THE CITIZEN

THE CITIZEN PUBLISHING COMPANY.

Entered as second-class matter, at the post-office, Honesdale, Pa.

E. B. HARDENBERGH, - - PRESIDENT W. W. WOOD, - - MANAGER AND SEC'Y DIRECTORS:

C. H. DORFLINGER. M. B. ALLEN.
MENRY WILSON, E. B. HARDENBERGH.
W. W. WOOD.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 10, 1909.

An ordinary woman's waist is thirty inches round. An ordinary man's arm is about thirty inches long. How admirable are thy works, oh,

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? The school boy that tells us first will get a puff.

Liberality never killed a town. Every public enterprise ought to receive substantial aid and encouragement. When you give a dollar towards improving the town, you do not throw away your money, but simply make a good investment.

Bad luck is only a man sitting on the corner or lounging around a redhot stove in the corner grocery store with a pipe in his mouth, and expectorating tobacco juice, looking to see how things turn out. Good luck is the pluck of a man with his sleeves turned up, hustling like a turk to make things come out all good vote over the state, and was right.

Is it right that because those people who put on their clothes over date for State Treasurer, received 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.? Let the members of the Wayne County Teachers' Institute crats at their own game. He conenter their protest against this unfair discrimination by subscribing for The Citizen.

ISM, or both, managed to creep by their videttes and enter the camp of TAL disturbance which has materialized over the difference of opinion which seems to exist between MOTHER EDDY, the leader of the faith, and Mrs. Augusta Stetson, late chief reader of the First Church of New York City. At a meeting of the was held to which only those who believed that all MATTER is an illusion, were permitted to be present, but it is known that sufficient ANI-MATED MATTER was present to keep the DIVINE MIND of the faithful busy, trying to disbelieve that there is something more substantial than imaginary troubles! SELAH.

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. If you have property, improve it, paint your houses, clean up your alleys and revenues was passed. In 1907 the back yards, make your surroundings total reached was about \$27,027,pleasant, and you will be worth more in the market. If you are doing reasonably well advise your friends to day evening the collections were come and invest near you. Work \$220,000 ahead of 1907, and the steadily for your home dealers. Keep your money at home as much as possible, and it is likely to help you in return. The successful towns have the collections this year are unprecbeen made by the property owners pulling together. Public improvement is an investment that pays. Don't waste your time over dirty has over \$6,000,000 ahead, a conquarrels and hold back your aid dition not many states can boast of from good objects through spite, but work for some good and you will find yourself benefitted."

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. Mr. Hause has been retained in the department during three terms of auditor general and in addition to being an expert in tax matters is an attorney. In the event of a wholesale change in the department Mr. Hause would be the man to depend upon.

-24 for 25. What? Photo-

Official Count. -On Thursday Herman Harmes, Francis Crago, W. A. Gaylord and W. H. Lee made the count of the

votes of Tuesday's election. 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. Bullock, R., 1172; O. L. Miller, D., 803; M. Corcoran, 1; D. N. Welch 1, Julius Mott, 1.

Vote on the Amendments: First Amendment, Yes 408, against 630; Second Amendment, Yes 408, against 582; Third Amendment, yes 412, against 569; Fourth Amendment, yes 384, against 577; Fifth Amendment, yes 431, against 574; sixth amendment, yes 411, against 572; seventh amendment, yes 289, against 733; eighth amendment, yes 392, against 570; ninth amendment, yes 477, against 565; tenth amendment, yes 417, against 562; schedule 421, against 504.

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. Judge Von Moschzisker ran behind his colleagues, but has enough majority to discourage a contest. Mr. Munson made a rather unusually effective canvas, and was aided somewhat by the old Independent element, headed by Mr. H. C. Niles, of Senator Sisson received the most popular man on the state ticket in Wayne county. Part of this result is chargeable to the fact that Mr. Kipp, Democratic candi-Republican some complimentary votes from old friends in Wayne. and this made Stober's vote some-

what less. Lackawanna, erratic as usual in its vote, went about as solid for the Democrats as it was possible. Chairman Watres was handicapped in various ways and had an uphill fight on his hands from the word He could not beat the Demoducted a clean campaign but some of the old war horses seemed to have lost all their interest in local fights. Added interest was given to the Colonel's management of the The DEVIL or ANIMAL MAGNET- fight by the suggestion for the nompects to be a candidate for the nom-

ination for Governor next year. There will be others. Congress the CHRISTIAN SCIENTIST. Their man Teuer, of Charleroi, banker, presence is evidenced by the MOR- business man and prominent Elk, is likely to be a factor in the race. So also Josiah Thompson, of Uniontown, one of the wealthiest men in Western Pennsylvania. Senator Sproul's friends would like to see him elevated to the Gubernatorial chair, and a most capable and efficient officer he would be. Congressman Dan Lafeau of York is First Church last week, at which being groomed as one of the runa large number of the 1,800 mem- ners and there is another good man. bers were present, a six-hour session In fact there is no dearth of good men and one year from now we shall know who the new Governor will be.

In Dr. Schaeffer's report he calls attention to the fact that Pennsylvania is not the only state to make liberal appropriations to the public schools, and points out that New Jersey excels this state on a per capita basis, while Michigan does very well. Some states, like Texas, have provided a permanent fund through the sale of public lands. Pennsylvania, however, has just cause to be proud of the immense sums voted for the schools, the record showing payments aggregat-

ing hundreds of millions. On Thursday of last week, high water mark in the collection of state 000, but this sum included about \$600,000 of a bond transaction that was not ordinary revenue. On Fri balance of this month will see enough come in to reach \$28,000,000 or near that figure. It will be some time before that is beaten. While edentedly large, the payments excel them by nearly a half million. In fact the surplus for expenses. Even at that the state is out of debt and

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. Here is a man who is a master hand at diplomacy and is tactful in the highest degree. A man with a winning smile and personality that not even Senator Ben Tillman, the fire-eater of the South, can resist. And patriotic to the last drop of blood in his veins. The country is indeed fortunate to have him for its President.

N. E. HAUSE.

CASTORIA For Infants and Children. The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Bignature of Chart Hitchire

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 1/87. 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. Meantime, pending the discussion of this matter in the convention, the Continental Congress, July 13, 1787, passed an ordinance for the government of the region north and northwest of the Ohio river, known as the "Northwest Territory," in which slavery was prohibited. first Congress that met after the adoption of the Constitution, by a unanimous vote, re-enacted this ordinance, and the next Congress, by a large majority, enacted a stringent fugitive slave law.

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, and six-Delaware, Maryland, ginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia-remained slave 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. As she was a free state, the South objected to her admission unless coupled with the admission of a new slave state. This was agreed to by the North, and the Territory of Kentucky, with a population of about 74,000, of whom about 12,000 were slaves, was admitted as a slave state. Other States, both North and South, were subsequently admitted, until, in 1819, there were eleven free states and eleven slave states. The free States added to the original thirteen, with the dates of the acts of Congress providing for their admission, were Vermont, Feb. 18, 1791; Ohio, January, 19, 1803; Indiana, Apr. 19, 1816; Illinois, April 18, 1818. The slave states added were Kentucky, June 1, 1792: Tennessee. June 1, 1796; Louisiana, Feb. 20, 1811: Mississippi, March 1, 1817: Alabama, March 2, 1819.

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. In the states erected from the Territory south of the Ohio-Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama and Mississippi-and in Louisiana, slavery had existed from an early day, when they formed part of Virginia, the Carolinas, Georgia, and the Spanish colonies. Practically by common consent. all had been admitted with their existing status in relation to slavery.

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 controversy was finally disposed of by an act approved March 3, 1820, admitting Maine as a free State from and after March 15th, and adding a section to the enabling act for Missouri, approved March 6, 1820, providing that in the territory ceded by France to the United States, outside the limits of the new state, slavery should be forever prohibited north of 36 degrees 30 minutes north latitude. This settlement was described "The Missouri Compromise," and it left the Union with twelve free states, and twelve slave states.

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. By the act of March 3, 1845, Florida was admitted as a slave state, and Iowa as a free state. December 28, 1845, Texas was admitted as a slave state. The enabling act, approved March 1, 1845, contained a provision authorizing the erection of four more states from its territory, making five in all; that portion south of the Missouri Compromise line (36:30 north 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

The annexation of Texas volved 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. After a consultation among antislavery members, David Wilmot, of Pennsylvania, moved to add a proviso that as an express and fundamental condition to the acquisition of any territory from Mexico, slavery should never exist in any part thereof. Th's, which was known as the "Wilmot Proviso," passed the House, but falled in the Senate. In 1848 it was again introduced in the House as a separate resolution, but was laid

Wisconsin was admitted as a free State in 1848, and California in 1850

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 ex-

istence 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. But when the Territorial elections were held, beginning in 1855, mobs of proslavery men from Missouri took possession of the polls and elected all the pro-slavery candidates. A contest arose between the free State men and the slave state men, marked by bloodshed and outrage, in which the Free State men were the chief sufferers which lasted for several years, and ended with Kansas as a free

The repeal of the Missouri Compromise led to the formation of a new political party, which took the name of "Republican." 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 party, and ex-President Fillmore by the Whig and American, "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. Fremont received no votes in the South, except an aggregate of 1,194 in Kentucky, Maryland, Delaware and Virginia; and Fillmore carried Maryland.

In 1859, the country was startled by an attempt to liberate the slaves in northern Virginia, by John Brown, who had been 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. But he was hemmed in by Virginia and Maryland militia, reinforced by ninety marines from Washington; and after a sharp contest Brown and the survivors of his party, seven men altogether, were captured. They were soon afterward tried, convicted, and executed. Governor Wise, of Virginia, was appealed to by many of the representative men of the north to pardon them, but without effect. The logic of the situation required that Brown and his associates be executed, or slavery abolished; and they were hung, that slavery might be preserved. This, event, known as the John Brown raid, had a marked effect in stimulating hostility between North and South.

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

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. In the North, the prevailing view was that the constitution was the supreme law of the land, and made the federal government sovereign within its constitutional sphere; that the allegiance of the citizen was due first to the federal government, leaving allegiance to his state only secondary; and that the alleged right of secession had no exist-

From time to time, in controversies in which north and south took antagonistic positions, the south had threatened to secede from the Union unless the north yielded. This threat acquired special prominence in the dispute respecting slavery in the Territories; and in the Presidential campaign of 1860 it took an epigrammatic form in a leading campaign cry of the southern orators and their northern allies: North must recede, or the South will secede." The North regarded this as a mere "bluff," and responded that the South enjoyed such advantages under the federal government that, so far from really intending to secede, she 'couldn't be kicked out of Union."

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." This example was rapidly followed by other Southern States, and Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mis sissippi, Louislana and Texas adopted similar ordinances, the last being that of Texas adopted February 1st. On February 4th a convention of delegates from these States met at Montgomery, Alabama. On the 8th, this convention organized a Confederacy, under the name of the "Confederate States of America," and adopted a provisional constitution. On the 9th they elected Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, President, and Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia, Vice President. On March 11th the convention adopted a permanent constitution. Meantime the members of the federal Congress from age, Rev. Will Hiller officiating. the seceding states, and all the federal officials within those States, resigned; and the authoriall federal property within the State limits, except Fort Sumter, in Charleston harbor, and Fort

Pickens, near Pensacola.

erate 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 The bombardment Anderson. continued for two days, without loss on either side, and on Sunday morning, the 14th, the fort was surrendered.

The proceedings on the part of the seceding states, culminating in an attack on a federal fort, were regarded by the federal government as a rebellion against the authority of the United States, and President Lincoln at once took measures to suppress it by calling out a large force of volunteers. The war for its suppression lasted four years. Its engagements were more than two thousand in number, varying in magnitude from an affair of outposts or scouting parties to battles lasting from two days to a week, and took place in every state south of the Potomac, and of the Ohio, in Maryland and Pennsylvania, the States west of the Mississippi from Missouri to Texas, in the Indian Territory, New Mexico and Arizona, and included a guerilla raid through southern Indiana and Ohlo by a force under the Confederate General John Morgan, which ended with the defeat and capture of Morgan. The war closed with the surrender of the Confederate armies in the spring of 1865; that of Gen. Lee, in Virginia, April 9; that of Gen. Johnston, in North Carolina, April 26; that of Gen. Taylor, in Alabama, May 4th; and that of the trans-Mississippi forces May 26th. And with the end of the war came the end of slavery.

HYMENEAL.

Frank H. Bridge of Sawkill, and Minnie M. Boloson of Milford, was married at the Episcopal church rectory on Thursday afternoon, the ceremony being performed by Rev. A. L. Whittaker.

On Wednesday afternoon Fred Stalker of Tyler Hill, and Nettie Walker, of Galilee, were united in marriage at the Methodist parson-

-The New Electric Road. If the proposed electric road from Hawley ties of the several states seized to Honesdale was completed, how convenient it would be for the many people who would like to get some of those fine 24 for 25 cent photographs at Brown's Studio, over The government of the Confed- Leine's drug store.

Telephone Announcement.

All of the New Telephone Companie'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. Limited service is dear at any price even with a little free service thrown in.

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

HENRY Z. RUSSELL, ANDREW THOMPSON EDWIN F, TORREY CASHIER. ALBERT C, LINDSAY ASSISTANT CASHIER

HONESDALE NATIONAL

This Bank was Organized in December, 1836, and Nationalized in December, 1864.

Since its organization it has paid in Dividends

\$1,905,800.00

The [Comptroller of the Currency has placed it on the HONOR ROLL, from the fact that its Sarplus 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.