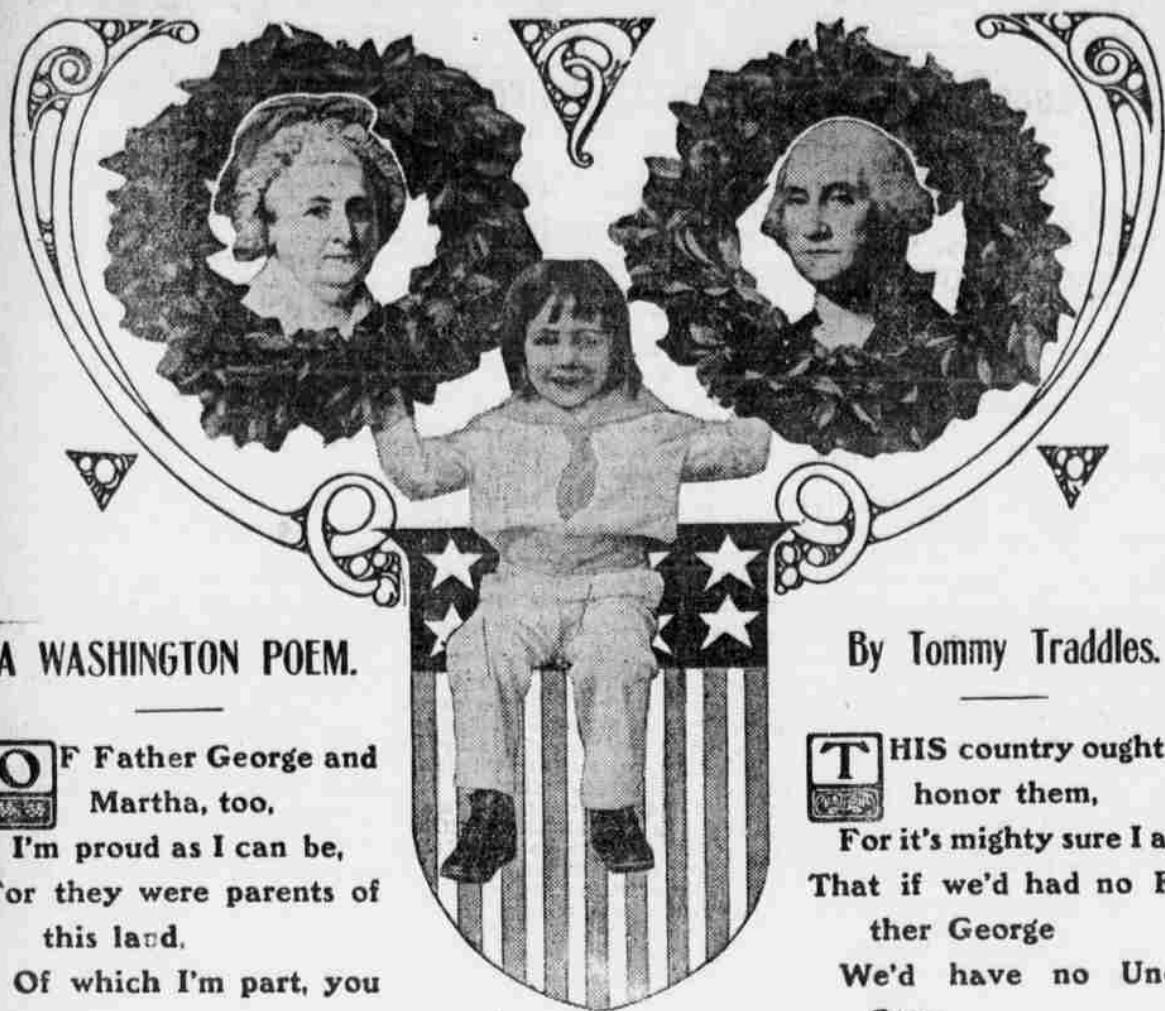


The Father and Mother of Our Country



A WASHINGTON POEM.

Of Father George and Martha, too,
I'm proud as I can be,
For they were parents of this land,
Of which I'm part, you see.

By Tommy Traddles.

This country ought to honor them,
For it's mighty sure I am
That if we'd had no Father George
We'd have no Uncle Sam.

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THE ELECTIONS OF WASHINGTON

By JAMES A. EDGERTON.

NEARLY 125 years have elapsed since General George Washington was first elected president of the United States. It is a physical impossibility for any one now living to picture the situation of the country at that time. The constitution had been adopted only after robust opposition. The colonies had been depleted by the long years of the Revolution and had not much recovered under the loose and inadequate articles of confederation. While political parties had not yet had time to form, there were bitter factional feuds and personal and sectional jealousies.

The 3,000,000 people of the new nation were strung along the Atlantic coast. The railroad and steamship had not yet been thought of, while the other great inventions that have changed the face of the world were far in the future. Electricity was but a scientific curiosity. The steam engine had been invented, but was not yet in general use.

There was no other republic in the world. The revolution that started one in France did not open until the following year. The so-called Dutch republic was ruled by an aristocracy under a hereditary stadtholder. The Swiss cantons were under a loose confederation. Not only was the world without republics, but well nigh without parliaments. Great Britain had a form of parliamentary government, but most other nations were absolute or slightly limited monarchies.

Moreover, there had never been on earth a republic such as our forefathers outlined for us. The so-called Greek and Roman republics were really oligarchies, the mass of the population being slaves. The Italian republics were in some instances a slight advance on these, but even they fell far short of the American ideal. Our proposed form of government was largely an experiment without precedent anywhere in the world's history. The division of powers between the federal government and the states and the subdivision into co-ordinate departments of executive, legislative and judicial were new and untried departures.

It was an adventure on such an unknown political sea that Washington and the first congress elected with him were called upon to undertake. There were still large and influential elements grumbling about the constitution. One or two colonies had failed to ratify, and Rhode Island continued in that attitude. Washington was unflinchingly reluctant to embark on the task of leading the new government. He had retired from public life and had planned to spend his declining years on his Mount Vernon farm. The people of the whole country turned to him with one accord, however, and it was impossible for him to resist.

No candidates were nominated for president in those days, the presidential electors being left absolutely free to choose. These electors were chosen at the same time as the members of the new congress at the popular election in the fall of 1788. They afterward met in their several state capitals and cast every vote for Washington.

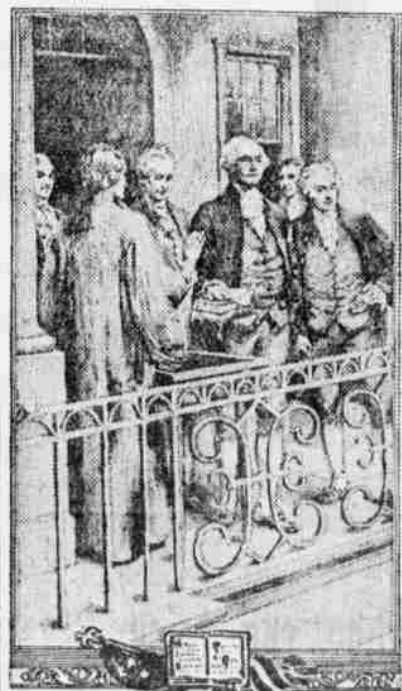
The inaugural ceremonies took place in New York. Congress was slow in assembling, and by the time it had a quorum to canvass the vote it was March 6. A messenger was immediately dispatched to notify the president elect of the vote, and he reached Mount Vernon on the 14th. On the 16th Washington wrote in his diary:

Mount Vernon, to private life and domestic felicity and, with a mind oppressed with more anxious and painful sensations than I have words to express, set out for New York.

Practically every step of the way it was a triumphal procession. If his own sensations were painful those of the country were quite the opposite. Scarcely had he got outside of his own private estate than the processions and feasting began. Every child knows the story of that flower-strewn journey and the inauguration that followed.

One of the prettiest displays was at Trenton. Here, where the great American general had achieved one of the most brilliant successes of the war, the women of New Jersey had erected a triumphal arch, bearing this inscription: "The Defender of the Mothers Will Be the Protector of the Daughters." Along the way mothers and daughters, dressed in white, strewed flowers in the path and sang a song written for the occasion.

The inauguration occurred on Thursday, April 13, the oath being administered by Chancellor Livingston on the outside balcony of the Federal hall.



WASHINGTON TAKING OATH OF OFFICE.

Broad and Wall streets, New York. The United States treasury now occupies this site, and on the broad portico of the building, at the exact spot where the Father of His Country took the oath as the first president, there now stands a noble statue of him. Within a stone's throw is the famous New York Stock Exchange.

The president was almost as reluctant to enter a second term as he had been the first. Jefferson, his secretary of state, and Hamilton, secretary of the treasury, joined in urging him to accept. Widely as the two were divided personally and politically, they were united on this point.

One additional embarrassment at about this time occurred in the death of a nephew, George A. Washington, who had been left in charge at Mount Vernon. The president feared that this would "cause my private concerns to suffer very much."

Nevertheless he accepted. In the election he received every vote of the electoral college, as before. By this time the seat of government had been moved to Philadelphia, where the second inaugural occurred.

During the second administration war was declared between England and France, and the president and his advisers were accused of siding with England. This was denounced by friends of France as the rankest ingratitude, in view of the services rendered by France to the American revolutionists. Out of this situation grew the bitterest attacks ever made on the first president.

Despite this temporary cloud, Washington was yet held in such esteem by the American people that he was being urged to accept a third term. He felt, however, that he had sacrificed enough and was determined to retire to a well earned repose at Mount Vernon. It was at this time that he issued his celebrated farewell address, which was published in the Philadelphia Advertiser in September, 1796.

While this was the beginning of the powerful tradition against a third term in the presidency, it is but just to say that Washington himself made no arguments against a third term. He explained that his reasons for withdrawing were personal. He would have taken such a step earlier, but was convinced that it would have been against public policy. Now, however, that difficulty had been removed, Washington says:

"I rejoice that the state of your concerns, external as well as internal, no longer renders the pursuit of inclination incompatible with the sentiment of duty or propriety and am persuaded, whatever partiality may be retained for my services, that in the present circumstances of our country you will not disapprove of my determination to retire."

As though the first president had a prophetic glimpse of the future, the burden of the farewell address was an argument for union and a warning against the perils of partisan division and passion. In the memorable closing paragraph he said:

"Though in reviewing the incidents of my administration I am unconscious of intentional error, I am nevertheless too sensible of my defects not to think it probable that I have committed many errors. Whatever they may be, I fervently beseech the Almighty to avert or mitigate the evils to which they may tend. I shall also carry with me the hope that my country will never cease to view them with indulgence and that, after forty-five years of my life dedicated to its service with upright zeal, the faults of incompetent abilities will be consigned to oblivion as myself must soon be to the mansions of rest."

Both his country and the world have certainly carried out this wish.

THE SHORTEST INAUGURAL.

Washington's Second Address Only 135 Words Long.

The first president was never given to much speaking. His first inaugural was, however, of average length. This was delivered in New York at the very beginning of our national life under the constitution, and the occasion demanded a more extended utterance than the Father of His Country was wont to give. The second inaugural, delivered four years later in Philadelphia, was more in line with his custom and was exceedingly brief, only 135 words long, in fact. It is believed to be the shortest ever delivered by an elected president. The address follows in full:

"Fellow Citizens—I am again called upon by the voice of my country to execute the functions of its chief magistrate. When the occasion proper for it shall arrive I shall endeavor to express the high sense I entertain of this distinguished honor and of the confidence which has been reposed in me by the people of united America.

"Previous to the execution of any official act of the president the constitution requires an oath of office. This oath I am now about to take and in your presence; that if it shall be found during my administration of the government I have in any instance violated willingly or knowingly the injunctions thereof I may (besides incurring constitutional punishment) be subject to the upbraidings of all who are now witnesses of the present solemn ceremony."

CORN DAY AT STATE COLLEGE.

School of Agriculture and Experiment Station of the Pennsylvania State College to Hold a Corn Day, Feb. 28.

One of the important features will be a display of the corn show at the State Corn Show at Harrisburg and at the National Corn Show at Columbus, South Carolina. The whole exhibit will include about 200 10-ear lots, representing the best corn grown in the various sections of Pennsylvania. The corn in the exhibit from Pennsylvania at the National Corn show was one of the most creditable exhibits there. It includes the sweepstake exhibit of flint corn for the United States and the champion 10 ear lot of dent corn for the Middle Atlantic and New England States.

There will be special topics of interest to corn growers discussed as follows:

9:30 a. m.—Care and Testing of Seed Corn. C. F. Noll; More Corn Per Acre, F. D. Gardner; Corn for Silage, H. P. Davis.

1:30 p. m.—Selection of Seed Corn. W. H. Dorst; Boys' Corn Clubs, M. S. McDowell.

Corn is the most important cereal crop in Pennsylvania, both in total acreage and in the acre value of the crop. In yields, too, Pennsylvania compares favorably with even the states of the corn belt. It is because of the importance of this crop and the possibility of realizing greater profits from it, that this day has been set apart as Corn Day.

Farmers are invited to bring with them 5-ear lots of their corn to add to the exhibit. These may be taken back by the farmers, when so desired, at the close of the meetings.

Wide publicity of this important meeting will be given throughout Pennsylvania and it is believed that hundreds of farmers will avail themselves of this opportunity to hear the discussions, see the exhibit and at the same time visit their Agricultural College and Experimental Station.

For further information address Prof. M. S. McDowell, Extension Department, The Pennsylvania State College, State College, Pa.

HONESDALE BOROUGH ORDINANCE.

Whereas, the town council of the Borough of Honesdale, by an ordinance, duly enacted, upon the 9th day of January, 1909, granted to the Lackawaxen Valley Railroad Co. certain privileges and franchises:

And Whereas, Sec. Nine of the said Ordinance, provides, inter alia, "That the said Lackawaxen Valley Railroad Co., shall begin to exercise of the franchises and privileges granted within six months from the passage of this Ordinance, and shall have its railway in operation within eighteen months after the passage of this ordinance."

And Whereas, The said Lackawaxen Valley Railroad Co. has wholly failed "to begin the exercise of the franchises and privileges hereby granted" or to "have its railway in operation within eighteen months after the passage of this ordinance"; but has allowed four years to pass without any effort whatever to comply with the said ordinance.

And Whereas, The rails laid in and upon Main and Park Sts. by its predecessor in many places were, and are above the surface of the said streets, by which they became and continue to be a nuisance, and required the Town Council to expend large sums of money to cover said rails and make the said streets safe for the passage of vehicles, which expenditure the said Railway Company were in duty bound to repay, but their officers promised to do so, yet have neglected and still neglect to reimburse said expenditures.

And Whereas, Said projecting rails in certain instances have caused serious injuries to vehicles lawfully using the said streets by which great damage was done, suits for negligence against the said Borough threatened and large sums paid by the said Borough in settlement of said claims for damages, which the said Railway Company by its said officers promised to repay, but have neglected and still neglect to do so.

And Whereas, The said Lackawaxen Valley Railroad Co. has, as is asserted, assigned and transferred their privileges and franchises therein granted to them unto the Wayne County Traction Co. which company has made no effort to comply with the terms mentioned in Sec. Nine aforesaid.

And Whereas, The Town Council can obtain no assurance that the said Lackawaxen Valley Railroad Co., or its successors will ever build said railway or have the said railway in operation; but on the contrary from all indications as well as from all information obtainable they are led to believe and are fully convinced that the said Railroad Company will never complete the said railway; therefore, Sec. First: Be it enacted and ordained by the said Town Council of the Borough of Honesdale, in Council assembled, and it is hereby enacted and ordained by the authority of the same; that the said Ordinance of 9th January, 1909, is hereby repealed and wholly annulled, and all the privileges and franchises therein granted annulled and made of none effect.

The foregoing ordinance was on the Sixth day of February, 1913, duly ordained, and enacted by the required vote of the town council of the borough of Honesdale, in council assembled, and to go into effect from and after the publication thereof in accordance with law.

MARTIN CAUFIELD,
President.
JOHN ERK,
Secretary.
Approved 10th February, 1913.
CHARLES A. McCARTY,
Burgess.

The Largest Magazine in the World.

To-day's Magazine is the largest and best edited magazine published at 50c per year. Five cents per copy at all newsdealers. Every lady who appreciates a good magazine should send for a free sample copy and premium catalog. Address, Today's Magazine, Canton, Ohio. 141f.

Baldheaded Row

Early Piety Not Always the Cause of Baldness.

Inasmuch as it is an accepted fact that baldness, falling hair and dandruff are caused by a germ, doesn't it stand to reason that the only way to prevent such calamities is to kill the germs?

And doesn't it stand to reason that the only way to kill these germs is to use Parisian Sage, which Peil, the druggist, has so much faith in that he guarantees it to cure dandruff, falling hair and itching scalp in two weeks, or money back?

Parisian Sage is a delightful hair tonic pleasant to use. It is not sticky or greasy, and contains only those ingredients that will surely benefit.

It is now sold by druggists all over America, and by Peil, the druggist, for 50 cents a large bottle. It is used extensively by women who desire luxuriant hair with a radiant luster. The girl with the Auburn hair is on every package. Feb. 21-28

NOTICE OF SPECIAL BILL.

Notice is hereby given that during the regular session of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to be held in the year one thousand nine hundred and thirteen, there will be introduced a bill entitled "An act to amend an act approved the eighth day of May one thousand nine hundred and one, entitled 'An act to incorporate the Milanville Bridge Company, in Wayne County, Pennsylvania.'"

The object of said amendment is to change the annual date of meeting from the first Monday of January to the second Monday of January in each year.

MILTON L. SKINNER,
President.
Chas. E. Beach, Sec'y.
Feb. 7, 1913. 13eol4

HERE IS A BARGAIN

Located in Berlin township about 3 1/2 miles from Honesdale is one of the best farms in that locality. It consists of 108 acres, which is all improved. The soil is sand loam and red shale. It is well watered by springs; orchard. Twelve-room house, barn 37x47 feet with shed 22x90 feet. Part cash, balance on easy terms. See

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

—During the year 1913 The Citizen will be better than ever. You should subscribe for it and thereby get all the latest county news. Only \$1.50 will bring it to your door.

The Ideal Guardian

of the estates of your minor children. It has the very best facilities for the profitable and wise investment and re-investment of the principal and accrued income. -The Scranton Trust Co. 516 Spruce Street.

Our COLD TABLETS if used promptly will make short work of a cold.

O. T. CHAMBERS,
PHARMACIST,
Honesdale, Pa.

THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON COMPANY

Saratoga Springs
and
Lake George

Ten Days' Excursion

Saturday, August 2, 1913

Arrange Your Vacation Accordingly.