

THE CITIZEN is the most widely read semi-weekly newspaper in Wayne County. Luster now than at any time in its 68 years' history.

The Citizen

68th YEAR.

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NO. 18

"FIFTY YEARS AGO TO-MORROW!"

INSIDE HISTORY OF CONDITIONS LEADING UP TO THE OUT-BREAK OF THE CIVIL WAR OF '61-'65—ABRAHAM LINCOLN INAUGURATED PRESIDENT HALF A CENTURY AGO—THE CAUSE OF SECESSION.

To-morrow—March 4—will be the fiftieth anniversary of the first inauguration of Abraham Lincoln as President of the United States.

The conditions that confronted him were never before or since paralleled in our history. Upon his election in November, 1860, the South began measures to carry into effect its repeated threats of disunion. The initiative was taken by South Carolina. On December 20 its State Convention, called to act in the premises, adopted a "Secession Ordinance," repealing the Ordinance by which in 1788 the federal constitution was ratified, together with all legislation ratifying later amendments, and declaring the Union between South Carolina and the other States dissolved. Georgia and the Gulf States soon followed with similar action. On February 4, 1861, delegates from the seven seceding States met at Montgomery, Alabama, and within a month organized a new confederacy, to which they gave the name of "The Confederate States of America," with a constitution and administrative departments of government similar, in the main, to those of the United States; and elected Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, President, and Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia, Vice-President.

Meantime, from a well founded apprehension that Lincoln would be assassinated in Baltimore, his friends insisted that he should pass through that city with secrecy. Accordingly, on the evening of Feb. 22, with the knowledge only of Gov. Curtin and a few others, he left Harrisburg, and at six o'clock the next morning reached Washington in safety.

Thus, when the new President took the oath of office he was face to face with an armed and organized opposition to the national government, which already involved seven States, and a few months later was strengthened by the addition of Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee and Arkansas. At the same time, the secessionists made the most vigorous efforts to accomplish the secession of Kentucky and Missouri. During the four years of war that followed, both these States were represented in the Confederate Congress, and contributed largely to both the Union and the Confederate armies.

The Cause of Secession. The war arose from controversies in relation to the extension of slavery into the Territories, and the apprehension of the South—either real or affected—that the existence of slavery was threatened by the election of Lincoln, and that this "peculiar institution" would no longer be safe within the Union. Alexander H. Stephens, Vice-President of the Southern Confederacy, in a speech at Savannah, Ga., March 22, 1861, thus stated the position of the South in the premises:

"We are passing through one of the greatest revolutions in the annals of the world. Seven States have, within the past three months, thrown off an old government and formed a new one. The new constitution has put at rest, forever, all agitating questions relating to our peculiar institution—African slavery as it exists among us—the proper status of the negro in our form of civilization. This was the immediate cause of the late rupture and present revolution. Jefferson, in his forecast, had anticipated this, as the rock upon which the old Union would split. The prevailing ideas entertained by him, and most of the leading statesmen, at the time of the formation of the old constitution, were that the enslavement of the African was in violation of the laws of nature; that it was wrong in principle, socially, morally, and politically. It was an evil which knew not well how to deal with; but the general opinion of the men of that day was that somehow or other, in the order of Providence, the institution would be evanescent and pass away.

"These ideas, however, were fundamentally wrong. They rested on the assumption of the equality of races. This was an error. It was a sandy foundation for the idea of a government built upon it; when the storm came and the winds blew, it fell.

(tion of nature's laws. The negro, by nature, or by the curse against Canaan, is fitted for that condition which he occupies in our system. The substratum of our society is made of the material fitted by nature for it, and by experience we know that it is best not only for the superior, but for the inferior race that it should be so. This stone, which was rejected by the first builders is become the chief stone of the corner in our new edifice."

After a struggle of four years, with military operations involving nearly two-thirds of the area of the States east of the Rocky Mountains, this corner stone was ground to dust, and the edifice built on it was rent asunder and prostrated; "and great was the fall thereof."

The Conservation of The American Forests.

Conservation is one of the most significant words in the English language. Behind it lies a broad, interesting field, ready for the student, who will find it to be a problem confronting everyone in daily life. To some it may mean protection; to others, preservation; while to all it means economization. In connection with the forests, conservation is a world-wide question. Practically every civilized country on earth is doing something toward the frugality of its lumber supply. Though conservation has been argued in America for the last ten or fifteen years, it is only lately that the people of the United States have come to the full realization of its vital significance. At a recent Governors' meeting at Washington, James J. Hill said: "We are yearly consuming from three to four times as much timber as the forest-growth can restore." The conserving of our forests implies three requisites—the protection and preservation of the living trees, the saving and using of those left to decay, and the economical use of all lumber.

In the protection and preservation of human interests, trees are of the most vital importance. The devastating spring floods at Pittsburg are due to an inadequate number of trees upon the Appalachian slopes. Again because of the lack of forests, the Mississippi river is estimated to be yearly transporting twice as much sediment as is being excavated from the Panama Canal. Although it is needless to enumerate the many important uses of lumber and bark, we fail to comprehend the ultimate fatality of this stupendous consumption. From Gifford Pinchot we learn that if the present rate of consumption continues, "a single generation" will suffice to completely exhaust our vast lumber resources. Two of the worst enemies with which the forest preserver has to contend are the wasteful lumber corporations, and the ruinous forest-fires. Some of the opponents to forest conservation have the idea that the reservation of National Forests constitutes their exclusion from public use. On the contrary they are open to prospective miners, settlers, cattle and sheep herders, who will obey the forestry laws. Also the involved countries derive ten per cent. of the total receipts from these several uses.

At the present time the government is the most extensive forest conserver in the United States. A recent report from the Bureau of Forestry showed one hundred fifty million acres of forest lands under governmental supervision. The protection and regulation of these immense tracts necessitates the employment of experienced foresters. These men receive a practical training in scientific forestry, either in state universities, or in special forestry schools. Upon graduation they are immediately assigned to a district in which to commence their duties. The latter are almost innumerable, but their principal tasks are the periodic burning of the brush after a light snow fall, the scientific cutting of the older trees, and the discovery and prevention of forest-fires. To accomplish the latter, they perform sentinel duty from the highest point in their respective domains. As an aid in summoning the assistance of other rangers, telephone communication has been provided in most of the reservations. Another governmental method of conservation is the tree nurseries, where the seeds are planted and the sprouts raised until ready for transplantation. The railroads practice still other forms, which are a great help. They find it necessary to buy enormous quantities of timber in the shape of cross-ties. During the years nineteen hundred five and six, they experimented with wood treated with a preservative, either creosote or zinc chloride. This proved such a success that by nineteen hundred eight, twelve of our large railroads were operating wood preserving plants of their own. The wood may be of poor quality, but when thus treated, lasts from two or three times as long as previously. During the last few years the Pennsylvania Railroad has reserved several thousand acres of forest-land, in order to meet their future demands for lumber.

Some of the cities of Europe have established municipal forests. Germany encourages this by taxing no forests until cut. The city of Baden, Germany, owns one hundred thousand acres, yielding a net income of six dollars and twenty-five cents per acre. Freiberg owns eight thousand, Heidelberg seven thousand, while the two hundred twenty inhabitants of Aufen, owning one hundred sixty-three acres, have two

LETTERS STAMPED BY ELECTRICITY!

INSTALLATION, WEDNESDAY, OF ELECTRIC STAMPING MACHINE WILL GREATLY FACILITATE RAPID HANDLING OF MAIL MATTER—EFFICIENCY OF OBLIGING AND COURTEOUS STAFF OF EMPLOYEES INCREASED CONSIDERABLY THEREBY.

On account of the increase of mail, and in line with the progressive policy pursued by the present incumbent, an electric combination stamping machine, made by the American Postal Supply Company, of Boston, Mass., was installed in the Honesdale Postoffice, this week, and put in operation for the first time Wednesday afternoon. The machine, which is run by a third horse power motor, is an ideal time-saving device, and can stamp between 500 and 600 letters a minute, when it is in good working order and running all right.

Assisting Postmaster J. N. Sharpsteen most obligingly explained Thursday morning to a CITIZEN reporter the workings of the machine. Taking a package of letters in his right hand, and holding them at the mouth of the machine, he turned on the power, and the letters dashed away at lightning speed, emerging at the other end neatly stamped and ready for sorting and distribution, with the stamps canceled, and "Honesdale," and the date, and time of stamping, legibly printed on the face of the letter. "It certainly does the work," said Mr. Sharpsteen, who has been in the local postoffice for seventeen years, serving as assistant postmaster under M. B. Allen who was appointed in 1900, and is serving his twelfth successive year.

The organization of the Honesdale Postoffice, which is a second-class appointive office is as follows: Postmaster, M. B. Allen; assistant postmaster, J. N. Sharpsteen; assistants, Carroll J. Kelly, Eben P. Koen, Fred LeStranger, Miss Margaret Griffin; messenger boy, Albert Allenbacher.

Carriers: Herbert Hiller, Patrick J. Weir, William H. Burkhart, substitute, Henry A. Wagner.

Carriers on Rural Routes: No. 1, Emmett Groner; No. 2, Frank McMullen, Jr.; No. 3, George Van Deusen; No. 4, J. Owen Oliver.

Star Routes: Honesdale to Hoadleys, Fred G. Rickert; Tanners Falls to Honesdale, William J. Hauser; West Damascus to Honesdale, Fred L. Baldwin; Pleasant Mount to Honesdale, Richard W. Miles; Cold Springs to Honesdale, Patrick F. O'Neill; Tyler Hill to Honesdale, Martin Jensen.

Injury To Woody Plants By Tree Crickets.

Now while fruit growers and vineyardists are busy pruning they have opportunity to observe closely all evidences of injury to their trees, shrubs and vines. As a consequence many persons of different parts of Pennsylvania are sending to State Zoologist, Prof. H. A. Surface, at Harrisburg, sections of twigs, vines, and berry bushes, which contain rows of very small holes. Prof. Surface takes this opportunity to reply to inquiries by the following letter taken directly from his correspondence to a Jefferson county citizen:

"I have received the section of grape vine which you sent to me, and find that it has been punctured by an insect known as the Snowy Tree Cricket. The rows of holes extending along the vine are the places where the insect deposits its eggs. By splitting the vine the long yellow curved eggs will be seen within. This is not a very serious injury, as the vine will outgrow it. What is better in pruning a vine is to cut off back of the place of injury. This insect often punctures the canes of raspberry and blackberry, and sometimes the twigs of various trees. These injured places will be cut off at the time of pruning, which is before the leaves come, and can be burned to prevent the possibility of the eggs hatching and giving further trouble in this regard. This particular insect or tree cricket is beneficial in its feeding habits, because it feeds on plant lice, young scale insects and other soft-bodied scale insects. If it were not for its damage at the time of laying its eggs, it would be considered entirely beneficial.

thousand feet of lumber per capita; and the amount sold is more than enough to pay its expenses. The state of Oregon has vast national forests, part of which might well be turned to the use of municipalities. The legislature of Pennsylvania has recently passed an act, giving our cities and towns the right to own and operate any such property.

FAREWELL!

"To The Memory Of Irene Adams Brown."

[By S. S. ROBINSON.] Farewell! The bright celestial gates Unfold, dear friend, for thee, And thou art safe within the house Where many mansions be; Where pain and sorrow never come, No heart-aches and good-byes,— Safe, safe within that Heavenly bourne, Eternal in the skies.

Farewell! across Death's silent vale, Thy soul hath went its way, Glad in its flight to that bright realm Where precious treasures lay; The gift of God, to those whose work Shall merit rich reward, Safe, safe with loved ones 'round the throne Where reigns the risen Lord.

Farewell! the word dies on our lips, Too full the heart to speak;— Thine was the heritage of those, Who suffer and are meek. Who bravely bear the cross for Him Who died on Calvary; Safe, safe with Him to reign at last Through all Eternity!

Funeral Of Mrs. Anna B. Bergmann.

Funeral services for the late Mrs. Anna Barbara Bergmann, who died Sunday morning, at the age of 69 years, were held in her residence 113 Willow Avenue, Wednesday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. Rev. C. C. Miller, pastor of St. John's Evangelical Lutheran church, officiating, and were largely attended. The interment was made in the German Lutheran cemetery. The bearers were three sons, George J., Stephen and Chris Bergmann, and two sons-in-law, Joseph Westbrook and Edward Taylor, all of Honesdale.

Funeral Of Mrs. Jacob A. Hiller.

Largely-attended funeral services for the late Mrs. Jacob A. Hiller were held Thursday morning at 9:15 o'clock in her late residence, 403 Church street, the Rev. W. H. Swift, D. D., officiating. The bearers were: J. Owen Oliver, Beach Lake, Francis J. Oliver, Thomas J. Oliver, Scranton; Arthur Oliver, J. Reining, Robert Davis. Interment was made in Beach Lake cemetery. The floral tributes were numerous and beautiful.

Canada's Coming Census.

All the kingdoms, colonies and dependencies of the British Empire will take a census this year, but for us far the greatest interest will be in that of Canada.

Canada is much the most important colony of the British Empire and after a long period of comparative stagnation it is growing much faster than any other. At the latest census, in 1901, it had 5,371,315 inhabitants, but in the preceding decade it had increased only a little more than half a million, while the United States in the same time grew thirteen millions. Two of the Maritime Provinces, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Islands, declined in population, while the third, Nova Scotia, was barely saved by the growth of the iron industry at Sydney on Cape Breton Island. Ontario, which is larger than any country in Europe, except Russia, and which is the backbone of the British connection, increased only a few thousands. The only real growth was in the west and in the French province of Quebec.

Canada was being drained steadily into the United States. Our own census of 1900 showed more than 1,300,000 people of Canadian birth, about two-thirds of whom were English Canadians, living in this country. Very few Americans were then living in Canada.

The closing decade has seen a remarkable change. Canada has received a great American immigration into her Northwest. Allowing for exaggerations and returns it will probably amount to 400,000. A large stream of immigration is also coming in from Europe. Canada now receives more immigrants in a single year than used to come in ten. Her ambitious newspapers are hoping for a population of eight millions, but it is more likely to be about seven millions, as the eastern half of the Dominion still loses fifty thousand people a year to the United States and there is no growth in the Maritime Provinces.—[New York World.]

How To Make A Grape Vine Grow.

A prominent editor in Pennsylvania wrote to State Zoologist Surface, at Harrisburg, stating that his grape vine was making but little growth, and that he desired to learn how to make it more thrifty. The reply of Prof. Surface was as follows: "To stimulate the growth of your grape vine, it is well to prune it back, and then fertilize it well with a nitrogen fertilizer, such as old stable manure or dressing from the poultry house, or scatter a handful of nitrate of soda in the ground around it once a month after the buds burst. Cultivation and abundant watering, especially with soap suds from the laundry, will also help it immensely. I am satisfied that it fertilized with some nitrogen bearing material like manure, and if watered well it should make good growth and do well."

Marriage License Record. Joseph Hogenkamp—Lookout. Mrs. Hannah Totten—Lookout.

Harry Williams—Hawley. Miss Jennie F. Bilz—Matamoras.

Peter S. Miller—Callicoon, N. Y. Miss Nettie Kellam—Abrahamsville, Pa.

HOW DID YOU LIKE THE WEATHER IN FEBRUARY?

WONDERFUL WINTER WEATHER

So Says Theodore Day, Wayne's Weather Wizard, Who Has Been In The Business Of Recording Changes In Temperature, Since 1854.

Special to THE CITIZEN. DYBERRY, Pa., March 1.—Total rainfall including melted snow, measured on eleven days (trace six other days), is 3.35 inches; or .98 inch less than last year, and is 18 inch more than February average of 3.17 inches for forty-one years; from six-tenths inch in 1877, to 6.58 inches in 1893. Snow measured on ten days 24.4 inches, is near the same as last year, and 7.8 inches more than average of 16.6 inches for 55 years; from two inches in 1877 to 57 inches in Feb. 1893. Total snow, November 3 to March 1, 63 inches, and last year, November 19 to March 1, 72 inches.

February Temperature, 1911.—Highest was from 12 degrees sixth, to 51 degrees 26th; average 29.2 degrees, 1.2 lower than last year; and highest on my record in February for 52 years, and sixty degrees 26th, 1890. Lowest was 35 degrees 27, down to 11 degrees below zero on the 16; average 14.6 degrees, is 4.7 degrees higher than last year; lowest 52 years was 31 degrees below zero.

February 10, 1888. Daily range this year was two degrees, 8th, to 48 degrees on the 16; average 14.6 degrees, last year 20.6. Warmest days was the fourth and 27, means 38 degrees, six lower than last year 16th; and coldest day was the 21, mean seven degrees, is 8 higher than coldest day last year, the 7th. Daily mean for month 21.9 degrees, last year 19.4 degrees. February average is 21.6 degrees for 47 years; from 12 degrees in 1907, to 20.2 degrees in 1890.

Five days were clear, ten fair and thirteen cloudy, average 21 per cent. of sunshine; last year 46 per cent. Prevailing winds northwest. This winter to end of February, my record shows only twelve mornings zero to 14 degrees below, together making 57 zero degrees; last year same time 20 mornings, total 156.5 zero degrees. My record now begins first month, four degrees below zero.

In The Recorder's Office.

John L. Klein, Texas, to Bernard McGarry, property on Terrace street, Honesdale, \$975.

Jane Wilcox, Lake, to Maurice Ezra Wilcox, Pleasant Mt., 69 acres in latter township, \$800. Earl Rockwell, Lake, to Ethel C. Smith, Scranton, lot at Lake Ariel, \$592.

BEARDS THE LION IN HIS DEN!

NAT B. EGELSTON, POPULAR GRADUATE NURSE, HONESDALE, DOCTORS SICK LION, WHEN ALL OTHERS SHRINK FROM TACKLING THE JOB—GETS HIS RIGHT HAND BADLY SCRATCHED FROM ANOTHER FELINE, WHILE BANDAGING WOUNDED FOOT.

"I was pretty near scared to death," said Nat B. Egleston, a graduate trained nurse, in describing to a reporter the exciting time he had in "doctoring" a sick lion in charge of J. Glass, the animal trainer who is exhibiting six intelligent lions at the Lyric Theatre, Wednesday and Thursday nights of this week.

"I extracted a little foreign organic substance from the front fore leg down near the cannon bone. It was just an abrasion of the skin. The lion got hurt on the car somewhere. I wasn't at ease either when I was doing it. I went into an apartment. The keeper guaranteed that he was perfectly safe, but he put his arm around his neck all the time I was working. The lion had injured his foot and infection had set in, and I had to put a 'composit' on it. I got a finger on my right hand scratched; no bite, just a scratch," continued Mr. Egleston, by way of explaining his bandaged right hand. The veterinary refused to go and absolutely refused to answer the call, it is said, so Mr. Egleston, who is caring for James Manning at the Hotel Wayne was sent for. "All I got for doing it," remarked Mr. Egleston, "was a \$2 bill. It took me about thirty minutes. I just put some adhesive over it so it wouldn't show. Well, I was glad to get out," modestly admitted Mr. Egleston.

Prof. Lukens was naturally a little afraid about the welfare of his lions, having lost "Prince," the largest of the seven who died at Carbondale last Friday night, aged eight years. "Prince" was valued at \$1,000, and his body was shipped to New York from Honesdale Monday. Immediately after his death, Prince was skinned and the hide will be stuffed and mounted and kept on exhibition at the home of J. Glass, the trainer, in Reading.

Mr. Egleston received the scratch on his right hand from another one of the lions, who put his paw out between the iron bars of the cage, and gave him a "love tap," as he was working on the injured animal's bruised leg.

We Search the Whole Country for Ideas

There is no corner of the United States too far for us to send--if thereby we may gain some new ideas to better our Monday sales. It is this spirit, animating every member of our store that has made our Monday Sale more popular and larger every week.

MONDAY, MARCH 6th

GROCERY DEPARTMENT OFFERS:

- Best Granulated Sugar, 25-pound bag\$1.25
Famous Columbian Flour, 1/4 bbl. 1.50
Lenox Soap, Exceptional Value, 8 bars 25c
Kingsford or Dureya Starch, 25c. value 21c
3 Famous Brands of Coffee, 28c. value 24c. lb.
Seaman Bros. Waverly, Warfield or Columbia Peas 16 " 13c. can

OTHER DEPARTMENTS—Main Floor:

- Clean-Up Sale of Heavy Cotton Blankets, 75c. 60c. pr.
Kekko Silk Plain and Dotted, 35c. and 40c. value. 29c. yd.
27-in. Plain Chambray all colors, 8c. 6c.
Best American Calico, all shades, 7c. 5 1/2c. yd.
27-inch Fancy Seersuckers, 10 and 12 1/2c. value. 8 1/2c. yd.
Bleached/Turkish Towels, 12 1/2c. value. 10c. each
Irish Damask Linen Towels, 50c. value. 39c. each
Gent's Negligee Shirts, best 50c. quality. 42c. each
Final Clearing of Ladies' Gloves, all colors, 25c. 19c. pr.
Lot of Fancy Collars, 10c. value. 7c. each
Gent's Heavy Merino Socks, 15c. 10c. pair
5x4 Table Oil Cloth, 20 and 22c. value. 16c. yd
Dress Suit Cases, fresh stock, \$1.00 value. 83c. each
Ladies' Belts and Leather Hand Bags, 50c. 35c. each
Boys' and Girls' Wool Sweaters, \$1.00 79c. each

SECOND FLOOR SPECIALS:

- Ladies' Black Mercerized Petticoats, \$1.00 and \$1.19. 89c. ech
Ladies' Lawn Waists, Emb. trim., \$1.25 89c. each
9x12 ft. Tapestry Brussel Rugs \$16.00 \$13.49
27x54 in. Best Axminster Rugs, \$2.50 \$1.98

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