

THE CITIZEN

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WEDNESDAY, NOV. 10, 1909.

An ordinary woman's waist is thirty inches round. An ordinary man's arm is about thirty inches long.

How many bushels of corn will it take to cover a checker board placing a kernel on the first square and doubling the amount on each square?

Liberty never killed a town. Every public enterprise ought to receive substantial aid and encouragement.

Bad luck is only a man sitting on the corner or lounging around a red-hot stove in the corner grocery store with a pipe in his mouth, and expectorating tobacco juice, looking to see how things turn out.

Is it right that because those people who put on their clothes over their feet, can, if they are lucky, be President of this great country, while those who are compelled by law to wear clothes which necessarily must be put on over the head, must be satisfied to be school teachers, stenographers, choir singers, female sufferers, and members of the W. C. T. U.?

THE DEVIL or ANIMAL MAGNETISM, or both, managed to creep by their videttes and enter the camp of the CHRISTIAN SCIENTIST.

If you want your town to improve, improve it. If you want your town lively, make it. Don't go to sleep, but get up and work for it, talk about it and talk favorably.

N. E. HAUSE TO STAY. Will Still Occupy the Same Position of Chief Clerk of the Auditor General's Department.

It is not believed that any change will be made in the chief clerkship, now held by N. E. Hause, of Wayne county, one of the best posted men in Pennsylvania on corporation tax affairs and of long experience in the department.

—24 for 25. What? Photographs.

Official Count. —On Thursday Herman Harnes, Francis Crago, W. A. Gaylord and W. H. Lee made the count of the votes of Tuesday's election. The following is the official count of the votes polled: State Treasurer, J. A. Stober, R., 997; Geo. W. Kipp, D., 945; Frank Fish, P., 148; Ed. Moore, S., 39; Auditor General, A. E. Sisson, R., 1058; James W. Clark, D., 814; C. W. Smith, P., 163; William Parker, S., 39; Judge of the Supreme Court—Von Moschzisker, R., 910; C. L. Munson, D., 964; Harold Robinson, P., 152; S. A. Schwratz, P., 34; Jury Commissioner—Wm. H. Bullock, R., 1172; O. L. Miller, D., 803; M. Corcoran, 1; D. N. Welch 1, Julius Mott, 1.

HARRISBURG LETTER. Everybody seems to be satisfied with the size of the Republican majority this year. The majority for Stober for State Treasurer, the high man on the ticket, will reach nearly 165,000, which is about 22,000 more than that given to Mr. Sheatz, the present Treasurer.

Laekawanna, erratic as usual in its vote, went about as solid for the Democrats as it was possible.

There will be others. Congressman Teuer, of Charleroi, banker, business man and prominent Elk, is likely to be a factor in the race.

On Thursday of last week, high water mark in the collection of state revenues was passed. In 1907 the total reached was about \$27,027,000, but this sum included about \$600,000 of a bond transaction that was not ordinary revenue.

President Taft is making himself solid with the "solid South" and will be in a splendid position to succeed himself, if he wants the job. Teddy was all right but Taft is more than his equal.

CASTORIA For Infants and Children. The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Signature of

SPEECH OF HENRY H. WILSON. (Continued From Page 1.)

may be reckoned the right of enjoying and defending their lives and liberties; and the Supreme Court of the state held that this operated to abolish slavery.

In the convention that framed the federal constitution in 1787, there was much difficulty in dealing with the subject of slavery, and the result was a compromise between the North and the South, one feature of which required the return to their owners of slaves escaping from one state to another, and another forbade the prohibition of the African slave trade until 1808.

The conflict of opinions and interests thus arising from slavery continued to agitate the country for nearly three-quarters of a century. One after another, the Northern States abolished slavery, until seven of the original thirteen—New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania—had become free states.

In 1791 the admission of new states into the Union began. Vermont was the first to apply. She had in 1777, adopted a constitution which, as to the future, practically abolished slavery, and in 1791, with a population of about 86,000, she had but seventeen slaves.

Thus far, in the admission of new States, there had been little ground for contention on the subject of slavery. Vermont, fourteen years before her admission, had by her state constitution prohibited slavery. In the states formed from the Northwest Territory—Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois—slavery had been prohibited by the Ordinance of 1787, adopted by Congress without a dissenting vote.

The question of restricting slavery, upon the admission of new states, first became a direct issue upon the proposition to admit Missouri as a slave state, introduced in Congress on March 16, 1818. It remained under discussion for about two years. During this period, Maine applied for admission. Slavery had been abolished while its territory formed part of Massachusetts, by the State Constitution adopted in 1780.

The admission of both free and slave states continued, and it was said that when a white baby state was born into the Union a black baby state must also be born, to preserve the balance of color and the complexion of the Union. Arkansas was admitted as a slave state in 1836, and Michigan as a free state in 1837.

latitude) to be admitted with or without slavery, as its inhabitants might desire, and slavery to be prohibited in the portion north of that line. No movement, however, for such a division has ever been undertaken; and Texas was the last slave state admitted into the Union.

The annexation of Texas involved us in a war with Mexico, which opened in May, 1846. In August following, with a view to compensating Mexico for the territory in dispute, a bill was introduced in Congress appropriating \$2,000,000 for that purpose.

The admission of California was opposed by the South, unless coupled with the admission of a new slave State, to be erected from part of Texas. The controversy was finally settled by what is known as "the Compromise of 1850." The principal features of this compromise were the admission of California as a free state; the organization of all territory acquired from Mexico, not including California, into the Territories of New Mexico and Utah; the payment of \$10,000,000 to Texas for the abandonment of her claims to New Mexico; a more stringent fugitive slave law; and the abolition of the slave trade in the District of Columbia, but without interference with the existence of slavery there.

In 1854, the Territory of Kansas was organized, and, through the influence of the south, in order to permit the introduction of slavery into that Territory, the Missouri Compromise was repealed. The great majority of the actual settlers in the Territory were northern men, who desired to establish a free state.

The repeal of the Missouri Compromise led to the formation of a new political party, which took the name of "Republican." It disclaimed any intention of interfering with slavery where it already existed, but declared its purpose to oppose the extension of slavery into territory north of the Missouri Compromise line.

The Republican party in 1856 nominated John C. Fremont for the Presidency. James Buchanan was nominated by the Democratic party, and ex-President Fillmore by the Whig and American, or "Know-Nothing" parties. Buchanan was elected by a plurality of nearly half a million over Fremont, but failed to receive a majority of the popular vote.

In 1859, the country was startled by an attempt to liberate the slaves in northern Virginia, by John Brown, who had been a prominent "Free State" man during the Kansas troubles, and had become fanatical in his opposition to slavery. On the night of Sunday, October 16th, with eighteen men, besides himself, he seized the government armory at Harper's Ferry.

In 1860, the Republican party nominated Abraham Lincoln for the Presidency. The Democratic party was divided; the northern wing nominating Stephen A. Douglas, of Illinois, and the southern wing John C. Breckenridge, who was then Vice President.

From an early day in our history, two opposing views respecting the nature of the State and Federal government, and their relations to each other, were largely held among the people. In the south, the prevalent view was that the State was sovereign; that the paramount allegiance of the citizen was due to his state,

and his allegiance to the federal government subordinate; that each State had the right to withdraw or secede from the Union and resume its original sovereignty, and was the sole judge of the causes for which it might choose to secede.

The course of events after the election of Lincoln proved that the Southern extremists were in earnest in the matter of secession. South Carolina immediately called a State Convention, which on December 20th, unanimously adopted a "Secession Ordinance."

The government of the Confederate States prepared to maintain itself by arms against the United States, and raised armies of enthusiastic volunteers. After unsuccessful efforts to secure recognition by the federal government, it opened war at half-past four on Friday morning, April 12, 1861, by bombarding Fort Sumter, which was garrisoned by eighty-five officers and men, with forty-three non-combatant laborers, and commanded by Major Anderson.

Telephone Announcement.

All of the New Telephone Company's contracts call for unlimited service without restriction as to the number of calls for Business and Residence Telephones. Other telephone users are cautioned to examine their contracts so that they will not receive limited service upon expiration of the six months' free service period.

CONSOLIDATED TELEPHONE CO'S OF PENNSYLVANIA. Foster Building, Honesdale.

HONESDALE NATIONAL BANK. This Bank was Organized in December, 1836, and Nationalized in December, 1864. Since its organization it has paid in Dividends to its Stock holders, \$1,905,800.00. The Comptroller of the Currency has placed it on the HONOR ROLL, from the fact that its Surplus Fund more than equais its capital stock. What Class? are YOU in? The world has always been divided into two classes—those who have saved, those who have spent—the thrifty and the extravagant. It is the savers who have built the houses, the mills, the bridges, the railroads, the ships and all the other great works which stand for man's advancement and happiness. The spenders are slaves to the savers. It is the law of nature. We want you to be a saver—to open an account in our Savings Department and be independent. One Dollar will Start an Account. This Bank will be pleased to receive all or a portion of YOUR banking business.