

CENTENARIES OF SEVERAL BIG EVENTS FALL IN PRESENT YEAR

World Was Convulsed by Wars One Hundred Years Ago.

Napoleon Was Overthrown; Locomotive Invented; Perry's Victory.

By JAMES A. EDGERTON.

CENTENARIES will not be so numerous during 1913 as in some recent years, about the only celebration in America being that of the battle of Lake Erie. Yet on both sides of the Atlantic 1813 saw important events. The downfall of Napoleon and the invention of the locomotive made rather big dents in this old world. It is true that the little emperor was not banished to Elba till the following year, but the alliance against him that doomed his ascendancy was consummated in 1813. It is also true that George Stephenson did not complete his first traveling engine until 1814, but he was at work on it the year previous, so that 1813 should have a share of the glory.

made the formidable alliance against Napoleon consist of England, Russia, Prussia, Austria and Sweden. In the spring the emperor had his new armies in the field and in May won the battles of Lutzen and Bautzen. The great fight at Dresden occurred in August. This was practically the last of his victories. In defiance of the hosts gathered against him he held on when retreat would have been wise generalship. Possibly he did not know of Blucher's fateful movement about his flank. It was October before the allies were ready to strike, and then "the battle of the nations" at Leipzig sent the French army reeling in defeat, broke Napoleon's grasp on Europe and a few months later sent him to Elba, still emperor in name, but shorn of power.

Superstitious people—and who among us is entirely free?—are not a little nervous about a year ending in the hoodoo burdened 13. Some one has gone to the trouble to point out not only the downfall of Napoleon in 1813, but the eclipse of the Grand Monarch, Louis XIV., in 1713 and other disasters that happened in 1613, 1513, etc. All of this is respectfully referred to the various ancient history societies and the thirteen clubs. Meanwhile the rest of us can get all the apprehensive shivers out of the date that our systems require. There is nothing unconstitutional in being superstitious, even though most of our troubles never occur.

The War of 1812.
While this war of the giants was shaking Europe we were having our own little fight at home. In fact, if not in name, Napoleon was our powerful ally, for it was because England's hands were full at home that we were

In 1813 the population of the United States, as determined at the previous census of 1810, was 7,239,881. Eighteen states composed the Union, the original thirteen and the following subsequently admitted: Vermont, which came in during 1791; Kentucky, admitted in 1792; Tennessee, 1796; Ohio, 1803, and Louisiana, carved out of the then new Louisiana purchase, in 1812. Nearly everything west of the Allegheny mountains was raw frontier. Washington was a straggling and muddy country village and New York a city of about 100,000 population.

Not a Millionaire in the Land.
Somebody has said that transportation in the days of William Pitt was but little advanced from the time of Julius Caesar. Outside of the steamboat, the same statement would apply to 1813. Even the steamboat had not yet come into general use, the bulk of ocean vessels still carrying sail. The steam engine in any form was in its infancy. Lights commonly in use were the candle, tallow dip and pine knot. The stagecoach went lumbering over muddy and ill kept roads, the Indian was a menace in most of the land, education was confined to the few, and there was not a millionaire in the republic.

Conditions in Europe were but little better. War was still the chief occupation of men who amounted to anything, and at this very time the greatest warrior since Caesar had gone through the devastating retreat from Russia and was being hedged about by his numerous foes and driven into a corner.

For a decade Napoleon had practically been Europe. He made his map to suit his whim. The kings ate out of his hand. He strode through the nations like an overlord, accompanied by the thunders of war and the lightning of victory. He preached the gospel of the French revolution in tones so loud that they have not yet ceased to reverberate. He was the man of iron that broke the nations to pieces and rewelded the bits into his own personal empire. He was both a scourge and an evangel, a destroyer and a rebuilder, a mighty warrior and a great executive. In all hearts he aroused extreme passions. Men either idolatrously loved or feared and hated him. Napoleon was one of those prodigious figures that will shine through thousands of years and will be an enigma to all of them.

Beaten by Nonresistance.
Russia conquered Napoleon without fighting him. True she did meet him at bloody Borodino, but it was not Borodino that gave him the fatal check from which he never recovered. He was a victor in the battle, but could not overcome the frost and starvation that encompassed his legions. Russia defeated this greatest of soldiers by nonresistance. The retreat from Moscow broke not only his own grand army, but the spell he held over Europe. After all, he was but mortal. The lion had fallen into the pit, and before he could emerge his enemies were on him in a pack.

The retreat occurred in the early winter and Ney brought the remnants of the grand army across the Niemen in December. The emperor had hurried on before and was already back in Paris raising another army. He was still to win a few victories, but lacked the old swiftness and decision. The recruits had to be drilled and this used up precious time. The workman who fears the tool in his hand does not strike his hardest or surer blow. Especially is this true if his work is the carving of empires.

Heartened by the news from Russia, Prussia made an alliance with the czar. In August Austria followed suit. This



Photos by American Press Association.

AT THE TOP IS SHOWN A PORTRAIT OF PRESIDENT JAMES MADISON AND AN EQUESTRIAN STATUE OF WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON. AT THE BOTTOM IS A REPRODUCTION OF THE FAMOUS PAINTING ENTITLED "PERRY'S VICTORY."

able to win the war of 1812. Even so, we suffered some defeats on land, although our sea victories more than balanced these. The year began badly for the Americans, our forces having taken Frenchtown, Canada, on Jan. 19, but being surrounded and captured by the British four days later. Another American army in April captured York, now Toronto, but an effort to take Montreal met with no success.

At sea the year told another story. Despite the fact that Britain then, as now, was mistress of the seas, our little wooden vessels drove the mistress out of her own watery dooryard. Two English ships, the Resolution and the Peacock, were stung by the American Hornet during the month of February and both captured. These were gallant actions, and we can imagine our great-granddaddies celebrating the double victory with as much of the hard cider and applejack as would be left in the cellar in February. Along in June came another tale of glory when the Chesapeake captured the Shannon, and in September occurred one more flag waving day when our Enterprise brought the British Boxer into port.

Perry's Victory.
September, 1813, was a big month for the Americans. The rejoicing over the Enterprise-Boxer affair was but a faint prelude to the chorus of jubilation heard all over Yanketdom when Perry's laconic message came down from Lake Erie: "We have met the enemy, and they are ours—two ships, two brigs, one schooner and one sloop." Oliver Hazard Perry never posed as a phrasemaker or a juggler of the queen's English, yet in that dispatch he gave us a sentence that will be repeated as long as there are Fourth of July orators and school histories.

balanced by the fact that the British engaged were veterans who had fought with Nelson, while our vessels were hastily constructed and were manned by men for the most part untried in war. Neither is it necessary to pass the bromide bottle by describing the battle of Lake Erie. In this action Perry's feat of leaving his own disabled ship and going in an open boat to another was quite as dramatic as his message to General Harrison telling of the result, already quoted. All of which convinces us that the commodore was not only a handy man in a fight, but had histrionic ability on the side. Note that word histrionic. It has been used before, but is perfectly good.

The Lake Erie Centenary.
As already suggested, we are to have a centenary of this Lake Erie affair. We believe one of the boats is to be raised for the occasion; also that a monument to Perry is to be dedicated or unveiled, or something. The details will come along in the newspapers in due course. Suffice it to say that there will be a celebration, with the inevitable oratory and doings. Erie, Pa., the former Put-In-Bay, where Perry constructed his fleet and from whence it sailed forth to glory, will be decidedly on the map.

The battle of Lake Erie smashed the British power in the west, and the job was completed in October by General William Henry Harrison at the battle of the Thames. This was perhaps the greatest land victory won by the American forces, second only to that gained by another future president, General Andrew Jackson, at New Orleans. On March 4, 1813, President James Madison was inaugurated for a second term. It is worthy of note that on March 4 next, exactly 100 years later,

another Princeton man, Woodrow Wilson, will go through the same ceremony. These two are the only Princeton men who have ever starred in this particular role. The 1813 inaugural was not a particularly imposing affair, although brilliant socially, the immortal Dolly being then in her element. As the president was a studious man, most of these social duties devolved on Mrs. Dolly, and it is unanimously agreed that she was equal to the part.

A Noted Cabinet.
Elbridge Gerry came in at the same time as vice president. The only other thing remembered of Mr. Gerry is the gerrymander. James Monroe was secretary of state and for a time also secretary of war. Colonel Monroe was as active as Mr. Madison was studious and for a time was nearly the whole administration, so far as conducting the war was concerned. Albert Gallatin was secretary of the treasury, perhaps the most famous of its secretaries, second to Alexander Hamilton. These were about the only members of the Madison cabinet who are remembered to the present day. The others were perfectly respectable men, as cabinet members usually are, but it takes a rather sizable figure to be seen from a distance of 100 years.

As to the invention of the locomotive, two or three men were working at the problem during this very year 1813. One of them finished his model, but it did not work well, and he began another. George Stephenson was an enginewright at the Killingworth colliery and proposed to build a locomotive to haul the cars over a tramroad to the port, nine miles distant. His first traveling engine was completed in 1814, as before noted, and from this he went on to perfecting the locomotive. Some of those early engines were curious affairs with cogs and upright pistons. Anyway, they filled the pragmatic requirement. They worked.

For Sale

Large Dairy and Hay Farm

GOOD SUMMER RESORT.

The Buy-U-A-Home Realty Company has just listed one of the finest and best-known farms in Wayne county. It is located in the heart of the summer boarding business, in Wayne's highlands. The property consists of 325 acres and is well watered both by creeks and springs. A most beautiful natural lake, consisting of 15 acres, is one of the attractive sheets of water in Preston township. Ideal for the location of summer cottages. The farm is 2½ miles from the Lakewood station on the Ontario & Western railroad, three miles from Poyntelle on the same road and two miles from Como. Of the 325 acres 275 are under good state of cultivation, consisting of meadows, plow ground and well-watered pasture fields. The balance are in maple, beech and birch timber. This farm is especially adapted to raising hay and for dairying.

There are four dwellings and cottages upon the premises. Dwelling No. 1 will accommodate from 40 to 50 guests. Near this house is a never-falling spring for domestic use. The second cottage contains nine rooms. Good water. Small barn near house. Home No. 3 is a very good seven-room cottage furnished with water by one of the best springs in Wayne county. Cottage No. 4 is near beautiful natural spring lake, which consists of about 15 acres. The above mentioned places are located in an ideal summer boarding district visited every year by boarders from Philadelphia, New York, Scranton and other cities. Other cottages could be built on the border of this lake.

Situated upon the premises is a laundry, coal and wood house combined, size 20x60 feet. The second floor is equipped for holding entertainments, etc. The barns are as follows: Horse barn 26x56 feet, with running water; hay barn 26x36, with two cow sheds attached 20x50 feet. One building with scales and wagon house with underground stable for cows. One good blacksmith and carriage shop, with second story for storage. Chicken houses, capacity for 200. Barn No. 4 situated near House No. 3, size 30x40 feet, two sheds for cattle, with good spring water. Two other hay barns, size 26x36 feet, and 18x20 feet.

There are three apple orchards on the farm and a small fruit orchard. The property will be sold for a reasonable consideration and upon easy terms.

Consult Buy-U-A-Home Realty Co., Box 52, Jadwin Building, Honesdale, Pa.

Wayne Common Pleas: Trial List

- Jan. Term, 1913.
First Week—
1. Knapp vs. Stinnard.
2. Skinner vs. Dolson.
3. Kordman vs. Denio et al.
4. Conley vs. McKenna.
5. Wilcox vs. Mumford.
6. Hittinger vs. Erie R. R.
7. Slivka vs. Kelsey.
8. Honesdale Milling Co. vs. Kubbach.
9. Vetter vs. Columbian Protective Ass'n.
10. Box vs. Columbian Protective Ass'n.
11. Bregstein Bros. vs. Ridway.
12. Jordan vs. Lake Lodore Imp. Co.
13. Dexter vs. Blake.
Second Week—
1. Sellick vs. DeBren.
2. Kreiger et al. vs. Salem Twp.
3. Kreiger vs. Salem Twp.
4. Wayne Concrete S. & C. Co. vs. Cortright.
5. Cortright vs. Kretzner et al.
6. Kretzner vs. Cortright.
7. Tuthill vs. Erie R. R.
8. Thomas vs. Norton Exra.
9. Geraty vs. Columbian Protective Ass'n.
10. Congdon vs. Columbian Protective Ass'n.
11. Grey et al. vs. Hudson et al.
12. Wilcox vs. Hanes.
13. Lawson vs. Weitzer.
W. J. BARNES, Clerk.

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