have always been handsome and good value, but this year they have somewhat gained an added softness and luster that make them very desirable.



ELEGANT EVENING GOWNS

OLIVE HARPER.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

Attorneys-at-Law.

H. WILSON, ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR-AT-LAW. Office, Masonic building, second floor, Honesdale, Pa.

W. M. H. LEE, ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR-AT-LAW. Office over post office. All legal business promptly attended to. Honesdale, Pa.

F. C. MUMFORD, ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR-AT-LAW. Office—Liberty Hall building, opposite the Post Office, Honesdale, Pa.

HOMER GREENE, ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR-AT-LAW. Office over Reif's store, Honesdale, Pa.

A. T. SEARLE, ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR-AT-LAW. Office near Court House, Honesdale, Pa.

O. L. ROWLAND, ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR-AT-LAW. Office over Post Office, Honesdale, Pa.

CHARLES A. McCARTY, ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR-AT-LAW. Special and prompt attention given to the collection of claims. Office over Reif's new store, Honesdale, Pa.

F. P. KIMBLE, ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR-AT-LAW. Office over the post office, Honesdale, Pa.

M. E. SIMONS, ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR-AT-LAW. Office in the Court House, Honesdale, Pa.

HERMAN HARMES, ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR-AT-LAW. Patents and pension secured. Office in the Schuerholz building, Honesdale, Pa.

PETER H. ILOFF, ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR-AT-LAW. Office—Second floor, old Savings Bank building, Honesdale, Pa.

R. M. SALMON, ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR-AT-LAW. Office at next door to post office, formerly occupied by W. H. Dimmock, Honesdale, Pa.

Dentists.

D. E. T. BROWN, DENTIST. Office—First floor, old Savings Bank building, Honesdale, Pa.

Physicians.

D. R. H. B. SEARLES, HONESDALE, PA. Office and residence 113 1/2 Church street. Telephone. Office Hours—2:30 to 4:30 and 7:00 to 8:00, p. m.

The Publisher's Claims Sustained

UNITED STATES COURT OF CLAIMS. The Publishers of Webster's International Dictionary allege that it is, in fact, the popular Unabridged, thoroughly re-edited in every detail, and vastly enriched in every part, with the purpose of adapting it to meet the larger and severer requirements of another generation.

We are of the opinion that this allegation most clearly and accurately describes the work that has been accomplished and the result that has been reached. The Dictionary, as it now stands, has been thoroughly re-edited in every detail, has been corrected in every part, and is admirably adapted to meet the larger and severer requirements of a generation which demands more of popular philological knowledge than any generation that the world has ever contained.

It is perhaps needless to add that we refer to the Dictionary in our judicial work as of the highest authority in accuracy of definition; and that in the future as in the past it will be the source of constant reference.

CHARLES C. KOTT, Chief Justice. LAWRENCE WELDON, JOHN DAVIS, FRANK J. PELLE, CHARLES H. HOWLEY, Judges.

The above refers to WEBSTER'S INTERNATIONAL DICTIONARY

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NOTICE OF APPEALS.—The Commissioners of Wayne County have fixed the following days and dates respectively for hearing general appeals from the assessment of 1909, at the Commissioners' office, Honesdale:

Monday, Feb. 1, 1909, beginning at 2 p. m.—Honesdale and Texas.

Tuesday, Feb. 2.—Berlin, Bethany, Buckingham, Canaan, Cherry Ridge, Clinton and Damascus.

Wednesday, Feb. 3.—Dreher, Dyberry, Hawley, Lake Umbagog, Lehigh, Manchester, Palmyra, Paupack, Preston Prompton, Saleon.

Friday, Feb. 5.—Scott, South Canaan, Starucca, Sterling, Waymart. Closing at 2:30 p. m.

Real estate valuations can be changed only on appeal from the triennial assessment, unless there is shown to be an error, and no other changes can be made this year. Persons who have complaints can mail them to the Commissioners' office and they will receive consideration by the Assessors and Commissioners.

J. K. HORNBECK, Com'rs. T. C. MADDEN.

Attest: Geo. P. Ross, Clerk, Commissioners' Office, Jan. 5, 1909.

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