

REPUBLICAN RECORD.

AN ABLE INDICTMENT OF HARRISON'S ADMINISTRATION.

Indiana Politics in National Affairs—Extravagance and Corruption—The Trade with Plutocrats—Some of the "Statesmen" of the Present Regime.

The issue in this campaign is the Republican record of the last four years.

It is a very bad record. It is a record of wrongdoing, of unfair favoritism in legislation and of scandalous misconduct in administration; a record of reckless squandering; of the debauchment of the public service; of corruption in office and in getting office, and of shameful malpractices in the attempt to retain power regardless of the popular will.

The administration and the Fifty-first congress came into power by plain purchase. The Republican party in 1888 secured its triumph by selling legislation short.

Abandoning all that it had professed and all that its leaders, living and dead, had taught concerning the limitations of right in tariff legislation, it framed a platform in Chicago in which it offered to monopolists such tariff rates as they should desire for their enrichment at the expense of the people, in return for contributions to the campaign fund.

The offer was accepted. The money was paid, and with it the notorious corruptionist, Matthew Quay, with his lieutenant, Dudley, was set to buy the election. When the funds ran low John Wanamaker purchased an option on a cabinet office by securing an additional contribution of \$400,000 from the buyers of legislation upon a margin.

When the congress thus elected came together the Republican majority was too narrow and uncertain to do the work it had promised. It could not deliver the legislative goods it had sold to monopolists without resort to further unfairness and wrong. It proceeded to unseat members of the minority whom the people had elected and to seat Republicans whom the people had refused to elect, and not a man in all the majority was brave or honest enough to raise a voice in protest.

When the time came for debate the majority decided not to permit debate lest the truth be made plain to the people.

The rules of the house were revolutionized. A dictator of peculiarly arbitrary will was placed in the chair, who suppressed discussion, overrode all considerations of fairness, changed the house from a deliberative body into a mere machine for recording his determination, and thus enacted the measures of monopoly which the party had been paid in advance to pass.

In two short years this congress squandered an enormous surplus, reduced the treasury to the sorest straits, laid heavy burdens upon the people and upon industry, and made a determined, though fortunately a fruitless effort to rob the several states of the right of free elections in order to secure for the Republican party a longer lease of power. It sought to buy votes for the future by pension legislation of the most reckless and unjust character, whose shadow hangs like a pall over the finances of the country and must embarrass its prosperity for a generation to come.

The administration thus elected delivered to Wanamaker the cabinet office he had bought, put Tanner into the pension office, with his exultant exclamation, "God help the surplus!" hot upon his lips, and when his scandalous misconduct made his removal a necessity, put Raum there instead to work still larger mischief in less vociferous fashion, and to fill the office with speculations, peculations and scandals so shameful that even the Reed congress could not be dragged into palliating them. And in spite of further and more flagrant exposure Raum is in office still!

The administration came into power protesting most solemnly its purpose to enforce the civil service law in letter and spirit, and to extend its scope and influence. It straightway set Clarkson at work to head postmasters at a rate wholly unprecedented. The president openly farmed out the federal offices as spoils to such bosses as Quay and Platt, and quartered his own relatives and partners and chums upon the public service. When the civil service commission discovered the most flagrant and shameless abuses in Baltimore, and urged the removal of numbers of persons by name for proved misconduct amounting to criminality—misconduct perpetrated in the name and on behalf of the administration—the whole matter was jauntily put aside by Wanamaker, and the president in no way interfered to redeem his pledge or to free himself from the shame of it all.

Dudley was one of the agents in the purchase of Mr. Harrison's election, and he was found out. Mr. Harrison has since refused to hold intimate personal relations with the "blocks of five" statesman, but through his attorney general and former law partner he has interfered with the administration of justice in Dudley's case, has caused a judge upon the bench to shield and protect crime, and has since rewarded that judge for his corrupt subservency by elevating him to a higher judicial position.

And within these later months the country has seen the president organize the civil service into a political machine, and with it compel his own nomination for a second term.

From the very beginning Mr. Harrison has used the appointing power as a means of securing a second term for himself. He resorted at the outset to a device justly denounced by the elder president of his name as wrong and dangerous. He muzzled the press of his own party so far as criticism of his administration was concerned. He made sure of the support of the prominent Republican newspapers for all his ambitions by putting their editors under obligations to himself for high office, carrying with it pecuniary rewards, political advantages or social distinction, according to the known need and desire of each of his beneficiaries.

In certain directions he filled the foreign service with incapable men to oblige unworthy interests. He sent Mizner to Central America, and kept him there long after the country had given expression to its disgust and humiliation with the conduct of an American minister who, in the interest of a speculative syndicate, sacrificed the honor of the nation and the flag.

He sent Egan and McCreery to Chili, with results grievously hurtful both to the good name and to the commercial interests of the country.

To Wanamaker he has added Elkins as a cabinet officer—Elkins, a political adventurer and speculator, who had grown rich out of politics without having won respect enough anywhere to make his name suggestive even of possibilities in connection with honorable office. He made Porter the superintendent of the census, knowing him to be an already discredited manipulator of statistics, a foreign adventurer destitute of convictions and in search of a market for his peculiar abilities, a man at that very time conducting business as a vulgar wine tout in combination with politics, and ready to placard his advertisements in the executive mansion itself. He permitted this man to falsify the census of great states by way of robbing them of their just representation and thus increasing the chances of that party's success to whose service he had hired himself.

It is a sad and shameful story of pledges broken; of fiscal legislation bartered for campaign funds; of elections secured by the purchase of voters; of high office made the subject of vulgar traffic; of the public service, including the most honorable places, prostituted to the promotion of the president's personal ambitions; of a court converted into a sanctuary for the protection of a scoundrel; of judicial subservency rewarded with high judicial place; of debate suppressed in congress; of a surplus squandered, and of the enormous increase of the people's tax burdens that the proceeds might flow into the coffers of favored monopolists willing to share their spoil with the political organization that made its collection possible.

It is a grievous indictment that is here made, but it is perfectly true and it covers but a part of the truth. The specifications will come later. The facts will be given upon which every accusation rests. The whole record will be laid bare—that record which the people by their votes in November are to approve or condemn.

And this is not a mere recalling of old errors—a recurrence of offenses repented of. The courses that condemn this administration have been continuous. Raum is still at the head of the pension bureau, and that bureau is not reformed or purified. Marshal Airey still holds office in Baltimore, notwithstanding Commissioner Roosevelt's report as to his organization of the postoffice and custom house employees there into a band of political ruffians, his use of them to carry primaries in the administration's interest by wholesale cheating and by actual physical violence in which he personally participated.

Neither he nor Postmaster Johnson nor any of their subordinates have been removed, though their conduct was fully set forth and their removal strongly urged by Mr. Roosevelt, a Republican member of the civil service commission; though some of them, according to Mr. Roosevelt's report, deliberately testified to lies; though many of them openly confessed to cheating; though all of them set at naught the law against political assessments, and though they all professed with more or less of candor the creed of lying, cheating and ballot box stuffing which the testimony showed that they had practiced.

These men who, as one of them put it in his testimony, believed "in doing anything to win," are still in office by grace of Mr. Wanamaker's favor and Mr. Harrison's neglect of duty. And they still constitute the administration machine in Baltimore and Maryland politics.

In brief, the administration is what it has been. It profits still by the practices for which honest men in both parties have condemned it in the past. It protects its scoundrels and law breakers. It keeps them in office. It uses them in politics. It sanctions their creeds and their performances. It sent them and such as them to Minneapolis to nominate Mr. Harrison for a second term in spite of any desire the Republican party might have for some other candidate.

It still looks to the monopolies it has fostered for the money with which to carry the election. In their behalf it has not only made laws, but has neglected and refused to enforce such laws as there are on the statute books adverse to them. The coal conspiracy has been formed during this administration. Without let or hindrance it has levied a tribute upon the people in face of the antitrust law. That law makes it the imperative duty of the attorney general, through the district attorneys, to bring criminal prosecutions against all the conspirators; but no district attorney has moved, and the attorney general weakly protests that he has no information touching the conspiracy.

In the interest of good government it is necessary to chastise official misconduct by defeat. The men and the party now in power must be sent into retirement for the public good. Our public life is in need of disinfection. It is time to restore legislation to its proper service of all the people.

The simple facts of these four years' history constitute the most conclusive reasons for refusing to intrust this administration or the party it represents with a further lease of power. It will be the purpose of this series of letters to lay these facts clearly before the public.—New York World.

The Proof is Everywhere.

There is not a true Democrat in the country who is not opposed to what the Republican leaders call protection, and who does not admit it without having "proof" thrust into his face.—Harrisburg Patriot.

McKINLEYISM.

What It Has Really Done for the American Farmer.

If America could sell to Europe as much grain and flour during the coming year as she has sold during the last year, the immediate future would be bright enough for this country. But this is not to be hoped for. From now on it is a certainty that our exports to Europe will decline. Even during the last twelve months Europe has not been a good customer of America except as she has been driven to it by crop failure and famine. Her purchases from us, with the exception of grain and breadstuffs, have declined, and if good crops relieve her this year from the necessity of buying so largely of our breadstuffs, it is morally certain that the volume of her purchases from us will materially decrease.

The cause is plain. It is McKinleyism. The same McKinleyism which is forcing Europe to seek other outlets for her manufactured goods is leading her to seek other markets in which to purchase those things she needs. A country will trade with those nations that trade with her, and America is already beginning to feel in the reduction of her exports to Europe the truth of this rule. For a season Europe has been forced to buy our grain by reason of crop failures and famine to an unusually large extent. If it were not for McKinleyism she would have paid us for our grain largely in manufactured articles.

Major McKinley boasted that she would be forced to pay in money, but statistics show that since the McKinley bill passed we have sent more money to Europe than Europe has sent to us. Europe declines to be forced to pay money. The interruption of trade by McKinleyism has resulted in the withdrawal of millions of dollars of credit. Many great European institutions which kept heavy balances of money on this side of the water for the purpose of trade and financial operations have called those balances home. Many millions of dollars in American securities held abroad have been sent back to this country in exchange for gold.

In other words, Europe is collecting many of the debts which America owes her, just as a banker will require a merchant to pay notes if he takes his deposits away from the bank.

One good crop in Europe, one year during which Europe will be able to get along with less of our grain and flour, will show in a clearer light the destructive effects of McKinleyism upon the United States. It will show how much that ism has done to estrange the great customer for the surplus products of American farms.—Omaha World-Herald.

A Democratic Candidate.

Luther Franklin McKinney, the Democratic candidate for governor of New Hampshire, was born in Ohio, April 25, 1841. He lived on a farm with his father, and when eighteen years of age began to teach school during the winter. He served gallantly in the Union army. He graduated from St. Lawrence university, in Canton, N. Y., in June, 1870, as a minister. His first pastoral work



HON. L. F. MCKINNEY.

was done in Maine, but in 1873 he removed to New Hampshire. Mr. McKinney was defeated for the Fortieth congress, elected to the Fiftieth, defeated for the Fifty-first and elected to the Fifty-second. Well informed politicians consider Mr. McKinney's election to the governorship of New Hampshire almost certain.

Nothing to Conceal.

Chairman Harity is right when he says the Democracy has nothing to conceal about this coming campaign. This is to be a campaign of principle by the people and for the people. There is no occasion for sharp practice—there never is—and the fight must be open and above board. The position of the party is well defined, and because of its position it asks the support of all friends of good government. When Democracy has won its victory, as it seems certain it will, the people will know just what to expect.—Indianapolis Sentinel.

McKinley a Democratic Vote Maker.

The Leader believes that Mr. McKinley's speeches in Nebraska have made and will make thousands of votes for the Democratic party. The average voter will readily and rightly conclude that if this great apostle of protection can offer, in support of a 60 per cent. tariff on necessities, no reason nor argument other than the dishonest and absurd assertion that the tariff tax is paid by the foreigner and that such tax does not increase the price to the consumer, then indeed must modern protection be indefensible.—Des Moines Leader.

What is Wrong with It?

If the McKinley law is not responsible for strikes neither is it to be credited with averting them. Ever since the law went into operation there have been continuous strikes in protected industries. And inasmuch as the law is made for the protection of labor, the people who are paying the expense of it are quite right in asking what is wrong with it.—Toledo Bee.

An open letter to women. No. 1. Laurel Ave., San Francisco, May 18, 1892.

"Dear friend of women: "When my baby was born, five years ago, I got up in six days. Far too soon. Result: falling of the womb. Ever since I've been miserable.

"I tried everything: doctors, medicines, apparatus; but grew worse.

"I could hardly stand; and walking without support was impossible.

"At last I saw an advertisement of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and decided to try it. The effect was astonishing. Since I took the first bottle my womb has not troubled me, and, thanks only to you, I am now well. Every suffering woman should know how reliable your compound is. It is a sure cure."

Mrs. A. Detwiler.

All druggists sell it, or sent by mail, in form of Pills or Lozenges, on receipt of 83c. Correspondence freely answered. Address in confidence, LYDIA E. PINKHAM MEDICAL CO., LYNN, MASS. Live Pills, 25c.



J. R. SMITH & Co.

LIMITED.

MILTON, Pa.,

DEALERS IN

PIANOS,

By the following well-known makers:

Chickering,

Knabe,

Weber,

Hallet & Davis.

Can also furnish any of the cheaper makes at manufacturers' prices. Do not buy a piano before getting our prices.

—O.—

Catalogue and Price Lists

On application.

THOMAS GORREY

CONTRACTOR and BUILDER.

Plans and Estimates on all kinds of buildings. Repairing and carpenter work promptly attended to.

Dealer in Builder's Supplies.

Inside Hardwood finishes a specialty.

Persons of limited means who desire to build can pay part and secure balance by mortgage

PATENTS.

Copyrights and Trade Marks obtained, and all Patent business conducted for MODERATE FEES. OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE THE U. S. PATENT OFFICE. We have no sub-agencies, all business direct, hence can transact patent business in less time and at less cost than those remote from Washington. Send model, drawing or photo, with description. We advise if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured. A book, "How to Obtain Patents," with references to actual clients in your State, county, or town, sent free. Address

C. A. SNOW & CO., Washington, D. C. (opposite U. S. Patent Office.)

COAL! COAL!

Winter comes; You must have COAL.

Have you seen how we unload it for you?

NO DUST,

NO DIRT,

Just as Good Coal and just as cheap as any on the market.

Try our Coal and you will use no other.

D. W. KITCHEN,

Rooms No. 2 and 3, LOCKARDS' BUILDING.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

COAL. COAL.

— THE —

RELIABLE CLOTHING AND HAT HOUSE

Comes to the front with the

LARGEST ASSORTMENT

—AND—

MAKING AND FITTING

OF THE..

Best, the Newest and Most Stylish, Lowest in Price; and to prove Satisfaction is our Endeavor

The best value for Money is to buy your

Clothing, Hats, Shirts, Neckwear, Trunks and Valises of

I. MAIER,

Corner of Main and Centre Streets, BLOOMSBURG, PA.

UNEXCELLED CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER.

Largest Clothing and Hat House in Columbia and Montour Counties