

# WILSON WEDDING CEREMONY

# THIRTEENTH IN WHITE HOUSE

### Historic Mansion Scene of but Twelve Ceremonies in a Century.

### Some Were Brilliant and Others Exceedingly Simple in Form.

WHEN Miss Jessie Wilson, second daughter of the president, becomes the wife of Francis Bowes Sayre on Nov. 25 she will have the distinction of being the thirteenth young woman in the history of the republic who has been wedded within the historic walls of the White House. "All the world loves a lover," and a love affair that finds its denouement behind the classic portals of the president's official residence holds an interest to the public that is quite above and beyond that of ordinary, everyday romances. In a sense the executive mansion is the people's own house, and so it naturally follows that one who is married there is in some degree the chosen child of all the great family of whom the president is the official head.

For generations the White House has been a familiar figure to the Amer-

though both brides had been her own children. The first wedding to occur in the president's house was that of the widow of a nephew of George Washington, Lucy Payne, Mrs. Madison's younger sister, who was married at the age of fifteen, in 1792, to George Steptoe Washington, and lived during her widowhood with the Madisons in Washington.

#### Payne-Todd Wedding.

The engagement of this sister in the winter of 1810 to Justice Todd of the supreme court, a widower, many years older than herself, the father of five children and a resident of the then far distant state of Kentucky, was approved by her family, and Mrs. Madison revealed in the preparations for the fine wedding she gave the couple. It was celebrated on the evening of March 11, 1811.

The second White House wedding took place after the war of 1812 was ended. The bride was a relative of Mrs. Madison by marriage, Miss Anna Todd of Philadelphia, and the bridegroom was a member of congress from Virginia, John G. Jackson, a great-uncle of "Stonewall" Jackson.

The third wedding was that of Miss Marie Monroe to Lawrence Gouverneur, being the daughter of a president, it might have been expected that the occasion of her wedding would have been marked by great festivity. But such was not the case, and the affair



MISS JESSIE WILSON.

lean people. It has stood a central landmark in the national capital since the time of its founding and is known the world over as the home of the chief executive of the republic. Grecian in its architecture, it stands a monument to the stern simplicity of the true ideals of the nation.

So it happens that whenever a wedding takes place within the White House the nation is prone to weave a mystical web of beauty and romance about the principals that sets theirs quite apart from other brides and pedestals them high in the court of the country's affection and regard.

#### Previous White House Bridals.

Prior to Miss Wilson's wedding there have been just twelve young women fortunate enough to have their weddings celebrated within the executive mansion. The last of these was Miss Alice Roosevelt, the daughter of President Roosevelt, who was married to Representative Nicholas Longworth of Ohio on Feb. 17, 1906. Until then there had not been a White House wedding for nearly twenty years, the previous nuptials being those of Miss Frances Folsom, now the wife of Professor Thomas J. Preston of Princeton, to President Grover Cleveland on June 2, 1886.

The marriage of Miss Alice Roosevelt was one of the most brilliant ceremonies ever held in the White House, differing much from some of those in the last century. Some of the White House marriages have been severely simple, and the approaching wedding also will partake largely of the democratic simplicity which is the dominant note in the daily life of the bride and her family, but Miss Roosevelt's marriage, like the first held in the White House, which was in President Madison's administration, was accompanied by much display.

#### Early Administrations Brideless.

In the early days of the republic, when the nation's capital was located at New York and Philadelphia, there were no weddings at the executive mansion. Nellie Custis, the beautiful and charming stepdaughter of General Washington, was too young to be married during the period that he occupied the presidency, and the second president, John Adams, was unfortunate in having no young people in his household during his incumbency.

President Jefferson's administration was the first that began and ended in the White House. He was a widower, and whatever success his administration had of a social character was due to the presence of Mrs. Madison, wife of the secretary of state and the greatest social factor of Washington official life.

The election of James Madison brought this most popular of American women to the highest social position in the republic.

There were two weddings in the White House while she was its mistress, and she took as much delight in making them happy occasions as



MR. FRANCIS BOWES SAYRE.

was a distinct disappointment to those who thought they had a right to expect more from the White House family.

#### Monroe Marriage Simple.

Mrs. Monroe was a city bred woman. She had been brought up in the exclusive circle of New York, and she did not approve of the Virginia style. So the wedding of her youngest daughter was the reverse of a grand affair.

The circular or blue room was chosen for the wedding, and the Rev. Dr. Hawley of St. John's church performed the ceremony, which took place at noon.

The fourth marriage celebrated in the president's house was that of John Adams, the son and private secretary of President John Quincy Adams. He was married to his cousin, Helen Jackson of Philadelphia. Miss Jackson was a niece of Mrs. Adams, and her brother, Walter Jackson, was a secretary to the president and lived in the White House.

It was an evening affair, and the ceremony was performed Feb. 10, 1828, in the blue room in the presence of a distinguished gathering. Dr. Hawley officiated on this occasion as he had done at Miss Monroe's wedding, and the president and Mrs. Adams, though it was known that they did not wholly approve of the match, made the wedding a notably gay one.

#### The Jackson Administration.

Andrew Jackson's administration succeeded that of John Quincy Adams, and it is recalled as one during which there were three weddings.

The fifth marriage in White House history was that of Miss Della Lewis of Nashville, Tenn., whose father, William B. Lewis, was one of President Jackson's most intimate personal friends. He practically lived in the president's house and was a member of that famous kitchen cabinet caricatured so persistently in that day.

Miss Lewis was married to Mr. Alphonse Joseph Yver Pagueot, a native of Martinique, who was secretary of the French legation at the time of his marriage.

President Jackson was intensely fond of his wife's relatives and, being a childless widower and having not a relative in the world of his own, gathered about him many young people,

#### WHITE HOUSE WEDDINGS.

- Twelve weddings have been held in the White House in the history of the United States. The marriage of Miss Jessie Wilson will be the thirteenth. The twelve are:
- 1811—Lucy Payne Washington to Judge Todd.
- 1812—Anna Todd to Representative John G. Jackson.
- 1820—Marie Monroe to Lawrence Gouverneur.
- 1828—Helen Jackson to John Adams.
- 1829—Della Lewis to Alphonse Joseph Yver Pagueot; Mary Easton to Lucien B. Polk; Emily Martin to Lewis Randolph.
- 1842—Elizabeth Tyler to William Waller.
- 1874—Nelle Grant to Algernon Charles Frederick Sartoris.
- 1875—Emily Platt to General Russell Hastings.
- 1886—Frances Folsom to President Cleveland.
- 1906—Alice Roosevelt to Representative Nicholas Longworth.

among whom were several of Mrs. Jackson's nieces.

Mary Easton, a Tennessee girl, was one of these nieces, and when she was married to Lucien B. Polk of Tennessee the president arranged to have the ceremony take place in the Blue room.

Another White House marriage that occurred during President Jackson's administration was that of Miss Emily Martin, a niece of Mrs. Donelson, who became the bride of Lewis Randolph, a grandson of Jefferson.

#### Tyler-Waller Marriage.

The eighth wedding to occur in the White House was that of Miss Elizabeth Tyler, daughter of the president of that name, to William Waller of Virginia, the bride being but nineteen years of age, on Jan. 31, 1842.

The next wedding, the ninth to occur in the White House, did not take place until the Grant administration, when the general's beautiful daughter, Ellen, or Nellie, as she is better known, became the bride of Mr. Algernon Sartoris. The ceremony, which was without doubt the most brilliant function held at the White House during her father's tenure there, has become a recollection to which all who witnessed it delight to revert.

It was the first wedding to be celebrated in the east room and took place on May 21, 1874, or nearly thirty years after the Tyler wedding.

#### The Tenth Bridal.

The tenth White House wedding was that of Miss Emily Platt, niece of President Hayes, who was married to General Russell Hastings on June 19, 1878. The bride had been to the president and Mrs. Hayes as a daughter, and she had lived in their home for many years, going to the White House with them from Ohio.

When next the blue room was decorated for a marriage ceremony the



Photo by American Press Association

#### Mrs. Nicholas Longworth

wedding was that of President Cleveland, the first president to be married in the White House.

Miss Frances Folsom, the bride, was twenty and was noted as being graceful and winsome. Her engagement to the president was made in the summer of 1885. Soon after she went to Europe with her mother and remained there until a few days before her wedding. That occurred on the evening of June 2, 1886, at 7 o'clock, in the blue room.

#### Roosevelt-Longworth Nuptials.

The wedding of Miss Alice Roosevelt to the then Representative Nicholas Longworth of Ohio in 1906 is of too recent date to need more than passing mention. It was the twelfth of the series and was by far the most brilliant ceremony ever held in the White House, with the single exception, perhaps, of that of President Cleveland and Miss Folsom. It took place in the east room, where the coming nuptials of Miss Wilson and Mr. Sayre are to take place.

Yet while Miss Jessie Wilson will have the distinction of being the thirteenth young woman to become a bride in the White House, as mentioned at the beginning of this article, it is by no means certain that hers will be the only wedding ceremony to be held there during her father's administration. The president has two other daughters, who vie with their sister in charm and attractiveness, and it is by no means impossible that the names of one or both of these may yet be added to the distinguished list of White House brides.



(Conducted by the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union.)

#### ATTITUDE OF THE W. C. T. U.

President Lillian Stevens Makes Statement Before Portland Convention as to Status.

A statement of the nonpartisan attitude of the Woman's Christian Temperance union was made before the Portland convention by Lillian M. N. Stevens, national president, which is as follows:

The Woman's Christian Temperance union is neither a sectarian nor a partisan organization. Each member is free to choose her own church and her own party. While the Woman's Christian Temperance union women, in some of the northern states, have been using their influence for the election of Republican candidates who stood for state-wide prohibition on a prohibition platform, the W. C. T. U. of some of the southern states, have by the same token, worked for the election of Democratic candidates. A careful study of the national platforms reveals that only one party recognizes the evils of the liquor traffic, and declares that it should be destroyed. While some white ribboners still have hope that the old national parties, and the new national party, will redeem themselves from the onus of favoring the mighty vested interests of the liquor traffic, having a combined capital of a thousand million dollars, others regard the national prohibition party as the party which is to lead the people out of the wilderness of strong drink.

#### DRINKING MEN NOT WANTED

Official Prefers Man Who Would Steal to Frequenter of Saloons—Cause of Accidents.

We would sooner have a man in the road's employ take money than that he should indulge in intoxicants. The damage that would result from stealing would be trifling compared with the trouble which might result from a conductor, or an engineer, or even a brakeman, partaking too freely of intoxicants.—An Official of the New York Central Railroad.

The American Railroad association's standard code has a rule which reads as follows: "The use of intoxicants by employes while on duty is prohibited. Their use or the frequenting of places where they are sold is sufficient cause for dismissal." Roughly, I believe that eighty per cent of the accidents to trains, equipment and employes in the train and yard service of the railroads of this country are directly or indirectly traceable to the violations of this rule.—Mr. Mitchell, Chief Agent of the Railroad Terminals Association of St. Louis.

#### EXPOSE OF MODERN SCIENCE

Many Aroused by Discovery That Alcohol is Life Destroyer—Attitude of Scientists.

The discovery of science that alcohol is a life destroyer, is arousing many who heretofore have been uninterested in the temperance problem. Mr. Francis G. Benedict of the Carnegie Institute, after an extended tour in Europe visiting nearly all of the important physiological laboratories, writes that he was continually impressed with the temperance attitude of notable scientists; and Mr. Benedict further says:

"When these men, whose whole life is engaged in the problem of preserving life, preventive medicine, and patient scientific research, find that they are infinitely better off without alcohol than with it, their evidence must be carefully weighed, for what is good for a psychiatrist in the University of Munich, a physiologist in the University of Helmsingors, a chemist in the University of Lyons, and a chemist in the Imperial Military Academy of St. Petersburg, is certainly good for all."

#### DRINK HABIT FALLING AWAY

People of Los Angeles Awakening to Fact That Liquor is Harmful—No Sign of Increase.

The secretary of the Los Angeles Liquor Industries, and one of the oldest wholesale liquor dealers in Los Angeles, is authority for the statement that people do not drink as they used to do. He says: "The population of Los Angeles four or five years ago was in the neighborhood of 200,000. It has been more than doubled today. Were conditions now as they used to be there should be a marked increase in the liquor traffic. There has not been a sign of increase. The only logical conclusion for this is that people are awakening to the fact that too much liquor is harmful."

#### Alcohol Weakens.

Str Frederick Treves, surgeon of King Edward of England, speaking of alcohol as a work-producer, says: "I was with the relief column that moved on to Ladysmith in the South African war, and of course it was an exceedingly trying time. In that enormous column of thirty thousand men, the first who dropped out were not the tall men or the short men, or the big men, or the little men, they were the drinkers, and they dropped out as clearly as if they had been labeled with a big letter in their back."

#### GRAIN BREEDING.

Care Needed To Keep Your Seed Pure.

By Manley Champlin, in Dakota Farmer.

(National Crop Improvement Service.) Those who are trying to grow pure seed grain will find that their difficulties are many and that great care is required to keep the seed from becoming mixed. There is possibility of mixing every time the grain is handled at the bin, the drill, the binder, the thrasher and the elevator. There is also danger from volunteer grain in the field if small grain of another kind. There are several things that can be done to help avoid mixtures:

1. Grow the seed grain on clean cultivated corn land.
2. Grow not more than two varieties on your farm, preferably one early and one late variety of each cereal you are raising.
3. Encourage neighborhood co-operation so that a given township or community will specialize on a very few varieties.
4. See that the drill, binder, fanning mill, sacks, wagon boxes, etc., are thoroughly cleaned before changing from one variety to another.
5. Insist that a custom thrasher threshing your grain fields even if you do have to pay him for it. Take a broom or sprayer and disinfect the thrasher with formaldehyde solution, one pint to forty or fifty gallons of water to avoid most forms of smut that may be brought in the machine.
6. Clean the grain thoroughly with a good fanning mill.
7. If you are planning to sell seed grain, run a seed plot of about an acre each year planted from selected heads and thus grow as much of your own seed as possible from plots that have the mixtures and weak plants eliminated.
8. Disc the field early to bring up volunteer grain. If you feel like saying, "What's the use?" just figure it out yourself. Suppose you are trying to get started in some variety that has shown itself superior at the experiment station. Such varieties have been found to yield many per cent better in eight and ten-year averages than other varieties. Then suppose it is badly mixed the first year. Think what you will lose. For example, if Red Life is ten per cent Bluestem, you will have to cut the field long before the Bluestem has filled, and thus lose the greater part of that ten per cent or one hundred dollars per thousand.

The Citizen office is fully equipped to do all kinds of Job Printing.

#### NOTICE OF INCORPORATION.

Notice is hereby given that application will be made by Edgar J. Jadin, Grace A. Jadin and Fred M. Spencer, to the Governor of Pennsylvania on the 3rd day of December, 1913, at 10 o'clock a. m., under the provisions of an Act of Assembly, entitled, "An Act to Provide for the Incorporation and Regulation of Certain Corporations," approved April 23, 1874, and the several supplements thereto, for a charter for an intended corporation to be called the JADWIN PHARMACY, Inc., the character and object of which is the manufacturing, buying and selling drugs and medicines, at wholesale and at retail, and dealing in stationery and other supplies, and for these purposes to have and possess and enjoy all the rights, benefits and privileges conferred by the said Act of Assembly and its supplements.

WILLIAM H. DIMMICK, CHESTER A. GAILLARD, Solicitors.

Honesdale, Pa., Nov. 10, 1913. 9173

#### AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Charles H. Mills, late of Lake Township, deceased. The undersigned, auditor, appointed by the Orphans' Court to hear and determine all claims on the assets and report distribution of said estate, will attend to the duties of his appointment on TUESDAY, DEC. 9, 1913, 10 A. M., at his office in the Borough of Honesdale, at which time and place all claims against said estate must be presented or recourse to the fund for distribution will be lost. CHARLES A. McCARTY, Auditor.

9214

#### \$100 REWARD, \$100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by all Druggists, 75c. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

#### IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE MIDDLE DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

In Bankruptcy No. 2572. In the matter of LEVIN A. WALTZ, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of Levin A. Waltz, of South Sterling, county of Wayne, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 4th day of November, 1913, the said Levin A. Waltz was duly adjudged bankrupt; and that the first meeting of its creditors will be held at the office of the referee, in the borough of Honesdale, county of Wayne, and within the said district upon the 24th day of Nov., 1913, at 2 p. m., at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

WM. H. LEE, Referee in Bankruptcy. Honesdale, 5th Nov. 1913.

#### EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of CLAYTON, YALE, Late of Lebanon Township.

All persons indebted to said estate are notified to make immediate payment to the undersigned; and those having claims against the said estate are notified to present them duly attested for settlement.

WILLIAM S. YALE, NORMAN TAYLOR, Executors. Cold Spring, Pa., Oct. 30, 1913.

#### EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of JOHN B. LEONARD, Late of Scott Township.

All persons indebted to said estate are notified to make immediate payment to the undersigned; and those having claims against the said estate are notified to present them duly attested for settlement.

W. B. RAYMOND, Executor. Sherman, Pa., Oct. 30, 1913.

#### 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' blanks.

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**Honesdale Con. Water Co.**