

A CENT A WORD

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Six-room cottage with small orchard, located in village. Edw. O. Bang, So. Canaan, Pa. 23tf

UNCLE JOE STRAIN of Columbia Wyandots. Eggs for hatching and stock for sale. My birds are bred from New York, Chicago, Boston and Saratoga winners. Correspondence solicited. Joseph Stephens, Box 5-B, White Mills, Pa. 23tf

FOR SALE CHEAP—Two carpets. Inquire at Brady's drug store. 1t

A labor and a woman saver—Regent Rotary Vacuum Cleaner, Sold or rented. MCINTYRE. 29eol2

LIME-SULPHUR SOLUTION, Pyrox work and soluble oil for spraying orchards, also big line of sprayers at Murray & Co., Honesdale, Pa. 21tf

LEGAL BLANKS for sale at The Citizen office: Land Contracts, Leases, Judgment Notes, Warrantee Deeds, Bonds, Transcripts, Summons, Attachments, Subpoenas, Labor Claim Deeds, Commitments, Executions, Collector's and Constables' Sales, Tax Collector Warrants, Criminal Warrants, Etc.

SAP PANS, BUCKETS AND SPOUTS at prices lower than you are accustomed to pay. See Murray Co., Honesdale, Pa. 21tf

HARNESS, COLLARS, STRAPS, work and all kinds of horse goods can be found in good variety at Murray Co., Honesdale, Pa. 21tf

FOR SALE—Kelly & Stelman brick factory building, including engine, boiler and shafting. Inquire of J. B. Robinson. 50tf

TWELVE CLOTH TRESPASS notices printed for \$1, at The Citizen office, six for 75 cents. Name of owners, township wherein land is situated and law pertaining to trespassing, printed thereon.

BIG ASSORTMENT OF WAGONS now ready for your inspection at Murray & Co., Honesdale, Pa. 21tf

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—A modern house and improvements with garden on West street. Inquire Joshua A. Brown. 29tf

FOR RENT—Five rooms and bath on second floor, 1019 Court street. Inquire Bentley Brothers. 1t

FOR RENT—A ten-room house with all modern improvements, including electric lights, situated on River street. Inquire of Jacob Demer, 642 River street.

A SMALL STORE, in Liberty Hall building for rent. Inquire Bentley Brothers. 1t

MISCELLANEOUS.

MAN WANTED—To work on a farm. Need not be experienced. Call at Wm. Everly's, Lakeville, Pa. 2713

MR. WINT, the piano man, will be in Honesdale the week of April 17. Write or phone to Hotel Wayne.

WANTED—1000 watches to repair. Promptness and satisfaction guaranteed. ROWLAND, 1127 Main street. 2413.

FOR THE LANDS SAKE, USE BROOKER'S FERTILIZERS! We are in a position to furnish reliable fertilizers at interesting prices. Murray Co., Honesdale, Pa. 21tf.

WANTED—One or two pleasant rooms, in private house, centrally located, suitable for music-studio and living rooms; with or without board. Address, stating terms, R. Citizen office. 2t.

LOCAL NEWS

—The commencement sermon to the High school graduates will be delivered by Rev. Father J. W. Batta in St. Mary Magdalena's church, Sunday, June 11.

—Fifteen persons united with the First Presbyterian church, Rev. W. H. Swift, D. D., pastor, last Sunday morning upon profession of faith, at the regular communion service. There will be special Easter services next Sunday morning and evening in the First Presbyterian church.

—Leslie Brader, captain of the Honesdale Base Ball team, who suffered a fractured thumb last week, is very hopeful of being on the base ball field when the season opens. His doctor reports that the injured member will be nicely healed in six weeks. This is encouraging news for the fans of northeastern Pennsylvania, who recognize in Brader a very clever player.

—At a convention of the delegates of the Modern Woodmen camps in Wayne county, held recently in Odd Fellows' Hall, Honesdale, Edward Reid, White Mills, and Herbert Hiller, Honesdale, were elected delegate and alternate respectively to the state convention of Modern Woodmen at Lancaster, May 3. White Mills was selected for the next county convention.

—The following program will be rendered at the High school on Wednesday at 2:30 p. m.: "St. Cecilia," Bertha Flora; Recitation, "Ode to St. Cecilia," (Dryden), Lucy Lowe; "Incidents in Life of Mozart," Clara Reif; "Story of the Magic Flute," Mary Ripple; Declaration, "Alexander's Feast" or "The Power of Music," (Dryden), Anthony Fritz; "Biography of Wagner," Bessie Caulfield; "Lohengrin," Dorothy Weil; "Story of Tanhauser," Marguerite Moran; Declaration, "Walter Von Der Vogelweid," (Longfellow), Louis Dein.

—This is Holy Week in the Catholic, Episcopal and Lutheran churches.

—The Methodist choir will be entertained at the parsonage next Thursday evening.

—Board of Trade will meet Friday of next week instead of this Friday because of Holy week.

—The Honesdale National Bank will be closed Friday, April 14, Good Friday, a legal holiday.

—The Golf club will have a card party at the Lyric Theatre on the evening of Tuesday, April 25.

—Judge Charles B. Staples, Stroudsburg, will hold argument court in Honesdale, Tuesday.

—Otto G. Weaver bid in the personal effects at the Commercial Hotel at a sale conducted on Friday.

—A marriage license was issued Friday to William J. McLaughlin and Mrs. Harriet W. Cody, both of Keen's.

—Mrs. William Sell pleasantly entertained the members of her Sunday school class last Thursday evening.

—A marriage license was issued Friday, April 8, to Floyd O. Rolston, Fallside and Miss Louise E. Gaston, Tyler Hill.

—Mr. and Mrs. Henry Tamblin, Carley Brook, announce the engagement of their daughter, Nellie J., to Mr. Walter J. Kimble, Sag Harbor, L. I.

—On Thursday of this week, Mr. and Mrs. John M. Lyons leave for Buffalo, N. Y. Before returning home they will visit friends and relatives in Rochester and Corning.

—A marriage license was issued, April 6, to Bert Heerdegen, Torrey, and Katherine Rutledge, Calkins. On the same day they were married in Honesdale by the Rev. J. B. Zweig.

—Mrs. Rose Cantwell, Carbondale, announces the marriage of her sister, Miss Beatrice Farrell, to Walter Roy, son of Edwin Lawyer, Honesdale, which will take place at St. Rosa's church, Wednesday, April 19.

—The announcement that Miss Stella Vannan, Carbondale, will be one of the soloists for the Easter Sunday program at the Episcopal church comes as a delight to many people of the Maple City. It will be remembered that Miss Vannan acted in the same capacity last year and greatly pleased the congregation, she being the possessor of a soprano voice of exceptional quality.

—Judge A. T. Searle left today to hold court at Harrisburg, during the week. Next week he goes to Easton, where he will preside at Common Pleas court for Judge Henry W. Scott, who is a hospital at Baltimore, Md., recovering from the effects of an operation. The following week he will go to Susquehanna county, where he will hold court at Montrose for Judge Ralph B. Little.

—Sunday, April 9, being Palm Sunday, was appropriately observed in the Catholic, Episcopal and Lutheran churches of Honesdale. In St. John the Evangelist R. C. church, at the High Mass, 10:30 a. m. there was the "blessing of the Palms." In St. John's Evangelical Lutheran church the pastor, Rev. C. C. Miller, a class of twenty-four catechumens were confirmed at the morning service.

—Pursuant to instructions from the Postoffice Department and with a view to reduce the hours of Sunday work to a minimum, the following schedule will be observed at the local office on and after April 16, 1911: Main lobby open all day. General delivery and stamp window open from 9:45 to 10:15 o'clock a. m. Carriers window closed all day. One collection from street letter boxes located on Main street only at 5 o'clock p. m. Mails received at 10:15 and dispatched at 7:15 p. m. as usual.

—A postcard received from a subscriber shows a picture of the Wanamaker store, the largest building in the world devoted to retail commerce, covering a full city block of 480 feet square, reaching 12 stories in the air—247 feet—and 4 stories underground, containing 45 acres of floor space. The subscriber asks the following pertinent question—Do you suppose this store would have ever attained these dimensions had the trolleys come in only to the railroad terminals three blocks away? Trolleys pass on three sides of the store. The lady writing this, by the way, is anxious to build a summer home on a Honesdale street where the trolley line may eventually pass. The trolley has no terrors for her.

—At a regular meeting of Osiek Tribe, No. 318, Improved Order of Red Men, Thursday evening, Deputy Great Sachem J. F. Conkling, raised the following elected and appointed chiefs for the coming six months: Sachem, Ed. S. Isbell; junior sagamore and senior sagamore, George L. Schott and Arthur J. Benny; prophet, Harry Cross; chief of records, Eugene C. Babbitt; one year; keeper of wampum, Arthur M. Leine, one year; trustee, Frank Schuller; first sannah, Chas. L. Dunning; second sannah, William Bader; warriors, Frank Schuller, E. J. Miller, Joseph Bodie, Jr., Frank Starks; braves, Walter Moultes, Frank Jenkins, James Sillsby, Frank Vetter; guard of wigwam, William Schloss; guard of forest, George Blake.

—At the annual meeting of the First Baptist church, Twelfth and Church streets, Rev. Geo. S. Wendell, pastor, Wednesday at 7:30 p. m., in the church parlors, these officers were elected: Trustees, for one year, E. H. Cook, F. H. Trask, F. P. Kimble, Esq., Walter Kimble, F. H. Stephens; deacons, for two years, Walter Kimble; for three years, F. H. Stephens, Willard Nield. George P. Ross was re-elected clerk; F. H. Trask was chosen as treasurer and Miss Libbie Mills as financial secretary. The receipts for the year ending March 31, were \$1200. For benevolent purposes, \$86 was raised. The year just closed has been an unusually prosperous one, and the congregation is making rapid forward strides under the energetic leadership of Pastor Wendell.

—Prof. H. A. Oday conducted a common school examination at Canaan Corners Saturday.

—District Deputy Grand Sachem, John F. Conkling, Hawley, officiated Thursday night at the raising of the chiefs recently elected by Osiek Tribe No. 318, I. O. R. M., of Honesdale.

—J. A. Brown, of the firm of Menner & Co., is in New York, securing the late styles for summer.

HOMER GREENE'S SPEECH.

(Continued from Page Four)

striction and on the other hand for the extension of the power of the slave-holding states. On the platform adopted by the Republican party at the Chicago convention Lincoln had been nominated and elected. He and the platform on which he stood had been bitterly assailed by the slave-holding power, and after the election the storm of the campaign grew into the tempest of rebellion. The South would not concede the right of the majority of the states to control the policy of the United States, and one after the other, the Southern States, by action of their state conventions, seceded from the Union. At the time of the inauguration of Lincoln seven of those states had already gone out, a Confederate Congress had convened and Jefferson Davis had been elected President of the Southern Confederacy. Rebellion had been fully determined on. Secession was an accomplished fact. Even then, by the declarations made in his first inaugural, Lincoln sought in a conciliatory way, but with a firmness which he was always capable, to stay the destroying hand of the South. He said:

"In your hands, my dissatisfied fellow countrymen, and not in mine is the momentous issue of civil war. The government will not assail you. You can have no conflict without being yourselves the aggressors. You have no oath registered in heaven to destroy the government; while I shall have the most solemn one to preserve, protect and defend it! * * * I am loath to close. We are not enemies but friends. Though passion may have strained it must not break our bonds of affection. The mystic chords of memory stretching from every battlefield and patriot grave to every living heart and hearthstone all over this broad land, will yet swell the chorus of the Union when again touched, as surely they will be by the better angels of our nature."

First Act of Rebellion.

But it was all without avail. Lincoln's broadminded and conciliatory words were accepted by the South as the gage of battle thrown down to them. Indeed, as a matter of fact, the first overt act against the federal government had already occurred. In Charleston harbor on the South Carolina coast were three federal forts, Moultrie, Sumter and Castle Pinckney. In command was Major Robert Anderson, himself a Southerner, but finely loyal to his government. The hostile attitude of the South Carolinians so admonished him that on the night of December 26, 1860, he spiked the guns of Moultrie and transferred his force to Sumter which could be more easily defended. The uproar throughout the South was tremendous. They declared that Anderson should receive neither reinforcements nor supplies. Buchanan, vacillating and temporizing, was finally prevailed on by those who desired to preserve the integrity of the Union, to come to the relief of the garrison at Sumter, and a vessel, the "Star of the West," was sent with supplies. As the ship approached Charleston harbor she was fired on by the South Carolinians and compelled to withdraw. Had there been a man in the presidential chair at that time with a spine in his back and red blood in his veins, war would have begun at once. The entire sternity of the government would have been put forth to relieve Fort Sumter. But Buchanan, temporizing with the South, agreed that so long as the fort remained free from attack he would make no further effort to provision or reinforce it. Things were in this condition when Lincoln took the reins of government on March 4th. It was apparent that matters could not go on in this way. Lincoln was in a quandary. He could not relieve Anderson without inaugurating civil war with all its burdens and its horrors. He could not withdraw Anderson from Sumter without breaking faith with the people who had elected him and violating his conscience and his oath. He decided to provision Sumter. On March 29th he called his Cabinet together and presented the situation to them. All the members agreed with him except Seward and Smithee, and immediately orders went out to prepare an expedition to sail on April 6th for the relief of Anderson. The governor of South Carolina received notice from the federal government on April 8th that an effort would be made to supply Fort Sumter with provisions only. On April 6th the relief expedition sailed from New York, and on April 12th the bombardment of Fort Sumter began. The Confederate states having seceded from the Union and Fort Sumter being in their territory they determined to take possession by force of arms. Major Anderson refusing to withdraw or surrender, they bombarded the fort. They fired on the soldiers of the United States. They shot down the American flag from the ramparts. They began one of the most tremendous and terrible wars in all history. With his little garrison of half-starved men exhausted, the flag down, one foot on fire, he was compelled to succumb. So the war was on. The South was jubilant because the blow had been struck which they believed was to release them from the Union. The North was thrilled with surprise, with indignation, with a hot desire to restore the prestige and retake the property of the Union.

Lincoln's Course.

Lincoln no longer had any doubt as to his course. On April 15th he issued a proclamation calling for

75,000 militia. The response to the call was immediate and enthusiastic. Many states sent more than their quota. Troops to the number of 91,816 came in answer to the call. There appeared no longer to be any division of sentiment in the North. The destruction of Fort Sumter had unified the people. Stephen A. Douglas who had fought Lincoln and his policy for years, now went to him and offered his services. Greeley, Everett, Beecher and many others who had been advocating the theory that the erring sisters of the South should be permitted to go in peace, now felt and declared that the day for compromise had passed, that thenceforth the iron hand should rule. A great wave of patriotism swept the country. Public meetings were held. Funds, supplies, assistance of all kinds were offered to the government. The loyal heart of the North responded with a will to the attack on Sumter. Before the first of May there were 20,000 troops in Washington, and soon the government was turning away great bodies of volunteers who offered their services. Galusha A. Grow wrote to the War Department on May 5 begging that Pennsylvania volunteers over and above the state's quota might not be refused, but received and held in readiness in the state.

Grow's Letter.

"You have no conception," he wrote, "of the depth of feeling, universal in the northern mind, for the prosecution of this war until the flag floats from every spot where it had a right to float a year ago."

The Possible Result.

I have tried to recall the conditions as they existed in that April of fifty years ago, and to picture feebly the sentiment, the patriotism and the action of the North. And the point I wish to reach is this: What would have been the result at the end of fifty years, had there not been this public sentiment, this burst of patriotism, this outpouring of men and money in support of the great president, for protection to the flag, for the preservation of the country. Without the sentiment of the people of the North, the efforts of Lincoln would have been unavailing. Without that free-will offering of men and money, the South would have accomplished its mistaken and misguided purpose. The Southern Confederacy, starting with seven Southern States, adding four more when Sumter fell, would have gone on grasping for more and more, encroaching continually on the North for the enlargement of her territory. The citizens of the border states would have been in a continual turmoil. Their people, divided among themselves, would have formed a zone of continual disturbance stretching across the entire continent. And if the seven or eleven or any number of the Southern states might withdraw from the Union and set up a government for themselves, so, with equal right and authority, might any number of the western states. Let once the principle prevail that any state might, on her own motion, dissolve her relations with the United States as a body, and political anarchy would soon ensue. Any difference that any state might have with the federal government, or any pretext for a difference, would result in her withdrawal from the Union. The same thing would have been true later on with the Confederate states. And it is a remarkable fact that in the constitution adopted by the Confederate states, no provision was made for the withdrawal of any state; a virtual acknowledgment of the principle that the union of the states must of necessity be indissoluble, in order to preserve the integrity of the body. So that the great principle for which Abraham Lincoln contended, for which the soldiers of the North fought, for which thousands suffered and died on the battlefield, in the prisons, in the hospitals, in the camps of the south during those four terrible years, was not primarily the freedom of the slaves, or the restriction of slave territory, or the protection of government property, or that any political party might prevail. It was for the basic idea that the union of states once formed could not be disrupted against the will of that body.

Other Results.

If, fifty years ago, the right of secession had been conceded what would have been the situation tonight? There possibly would have been a group of states in the northeast still retaining the name and organization of the United States of America. There is every reason to suppose that there would have been a group of confederated states in the west known possibly as the Western States of America. It is also reasonable to presume that there would have been a group of the mid-continent states known as the Middle States of America. Perhaps all these would have been again subdivided, each with its separate organization and law with its own policy and rules concerning the great national problems of tariff, transportation, foreign relations, currency, etc. And suppose, what is most unlikely, that we were all living in peace with each other, think how we would have been hampered. There would have been no great government to maintain order and equality on this continent and to protect the American people from foreign aggression. There would have been no uniform system of banking and currency by which every man's dollar is equally good in New York or San Francisco, in Maine or Florida. There would have been no great railroads binding east and west together, and north and south, and doing more than any other agency to make of us all a homogeneous people, with common interests and common causes and common ambitions. There would have been no common laws, no uniform courts of justice and no power of a great government behind them to protect every man in his rights and assure him of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. More than all else there would have been no one flag, symbol everywhere of the same liberty and the same law—no one flag to which every man could appeal, to which every man could offer his hat, for which every

man from the ice-bound hills of Alaska to the Florida everglades, would feel in his heart and mouth and eyes a thrill and touch of pride and loyalty wherever he saw it floating in the sunshine. [Applause.]

Reason for Gratitude.

My friends, if there is one thing above all others for which every Southerner ought to fall on his knees and thank God for tonight, it is that when Sumter fell, Abraham Lincoln had wisdom and courage enough to raise up an army to meet force with force; it is that in the breasts of the men of the North there was sufficient love of a great country to lead them to shoulder arms and follow her flag to death for her preservation; it is that after four years of a terrible Civil war, the South beaten, starved, exhausted, saw her great general Lee at Appomattox on the twelfth of April forty-six years ago, surrender the army of Northern Virginia to our great general Grant, and so bring the conflict to a close. For because of these things and these things alone, it has so transpired that every citizen of the United States, be he Northerner or Southerner, has a country and a flag to which no country or flag on the face of the earth is superior in strength or wealth or glory or that moral force which makes a nation mighty. [Prolonged Applause.]

WOLF PROWL AT DOOR OF HOUSE.

Continued from Page One.)

Treasurer Wright could see no way of violating the provisions of House bill No. 1, which says that representatives shall be paid their salary of \$1,500 for the session in three equal parts, in January, February and immediately before adjournment.

The state treasurer, deeply moved by the appeals made by very many members, some of whom even hinted that unless they could exchange their due bills for the "long green" the state and organization would be without a quorum, finally decided that "necessity knows no law." He let it be known that he would advance to such members as would apply to him his personal check up to \$300.

FOR COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT. To the School Directors of Wayne County: I hereby announce myself to you as a candidate for the office of County Superintendent of Schools. CLARENCE H. PENNELL, Uswick, Pa. 2913

Notice for Convention of School Directors to Elect County Superintendent. To the School Directors of Wayne County: Gentlemen:—In pursuance of the forty-third section of the act of May 8, 1854, you are hereby notified to meet in convention, at the court house, in Honesdale, on the first Tuesday in May, A. D. 1911, at 1:45 p. m. being the second day of the month, and select, viva voce, by a majority of the whole number of directors present, one person of literary and scientific attainments, and of skill and experience in the art of teaching, as county superintendent, for the three succeeding years; and certify the result to the State Superintendent, at Harrisburg, as required by the thirty-ninth and fortieth sections of said act. J. J. KOEHLER, County Superintendent of Wayne County. April 6, 1911. 29eol 3t.



YOUR EASTER HAT if bought at Rickerts' will be correct, for we have a hat for every face. The individuality of the line is a feature.

RICKERTS' Foster Building.

A glance at Our Window will tell you what's an appropriate **EASTER GIFT** Just give it a little glance. ROWLAND, Jeweler. 1127 Main St.

BUY YOUR BOY AN EASTER SUIT



BOYS' \$4 DOUBLE BREASTED SUITS WITH 2 PAIR OF PANTS, INDIVIDUAL STYLISH LITTLE MODELS - - - \$2.98

Every boy wants a new suit for Easter for that is the day above all others that he likes to look smart and dressy. Come to-morrow and select from this various stock.

Fancy Mixtures with full cut Knickerbocker Pants, Coats cut full and stylish, double-breasted suits with two pair of Knickers of the same material in all new Spring shades, size 9 to 16 years. . . . \$2.98

Russian and Sailor Blouse, a large assortment, 2 1/2 to 10 years. . . . \$1.98 and \$2.49

Boys' \$5 All-Wool Blue Serge Suits, Double-Breasted and Norfolk Coats with two pair of Knickerbocker Pants; Double-Breasted Suits of fancy mixtures made of this season's latest fabrics; gray, brown and fancy mixtures, all sizes, 8 to 17 years, special at. . . . \$3.49

100 special school suits made of Cassimeres and Tweeds at \$1.49

Enterprise Clothing House A. W. ABRAMS, Prop. Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes, Stetson Hats, Douglas Shoes.