

MEMORIAL DAY IN HONESDALE

(Continued from page 4.)

Andrew Thompson's Address.

Mr. Chairman, Members of the Grand Army of the Republic and the Ladies' Circle, Members of Company E, and Ladies and Gentlemen:

Some of the events of Thursday, April 18th, 1861, are fixed in my mind, although 48 years have passed away since they occurred.

The always welcome vacation had arrived to the boarding school boy. With bright anticipations of meeting parents and others of the home circle, besides exemption for a short time from study and the daily routine of school life, I started on the morning of that day from Flushing, L. I., to pass through New York City on the way to my Orange county home. That city was full of excited people; flags were flying from the buildings which lined Broadway and the downtown streets, and men in uniforms were rushing hither and thither. There were no "sky scrapers" in those days. The height of the buildings at that time did not exceed five or six stories, and the most prominent structures on lower Broadway were the Stewart building at Chambers street, the Astor House, and the City Hall, with its park of trees and grass, which included the site of the present Postoffice building. The churches of Trinity, St. Paul, and St. John were the prominent ecclesiastical buildings, and their spires seemed to tower up into the sky to a person when crossing the Cortlandt street ferry from Jersey City. Why all this unusual excitement, one might ask? The answer was readily given. The flag of our country had been fired on five days before, and the United States garrison of Fort Sumter in Charleston Harbor had been compelled to capitulate to the southern forces. Washington, the capital of our nation, was threatened by Virginia troops, offered by men who had hastily left the United States army without even waiting for their resignations to be accepted by the proper authorities.

On the 15th of April, President Lincoln issued a call for 75,000 volunteers. The sleeping Samson of the North had been aroused by the insult to the nation's flag at Fort Sumter.

John A. Andrew, the War Governor of Massachusetts, had for several weeks foreseen the impending conflict, and he quietly organized and equipped a few regiments of militia in view of possible emergencies.

The descendants of the heroes of Concord and Lexington were ready to respond to the cry of their country for help in 1861.

The day after the President's call, the Sixth Massachusetts regiment assembled on Boston Common, and during the evening of the 15th started from Boston, and reached New York the morning of the 18th.

As this regiment passed down Broadway and Cortlandt street to the Jersey City ferry, it received an ovation long to be remembered.

The vast crowds, the loved flag in every window, the cheering, the military display, all contributed to make an ineffaceable picture in my memory.

The North was scarcely prepared to regard the city of Baltimore as the outpost of the Army of Rebellion, and yet the next day, the Sixth Massachusetts, which I had seen as they marched down Broadway, was mobbed in Baltimore, as the railroad cars, in which they were traveling, were being drawn through the streets of that city from the Wilmington to the Washington station.

During several days after this, communication from the North to Washington through Baltimore was interrupted by the burning of railroad bridges and tearing up the tracks. These acts of violence only inflamed the war spirit of the North. Influential papers, which before had upheld the South and its demands, now spoke for a vigorous prosecution of war. Warlike speeches in assemblages and churches; tenders of troops from States and municipalities; offers of money; military proclamations; cities and towns radiant with bunting; camps or drilling grounds in or near almost every town; the making of bandages and lint by the women; all this showed how the energies of a people could be turned from peaceful pursuits to the prosecution of war.

How much more forcibly than I can relate, the members of the Grand Army of the Republic, who are with us to-day, recall the events of those days when they gave up business and positions of profit, and left so many sorrowing hearts in their homes, and went to the front at the call of duty when their country needed their services on the battlefield.

When I returned to school, after the vacation was ended, a great change had taken place. Some of the older boys and one teacher had enlisted in the Union Army, and nine from the southern states did not come back. Two or three of the latter were prominent in athletics. I recall their faces and forms after these many years. They retain their boyish looks. I have grown old, and my hair is whitened; but they are the same to me as when we had the last game of wicket and base ball on the 1st old Flushing play-ground, and we parted in April, 1861, never

to meet since that time. Even our ordinary athletic games were to some extent changed to a military training. A drill master, who was a West Point graduate, came out frequently from New York and taught us military evolutions and the manual of arms, and was satisfied with nothing less than West Point discipline and efficiency.

With the opening of the month of May, 1861, all thought of compromise and peace had passed away, and the grim spectre of war between the two sections of our country appeared in all its hideousness.

The North felt its unpreparedness for this struggle. The regular army was very small, and many of the prominent officers in it, who were southern born, had already gone into the army of the rebellion. Such leaders as Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, Thomas, Farragut, and many others, were occupying subordinate positions at that time, and were unknown to the country.

Our reliance, humanly speaking, for leadership, was upon dear old General Scott, the hero of two wars, who remained true and loyal while so many officers were faithless.

In the church of St. Thomas, in the city of Strassburg, on the Rhine, there is a magnificent monument in marble to Marshal Saxe, one of the great military leaders of France in the 18th century. The Marshal is in the act of descending into the tomb opened for his reception by Death, while a beautiful female figure representing France strives to detain him.

As France felt in regard to her leader, so we of the North would have hindered the inroads of time and endeavored to impart youthful vigor to our veteran. The Chairman of the Committee appointed by the Virginia convention had waited upon General Scott and tendered to him, being a native of that state, the command of the forces of Virginia in the coming struggle.

Listen to his reply, and I wish that it might be remembered by every American. These are his words: "I have served my country under the flag of the Union for more than fifty years, and as long as God permits me to live, I will defend that flag with my sword, even if my own native state assails it." These words were put into practice not alone by General Scott, but by General Thomas, Commodore Farragut and Winslow, and thousands of others of southern birth, many of whom in obscurity did what they could to fight for and aid the Union cause. The love of country and sturdy conviction of duty of these men stand out in bold relief when contrasted with the narrow sectionalism of the Lees, Johnsons, Jacksons, and others.

How much our beloved President, Abraham Lincoln, was sustained in these trying days by the loyalty and practical assistance of the War Governors of the Northern States! You doubtless recall the names of some of them as John A. Andrew, William A. Buckingham, Edwin D. Morgan, Andrew G. Curtin, Oliver P. Morton, and many others. One of these men has recently passed away, on April 23rd, I refer to Frederick Holbrook, the Governor of Vermont between 1861 and 1863. He at one time stirred Vermont by these words: "Let no young man capable of bearing arms in the defence of his country linger at this important period. Let the President feel the strengthening influence of our prompt and hearty response to his call. Let Vermont be one of the first states to respond with her quota." Of this Governor, President Lincoln said: "There's Governor Holbrook buried up in Vermont's snows six months of the year, yet I would give more for his opinion than those of all the politicians in Washington."

It is unnecessary at this time to go over the many incidents comprised in those four years of victory and defeat, hope and fear, the alternation of confidence and their distrust in the ability of some of our Generals. When the glad news of final victory reached us in April, 1865, and the knowledge that peace would once more prevail in our land, it made those days stand out in striking contrast with the dark ones of April, 1861.

Members of the Grand Army of the Republic: These are the events that have led up to the setting apart of this day as a memorial to your comrades who have either fallen in battle or have since passed away. How greatly broken are your ranks in comparison with the first years when you met and decorated the graves of those who had already gone on before into eternity! You represent those who are left of the "Old Guard." As you look back to the years of conflict, do you regret the decision that you then made to give up all for your country, and its preservation?

I count it a privilege to address you personally on this Memorial Day, for the time is not far distant when the speakers on this anniversary will have for hearers only those to whom the stirring scenes of the Civil War will be merely a part of our National history.

Three years ago I spent a day in Columbia, the capital city of the State of South Carolina. I was interested in looking over the large cotton mills, and other evidences that showed the industrial growth of the "New South." While passing through the rotunda of the State Capitol, I was confronted by a large white marble slab set into the wall, and upon it was carved the Act of Secession of the State of South Carolina from the Union of 1861, together with the names of

the delegates who had voted for it. As I read the words, it seemed as if the influence of that Act was casting a dark shadow upon a million graves of men who wore both the "blue and the gray," and who had fallen in that awful struggle, besides upon desolate homes and crushed hearts.

In about a month from that time, I stood in the rotunda of the beautiful Capitol of the State of Iowa at Des Moines. In the alcoves around this rotunda are grouped nearly two hundred United States flags and regimental "colors," which were carried by the brave Iowa soldiers through the various battles that were fought in order to nullify that Act of Secession.

In one Capitol, the marble speaks for disunion—in the other, the tattered flags remind us of the loyalty, heroism, and sacrifices of the "boys in blue," who in the words of our immortal Lincoln, "gave the last full measure of devotion, and resolved that government of the people, by the people, and for the people, should not perish from the earth."

W. W. Wood's Address.
In Memory of the Unknown Dead.

FRIENDS:—We are assembled here today to decorate the graves of the men who bared their breasts to the storm of battle in the hour of our country's peril; men who stood like a stonewall before those who would have rent our nation in twain, and trailed our starry banner in the dust. This strewing of flowers is only an outward symbol of that inexpressible love we have for the heroic dead. It is our grateful tribute to their memories. Language fails to give proper expression of the debt of gratitude that we owe the brave men who stood so nobly by the flag in the dark days of our civil war; men who offered their services, and placed their lives upon the altar of sacrifice that this nation, which was founded in Righteousness and established in truth and justice should continue to exist and fulfill its appointed destiny. Here in this silent city of the dead are interred the mortal remains of many who expended their vital energies and gave their best days that you and I might enjoy the blessings of a united and progressive country. These mounds and stones remind us, day by day of those who rest here in this beautiful place so near to our homes, but forbid, forbid, that we should forget those whose last resting places are in more distant places, unknown and unmarked; those whose graves are not marked by tablets of stone and shafts of granite, but whose memories should be written upon the tablets of our hearts with the finger of love. Let us not forget, friends, the heroes whose graves are unknown; men who in the storm of shot and shell were swept into the invisible world; men who went down to the end of life with banners flying, with shouts of victory, and who left no earthly record when and where their immortal spirits joined that innumerable throng who march on to the realms of eternal peace. Let us strew these flowers upon this mound and may our heartfelt faith be strong enough to believe that in the great spirit world, the heroes whose graves are unmarked and unknown, will know that our hearts beat just as strong with throbs of love and gratitude for them, as for those whose graves are marked with shafts of granite and tombs of marble.

The burial mound representing the unknown dead of the Union armies was decorated by Mrs. D. B. Mantle, whose father, Lewis R. Cole, of Company G, 76th Pa. Vols., who died near Wilmington, N. C., or whose place of burial is unknown. A dirge by the band accompanied the decoration.

A musketry salute to the dead was fired by Company E; the benediction was delivered by Rev. W. F. Hopp; the Drum Corps followed with the "Tattoo," and "Taps" by the Post Bugler closed the exercises.

The Columbus Tree.
In the outskirts of the old city of San Domingo, of the Dominican Republic, among the shacks, dilapidated dwellings and mass of debris that litters this section of the town bordering the bay, stands a giant oak. The tree is much larger than all the trees around it; in truth, it is much larger than the average trees of the island, and for this reason, is peculiar. But the tree is interesting, not alone for its bigness and its apparent age, but because of the story attached to it. The big oak is called the "Columbus Tree," and the story is that Columbus tried or made fast his ships by long hawsers to this tree when he came into the harbor on that memorable twelfth day of October, 1492.

Insist on Yellow Flour.
Charles Christadoro, an expert on flour and grains, sounds the keynote of the new situation brought about by the bleached flour decision when he says in a communication to the editor commenting on the bleached flour decision: "The housewife will now insist on yellow tinted or creamy flour, and will learn to realize that a natural flour very white can in no manner compare with the creamy or yellow flour in so far as vitamins and muscle building values are concerned."

"As from 85 to 90 per cent. of the large flour mills of the country were using this bleaching process, the decision is far-reaching."—National Food Magazine.

HARRISBURG LETTER.
May 28.—Yesterday afternoon Governor Stuart announced the appointment of Captain J. C. Delaney as Factory Inspector for another term of four years.

His appointment, to be good for that length of time, will have to be confirmed by the Senate in 1911, but in any event it holds to the end of the next session of the Senate, and will undoubtedly be confirmed by that body. Northeastern Pennsylvania has a more than passing interest in Captain Delaney, for he hails from the neighboring county of Lackawanna, and speaks familiarly of persons and places in old Wayne, having seen service in our county. He has an enviable record as a soldier in the War of the Rebellion, has a Medal of Honor, and was one of the youngest, if not the youngest, men in the service, to attain the rank of Captain. As Factory Inspector he has honestly endeavored to serve the State with fidelity and follow the lines of duty laid down in the law. The Captain is popular about the Hill, and deserves the many kind congratulatory messages sent to him to-day from his numerous friends all over the State.

At the same time that Captain Delaney was reappointed, the Governor announced the appointment of Joseph W. Hunter as State Highway Commissioner for another term, subject to confirmation by the Senate. Mr. Hunter has worked hard to organize his Department, and has made a creditable showing under somewhat discouraging conditions. He will be able to show much better results during the next few years. A hot fight was made against both Mr. Hunter and Mr. Delaney, but their friends rallied to their aid and they have the satisfaction of knowing that the Governor has not lost confidence in the honest efforts of his appointees to do their best.

There seems to be a slight misunderstanding regarding the appropriation made to the Wayne County Hospital Association, judging from published reports. The amount appropriated by the Legislature of 1907, \$10,000, which was cut in half by the Governor on account of the lack of revenue, was available only when an equal amount was secured by subscriptions and paid into the Treasury of the Association. That was not done, and as no part of the appropriation was used, it lapses into the Treasury on June 1, 1909, and becomes a part of the general fund. The last Legislature appropriated \$5,000 for the use of the Association, subject to the same provision. Not more than \$5,000 will be paid out by the State, no matter how much is secured by local subscriptions.

It seems a pity that the amount allowed in 1907 could not have been utilized, for the probabilities are that private charities and hospitals will fare less well in the future than they have in the past. There is a general feeling that the State is more generous than just in this direction, and some influential newspapers are opening a campaign against such enormous gifts to hospitals and institutions not under State control and regulation. Indeed the average member pays more attention to securing money for his county than he does to getting good laws upon the statute books. The situation at Honesdale promises well and no difficulty should be experienced in raising \$10,000, to add to the \$5,000 given by the State.

The political situation is somewhat complex at present. It seems to have been the intention to name Judge Von Moschizker for the Supreme Court, but Judge Raiston has developed considerable strength, also Judge Rice of the Superior Court, and a change may be made. Senator Crow declines positively to be a candidate for Auditor General, and Senator Sisson, of Erie, is mentioned as the next most available, though Senator Crawford, Senator James, and Representative Kies are making a canvass for the place and will have headquarters at the Convention on the 10th of June. Ex-Senator Stober, of Lancaster, seems to be in the lead for State Treasurer, but Jesse Hartman, of Blair, is working effectively for the place and may win out at the Convention.

The trial of Architect Huston has been postponed by the Dauphin County Court until September, on account of the death of Sanderson, a material witness. This was deemed advisable in view of the case now pending in the Superior Court.

Newspaper men were made happy the early part of the week by the receipt of warrants from the Auditor General for advertising the Constitutional Amendments, although some were not pleased at having the amount of the bill reduced. Something over \$130,000 were required to meet this expense, and every man connected with a newspaper will agree that the money could not have been placed where it would do more good. Some bills were a trifle high, but then, there is the good old excuse—they needed the money.

N. E. HAUSE.

Wealthy Hunter's Skeleton in Marsh.
Chicago.—The finding of the skeleton of a man, from the nature of his wearing apparel, was a wealthy hunter, in a foggy marsh near Kankakee, Ill., has furnished the police with a mystery. Of the clothing which the man wore only a pair of alligator hunting boots of expensive make remains intact. The rest has been faded or destroyed by long exposure to the elements. Besides the boots, a gold watch and a brass metal chain, a Woodman's pin, and a small compass watchcharm were found.

Early Telescopes.
It appears, according to facts collected by Mr. Arthur Mee, that Thomas Harriot, the English astronomer, born in 1560, made telescopes perhaps contemporaneous with the first instruments of Galileo. The very first telescope seems to have been made in Holland in 1608. The next year Galileo heard of the discovery, and after writing for information, began his own experiments. In the same year Harriot had one or two of the Dutch telescopes sent to him, and immediately began improvements on his own account. It appears that he made a considerable number, and Mr. Mee suggests that some may yet be found in some of the older colleges, or mansions, in England. It is said that Harriot's last and best telescope was nearly twice as powerful as the best made by Galileo. Long before, Harriot had been in Virginia, and there employed, in surveying, a "T-r-spective glass." It would be very interesting to know just what his perspective glass was.

How Does the Gipsy-Moth Spread?
Heretofore, says Dr. L. O. Howard, it has been supposed that the gipsy-moth was distributed only by caterpillars carried by moving objects, such as carriages. The moths cannot fly, and the part taken by birds and winds in distributing them or the caterpillars be regarded as problematical. Yet recently isolated colonies of these moths have been found in the woods far from roads and paths, and the question arises, "How did they get there?" Doctor Howard requests information and suggestions on this point.

New lot of Young Men's and Men's \$12 and \$15 suits At \$9.85

There are several very smart styles and models that young men from 33 to 36 inches chest measure will especially like, and there are plenty of suits a little more conservative in style for the older men.

These suits come in all the newest shades and styles, stripes and plain fabrics, all sized, worth \$12 and \$15—

Sale Price \$9.85

Stetson Hats | ENTERPRISE | Crawford Shoes
CLOTHING HOUSE.

Sole agents for the Hart, Shafter & Marx Clothing.

CLERK'S NOTICE IN BANKRUPTCY.
In the District Court of the United States for the Middle District of Pennsylvania, Peter Hittinger, of Hawkeye, Wayne county, Pennsylvania, a bankrupt under the Act of Congress of July 1, 1906, having applied for a final discharge from all debts payable by him, notice is hereby given to all known creditors and other persons in interest, to appear before the said court at Scranton, in said District, on the 26th day of June, 1908, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.

EDWARD R. W. SEARLE, Clerk.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.—By virtue of process issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Wayne county, and State of Pennsylvania, and to me directed and delivered, I have levied on and will expose to public sale, at the Court House in Honesdale, on

FRIDAY, JUNE 18, 1908, at 2 o'clock P. M., the following described property, to-wit:

All that certain tract of land situate in the township of Scott, county of Wayne, Pa., bounded and described as follows: COMMENCING at stone corner; thence south twenty-six degrees east one hundred and twenty-nine rods and three links to stone corner; thence south sixty-four degrees west sixty-four and one-half rods to stone corner; thence north twenty-six degrees one hundred and nine rods and three links to stone corner; thence forty-five degrees east forty rods to stone corner; thence north twenty rods to a stone corner; thence north eighty-seven degrees east twenty-two and one-half rods to the place of beginning. CONTAINING fifty-five acres and sixty-six perches, more or less. Being the same land Anna Pearl Hill conveyed to Nora Skelett, dated Oct. 19, 1904. Recorded in Deed Book 93, page 62.

Upon said premises is a two story frame house, frame barn, and about half of same land improved.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Nora Skelett, at the suit of Anna Pearl Hill, assigned to C. H. Spencer, No. 32 Oct. Term, 1904. Judgment, \$600.

Mumford, Attorney.

TAKE NOTICE.—All bids and costs must be paid on day of sale or deeds will not be acknowledged.

M. LEE BRAMAN, Sheriff.

SUBPENA IN DIVORCE.
In the Court of Common Pleas of Wayne County.

ROSE L. NEUBAUER, Libellant.

FRED. C. NEUBAUER, Respondent.

No. 121 Oct. Term, 1908. Libel in Divorce.

To Fred. C. Neubauer: You are hereby required to appear in the said court on the third Monday of June next, to answer the complaint exhibited to the judge of said court by Rose L. Neubauer, your wife, libellant, in the cause above stated, or in default thereof a decree of divorce as prayed for in said complaint may be made against you in your absence.

M. LEE BRAMAN, Sheriff.

Honesdale Pa., May 29 1908.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given that the partnership existing between C. M. Betz, of Honesdale, and T. L. Medland, of Carbondale, under the firm name of Betz & Medland, said firm being manufacturers of custom harness and dealers in horse furnishing goods, trunks, traveling bags, etc., is dissolved this 22nd day of May, 1908. All bills due the firm are to be paid at the Carbondale store, and all bills against the firm are to be presented at the same place.

C. M. BETZ,
T. L. MEDLAND.

Carbondale, Pa., May 12, 1908.

SALE
—OF—
BAMBOO SHIRT
WAIST BOXES
—AT—
BROWN'S
Was \$10, now \$7.
Was \$9, now \$6.
Was \$8, now \$5.
Was \$4, now \$2.50

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that the accountants herein named have settled their respective accounts in the office of the Register of Wills of Wayne County, Pa., and that the same will be presented at the Probate Court of said county for confirmation, at the Court House in Honesdale, on the third Monday of June next, to-wit:

First and final account of Joseph A. Hodie, executor of the estate of John T. Ball, Honesdale.
First and final account of E. P. Kimble, administrator of the estate of Caroline Justine Lebanon.
First and final account of Wallace D. Griffin, administrator of the estate of David Griffin, Honesdale.
First and final account of Boyd Case and Martin M. Shaffer, executors of the estate of Wallace Case, Waymart.
First and final account of Ida L. Scudder and Elizabeth M. Wilson, administrators of the estate of Sarah A. Reynolds, Oregon.
First and final account of Wm. M. Foster, administrator of the estate of Clarence E. Foster, Honesdale.
First and final account of C. C. Jadin, administrator of the estate of Charlotte E. Jadin, Honesdale.
First account of Wm. L. Lemnitzer, executor of the estate of Delma Blockberger, Oregon.
First and final account of Reinhard F. Warg, executor of the estate of Elizabeth Ayes, Hawley.
First and final account of Reinhard F. Warg, executor of the estate of Christiana Grossheister, Hawley.
First and final account of George W. Knapp, guardian of Gertrude Duff, a minor.
First and final account of Geo. W. Knapp, guardian of Alice Duff, a minor.
First and final account of Geo. W. Knapp, guardian of Marcella Duff, a minor.
First and final account of Lucy H. Curtis, administratrix of the estate of George B. Curtis, Salem township.
First and final account of Jacob L. Bates, executor of the estate of Emily Bates, Dyerberry.
First and final account of E. H. Ledyard, administrator of the estate of Geo. W. Allen, Mount Pleasant.
First and final account of E. H. Ledyard, administrator of the estate of Mary Ann Allen, Mount Pleasant township.
First and final account of Henry J. Iglor and J. Adam Kraft, executors of the estate of Mary Iglor, Texas township.

E. W. GAMMELL, Register.
Honesdale, May 28, 1908. 463

COURT PROCLAMATION.—Whereas, the Judge of the several Courts of the County of Wayne has issued his precept for holding a Court of Quarter Sessions, Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, in and for said County, at the Court House, to begin on

MONDAY, JUNE 21, 1908, and to continue one week;

And directing that a Grand Jury for the Courts of Quarter Sessions and Oyer and Terminer be summoned to meet on Monday, June 14, 1908, at 2 p. m.

Notice is therefore hereby given to the Coroner and Justices of the Peace, and Constables of the County of Wayne, that they be then and there in their proper persons, at said Court House, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon of said 14th day of June, 1908, with their records, inquisitorial examinations and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices appertain to be done, with their records, inquisitorial examinations and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices appertain to be done, and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Given under my hand, at Honesdale, this 18th day of May, 1908, and in the 123rd year of the Independence of the United States.

M. LEE BRAMAN, Sheriff.

TO THE CITIZENS OF THE TOWNSHIP OF CLINTON, COUNTY OF WAYNE, PA.

In the Court of Quarter Sessions, No. 13 March Sessions 1908.

In a matter of the petition for the erection of a new election district in said township—viz:

BENJAMIN at a stone post corner where the counties of Susquehanna, Lackawanna and Wayne join; thence north along the Susquehanna line to the Mt. Pleasant township line; thence east along the south line of Mt. Pleasant township to the northeast line of the Milo Gaylord estate farm; thence south to the southeast corner of MIRON LIME farm; thence westerly to the stone post corner where the counties of Susquehanna, Lackawanna and Wayne join.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN That the undersigned, Commissioners appointed by said Court to inquire into the propriety of granting the prayer of said petition, will commence their duties on

TUESDAY, JUNE 8, 1908, at 10 o'clock A. M. at the hotel of H. T. O'Neil, in the village of Brownville, in said township.

ISAAC B. SANDERCOCK,
R. E. LEBLANC,
W. E. PELHAM,
Commissioners.

C. M. Betz.

Having purchased the interest of T. L. Medland, of Carbondale, in the harness business of Betz & Medland of that city, the business will be conducted in the future by C. M. Betz alone, who will also continue his store in Honesdale as heretofore. In order to reduce stock, reductions in prices will be made on all goods. Bargains may be found in both stores. Mr. Edward Fasshauer, who has been in the Honesdale store about ten years as clerk, will have full charge of the Carbondale store.

C. M. BETZ
Manufacturer of
Custom Harness