

ANNIVERSARY OF CIVIL WAR

Semcentennial of the First Year of Nation's Life and Death Struggle--The Going Out of the "Cotton Republics."

Struggle For the Border States--The Advent of McClellan and Lee--Captain Nathaniel Lyon's Death to Save Missouri.

By JAMES A. EDGERTON.

ONE most fortunate fact furnishes the keynote to the fiftieth anniversary of the beginning of the civil war--the Union is now so firmly cemented that the celebration cannot disturb in the slightest degree the fraternal relations between the two sections. There could be no more complete vindication of popular government. Not only did the Union sustain the shock of the greatest internal war in history, but in less than a single lifetime is more strongly knit together than ever before.

The first year of the war was not conspicuous for the number or size of its battles. Indeed, the first Bull Run was the only general engagement of first class importance. It was a time of preparation, of the mustering in and drilling of armies, of the planning of campaigns, of a political struggle over the border states and of the election of generals.

The preliminary steps leading to the struggle had taken place in the last days of 1860. They began immediately after the election when congress met there were various conferences of the southern senators and representatives, followed by addresses to their states and preparations for withdrawal. South Carolina led the way in actually seceding from the Union, her ordinance having been adopted on Dec. 20, or nearly three weeks prior to that of any other state.

Without Compass or Rudder.

The new year opened in gloom and uncertainty. The outgoing administration was vacillating between the doctrine of noncoercion on the one side and the stiffening Union sentiment of the north on the other and was doing nothing effectual. Mr. Lincoln was silent as to his coming policy. The ship of state seemed to be drifting without compass or rudder. In this period of doubt the condition of the public mind may be imagined. The only people who seemed to know exactly what they wanted were the southern leaders. There was no lack of decision here. On Jan. 9 Mississippi went out. Florida followed on the 10th and Alabama on the 11th. Jan. 19 Georgia cast in her lot with her seceding sisters, and one week later, on the 29th, Louisiana cut loose her moorings. Then came Texas on Feb. 1, completing the seven cotton states, or cotton republics, as they were called in the prints of the day, that formed the first provisional government of the southern confederacy.

Events moved swiftly at the south. On Feb. 4 the provisional congress met at Montgomery and on the 8th had completed the plans for a provisional government. The next day Jefferson Davis, who had resigned his post as United States senator from Mississippi only a few days before, was elected provisional president and nine days later, on Feb. 18, was inaugurated. So matters stood when Abraham Lincoln became president on March 4.

Things now began to happen also at the north. There was caution, yes, but no more indecision or halting. The difference was that the new head of the Washington administration knew as definitely what he wanted as did the leaders at Montgomery. His entire inaugural address had been devoted to the one theme of preserving the Union. Perhaps he did not yet realize the stupendous nature of the struggle to reach that end. Nobody did. Mr. Lincoln, inexperienced as he was and unfamiliar with recent inside facts at Washington, yet seemed to have a keener insight into the situation and a more lively appreciation of the gravity of the crisis, however, than did those who surrounded him. On the very first day of his term he was face to face with the question that was to prove the actual starting point of the war, that of provisioning and holding Fort Sumter.

The Fall of Sumter.

The anniversary of the firing on Fort Sumter, which occurred on April 12, has already been celebrated throughout the land. The supplies and re-enforcements ordered by Lincoln were on their way and approached the fort during the bombardment, only to be turned back. Despite the discouragements, the disparity in numbers, the exhausted food supply and the failing ammunition, the little garrison held out for three days, finally capitulating on the 14th. On the next day President Lincoln sent out a call for 75,000 three months troops. There was no more indecision. As Greeley said in the Tribune, the government at last had a "man at the head of it." The challenge was accepted the moment it was made.

Major Robert Anderson, the hero of Fort Sumter, had a part later in the year. He was appointed to recruit Union troops in his native state of Kentucky and as a general had charge for a time of the Kentucky forces.

The firing on Sumter was the beginning of the war. The people of the north were as instant as Lincoln in rising to meet the crisis. The whole north blazed. Even New York city, that was suspected of disloyalty, held monster mass meetings, and one newsman that had been siding with the

south was forced to change its policy overnight. States overfilled their quota and clamored for the privilege of offering more troops. Not only men were forthcoming, but money and supplies. Hardly since the crusades was there ever witnessed such a spontaneous popular uprising. It was as though a divine decree had gone forth and the heart of the nation responded.

The south was affected equally with the north. Virginia and North Carolina had been in the balance, but Sumter decided them. Henceforth there was no middle ground. He who was not for the nation was against it. On April 17 Virginia went out of the Union. Tennessee and Arkansas would probably have joined the cotton states anyway, although there was a considerable Union population in the mountain section of Tennessee. These, with Virginia and North Carolina, made up the eleven states that finally constituted the rebellion.

Fighting For the Border States.

There then began a struggle for the border states, which in one sense was altogether the most important development of the year. In this struggle the north was the victor. Had the result been different there might have been another outcome to the war. The story of the holding of Missouri, Kentucky and Maryland is of thrilling interest. While there was little bloodshed in the process, there was general

Frank P. Blair and Captain Nathaniel Lyon. Governor Jackson established a camp in St. Louis named in honor of himself. On May 10 Captain Lyon descended on Camp Jackson and captured it without bloodshed. He then followed Jackson and General Price, defeating them in several engagements, only to lose his own life in the battle of Wilson's Creek on Aug. 10. It was a costly sacrifice, Lyon being one of the most promising officers developed in the early part of the war, but it kept Missouri in the Union, and this fact was unquestionably influential in holding Kentucky.

The winning of West Virginia brought General George B. McClellan to the front. McClellan joined the army in Ohio and was sent across the Ohio river with several regiments early in the year. The Virginians west of the Allegheny mountains had never been in close political sympathy with those of the eastern part of the state and voted almost solidly against secession. Under the protection of the Union troops a convention was called and on June 19 its members practiced a little secession on their own hook, formally separating from the remainder of the state on June 19. The next day a governor was elected, and a month later a new state was erected, which was admitted in 1863. Meanwhile McClellan and his generals won a succession of victories in the vicinity of Grafton and had driven the opposing troops out of the new state.

McClellan was not the only officer afterward conspicuous who participated in the fighting in 1861. Colonel Robert E. Lee, his great opponent, while opposing secession, went out with his state and resigned from the United States army in April, soon afterward being placed at the head of the Virginia troops. "Stonewall" Jackson also made his first appearance in 1861, as did General Sherman. Grant also won his first battle, though late in the year.

The Death of Ellsworth.

An event that served to arouse the north almost as much as did the firing on Sumter or the Baltimore riot was

FLORAL BEAUTY FOR HATS

A Wealth of Exquisite Blossoms For the New Headgear.



FLOWER TRIMMED HAT.

Flower decorated hats are the rule this season, and the flowers are applied with such abundance that the cost of the hats is far from being as encouraging as it should be. For instance, the elegant white chip hat shown here is adorned with roses that so successfully imitate the natural flowers that they might well be mistaken for them. The roses are of pink tulle, which gives them their peculiarly light and airy appearance.

There is something very attractive this season about the new millinery, partly, no doubt, because the latest shapes show so much variety and partly also because the colorings which are most in vogue are of the daintiest and most delightful description.

Various small blossoms, massed closely together, will be employed to cover entirely the high crowned and narrow brimmed toques and hats, which seem likely to take the place of the extinguishers of last season. Glaut violets in their own beautiful purple coloring are being used for these floral toques, intermingled with the same flowers dyed in a vivid shade of crimson.

The violet and crimson blossoms are grouped together so that they cover both crown and brim, while high on one side there is frequently a tall aigret of flowers.

The Swedish Almanac.

The Swedish name almanac differs from English almanacs in giving, besides the usual information, a Christian name for each sex for every day of the year. The names set forth have to receive the approval of the king. The object aimed at is to secure a greater choice of names for parents and to avoid the endless repetition of a dozen or so names. A similar name almanac is issued under royal authority in one of the German states.--London Graphic.

Sounded Bigger.

"How did you get that new clerk? He wouldn't accept an offer from me." "Probably I offered him larger inducements." "I told him his wages would be \$10 a week." "That's it, then. I told him his salary would be \$40 a month."--Cleveland Leader.

Moral Courage.

As to moral courage, I have very rarely met with the 2 o'clock in the morning courage. I mean unprepared courage, that which is necessary on an unexpected occasion, and which, in spite of the most unforeseen events, leaves full freedom of judgment and decision.--Niles.



1. MONUMENT ON BULL RUN BATTLEFIELD. 2. TREE RIDDLED BY BULLETS DURING THE BATTLE. 3. GENERAL GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN. 4. GENERAL P. G. T. BEAUREGARD. 5. MAJOR ROBERT ANDERSON.

ship of a high order. The retention of each of these states was worth the winning of many battles.

In point of time and perhaps in strategic importance Maryland came first. The Baltimore riots occurred on April 19. Portions of the Sixth Massachusetts in passing through the city were attacked by a mob, several soldiers being hurt and some killed. The troops fired back, wounding and killing many. The police finally restored a semblance of order, and the soldiers proceeded. The "massacre," as it was called, had a still further effect in inflaming the north. Its influence on Maryland was equally great. Other uprisings occurred in outside towns, and it looked for a time that the state would be swept into the rebellion and the city of Washington would be marooned in hostile territory. Delegations from Baltimore visited the capital with demands that no more soldiers pass through Baltimore. Some of the more timid Marylanders petitioned that soldiers should not cross the state at all, which caused Lincoln to say rather quaintly that as they could not fly over or go under the state they would have to cross it. The famous Seventh New York spent days of arduous labor in rebuilding the railroad from Annapolis and finally reached Washington, marching up Pennsylvania avenue in fine form, to the prodigious cheering of the citizens. Henceforth this route was used without further difficulty. Soon afterward General Butler took charge in Baltimore, and the uprising in favor of the south subsided.

Lyon and McClellan.

In Missouri the governor and many of the state officials were on the side of the south and were active in the efforts to take the state out of the Union. They were defeated only by the activity of a league headed by

the assassination of Colonel E. Elmer Ellsworth on May 24. Ellsworth was the colonel of the famous zouaves recruited from the New York firemen. When ordered to Alexandria his first act was to remove with his own hands a Confederate flag floating from a hotel that had long been an offense to Washington, since on clear days it was in sight of the capitol. While descending with the flag wrapped about his body Ellsworth was shot by the proprietor of the house.

The first actual battle of the war between organized troops was that at Big Bethel, Va., fought on June 10. Bull Run came only eleven days later. Volumes have been written to explain the outcome of this battle. In the light of subsequent investigations it does not appear the rout at first reported. It was a well planned action and, considering the unsensational condition of the troops, was well fought. In the forenoon the Union men had all the best of the fighting, but the arrival of Johnston's fresh troops from Winchester in the afternoon turned the tide. It was the release of this army from the vicinity of Harpers Ferry, where they had been engaged by General Patterson, that unquestionably decided the fate of the day. General Beauregard commanded for the Confederates. The engagement served at least one useful purpose. It aroused the north to the seriousness of the struggle.

Most of the battles of 1861, especially in the east, were Union reverses. One of the most lamentable was the fight of Ball's Bluff, Va., in which Colonel Edward D. Baker, Lincoln's lifelong friend, lost his life.

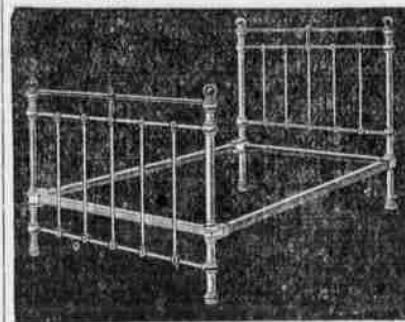
On the whole, however, the year was not one of discouragement to the Union cause. The north had been aroused and united, an army created and drilled and the border states held in line. These three things laid the groundwork for future success.

Anne Boleyn and the Lemon. Who ever thinks of connecting such a commonplace article of diet as the lemon with the romantic history of ill-fated Anne Boleyn? Yet indirectly she was the cause of its first introduction into England and so into popular notice. Henry VIII. gave such splendid feasts and pageants in honor of the coronation of Anne and of their previous nuptials as had seldom been accorded to queens of the blood royal. These kingly entertainments were in turn followed by the great civic feasts of London, for which the whole world was searched for delicacies to add to the splendor. At one such banquet, graced by the presence of the royal pair, a lemon was introduced as an elegant novelty. To an epicure such as Henry the acquisition of a castle in France would have proved less acceptable, and such was the importance attached to the discovery--so says an old biographer--that a special record was made of the fact that the cost of this precious lemon was six silver pence!

His "Turnout."

Cherley--Isn't this earlier than your usual time for going home?
Barkley--Yes, but my wife said if I came out by the 3:45 she'd meet me with the carriage.
"I didn't know you kept a horse and carriage."
"Er--it's a baby and carriage!"

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Roll of HONOR

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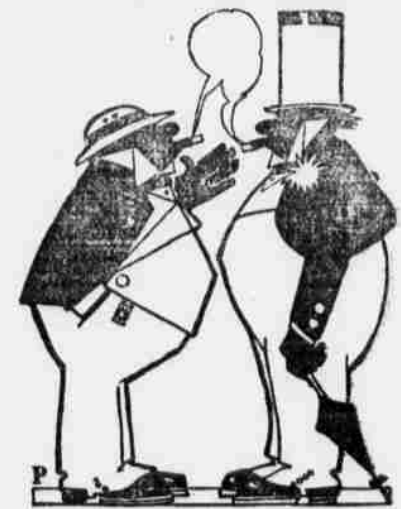
Wayne County SAVINGS BANK

The FINANCIER of New York City has published a ROLL OF HONOR of the 11,470 State Banks and Trust Companies of United States. In this list the WAYNE COUNTY SAVINGS BANK

Stands 38th in the United States
Stands 10th in Pennsylvania.
Stands FIRST in Wayne County.

Capital, Surplus, \$527,342.88
Total ASSETS, \$2,951,048.26

Honesdale, Pa., December 1, 1910.



KICK TO THE EDITOR!!!

Have you a kick coming?
Is there anything that displeases you?
Are you unhappy and need cheering up?
Has any little thing gone wrong?
Tell us your troubles. Let us help you?

For each of the three best kicks each week, The Citizen will give a brand new crisp one dollar bill. Don't kick too long. 50 words to a kick. No limit, however, to the number of your kicks. You don't have to be a subscriber to be a kicker.

Open to everyone alike, men, women and children, subscribers and non-subscribers. Old and young, rich and poor. Remember two cents a word for the three best kicks.

There must be something you don't like.

Kick about it. What god is an editor anyway except to fix up the kicks of his readers?

Relieve your mind and get a prize!

KICK! KICK! KICK!

A few suggested subjects at which to kick! The weather, of course. Tight fitting shoes. The high cost of living. The hobble skirt and the Harem trousers. High hats on week days. Suffragism, etc., etc., etc. The funnier the better.

Several people have asked us if the fifty-word letters containing kicks have to be signed. How else will we know to whom to award the prizes? Whether in the event of the letter winning a prize and being published, the name of the kicker would appear is another question. Undoubtedly the writer's wishes would be followed on that score. Our idea of the "Kick Contest" includes everything except direct and offensive personalities. Sit right down now and dash off fifty words about anything you don't like and want to register a kick against. It won't take you five minutes and you may win a prize. The more original the subject the better chance for a prize. One dollar for less than five minutes work is pretty good pay. Of course you can make your kick as short as you wish. A clever fifteen-word kick may win a prize over a full-length fifty-word one. The shorter the better.

For the best kick of ten words or less The Citizen will pay an additional prize of one dollar. Now then, lace up your shoes and let drive!