

# QUAY'S GOVERNOR STRIKES A BLOW AT THE SCHOOLS.



The Public Schools Crippled to Spare the Corporations From Additional Tax.

Governor Stone, the Brawling Friend of the "Little Red School House" Before Election, Their Enemy After Election.

### Governor Stone Before Election.

Extract from a speech made at Smithport, McKean county, Oct. 12, 1898, at which were present the members of the County Teachers' Institute, which was in session in the town:

"The Republican party is one of education, and it has done more to make the common schools of Pennsylvania a success than any other political organization in the United States. A product of the common schools myself, if elected governor I shall do my part to maintain and protect them."

### Governor Stone After Election.

"I withhold my approval from \$500,000 annually, making \$1,000,000 for the TWO SCHOOL YEARS beginning June 1, 1899."—Stone's \$1,000,000 veto message.

### The Common Schools of Pennsylvania.

The common schools are the glory of Pennsylvania, and have served as a model for the systems of other states. Thaddeus Stevens, the great commoner, was their main founder, and it remained for William A. Stone, the first governor that Boss Quay ever had the distinction of owning outright, to strike them a blow. He set the state afloat with indignation by his act. It rang from Lake Erie to the Delaware border—with protests; and no governor was ever before guilty of so unpatriotic, un-American and needless an executive deed.

Governor Stone was master of the situation, and could have compelled the Republican state senate, under pain of vetoing the pet measures of the machine senatorial ring, to provide additional revenue, if necessary, to meet all demands on the treasury.

For years the Quay machine, by its delay in paying out the school funds, has embarrassed school districts all over the state, it being notorious that the money was kept back and held on deposit in the political banks that Quay and his henchmen might pocket the interest or use it in politics and stock speculations.

School authorities have been compelled to borrow money to meet obligations, while in many of the cities of the state there exists a lack of school accommodations. The schools are overcrowded, while children, barred from them, are neglected. The teachers are underpaid and justly complain that they have been compelled to wait a long time for their pittance.

This blow that Governor Stone has aimed at the schools vitally concerns every school teacher, school trustee and school director in the state. And again, if the governor can shove off one million dollars from the appropriation in 1899, what is to prevent him from lopping off two millions in 1901? The excuse that the governor gave for his alleged veto of a part of the school appropriation was merely a pretext. The real reason for this outrageous act on the part of the executive was not given and dare not be given or commented upon by the unpatriotic governor of Pennsylvania. It has long been a political secret that Senator Quay intended to attack the school appropriation, as he never approved of the increases leading up to the five millions.

To the people of the state his act means higher local taxes, a reduction of teachers' salaries, fewer schools and a lowering of the high standard which has made the schools of Pennsylvania famous. He has struck at the very principle to which the people of Pennsylvania owe their greatness as a state. He has given the lie to the proud boast that the Republican party is the guardian of the "Little Red School House."

While Governor Stone vetoed a million dollars of the school appropriation, he cheerfully signed the large appropriation for military purposes, and indicated in advance that the already large sum should be increased. This shows that he believes more in training men to kill their fellows than he does in training our children that they may grow up without murder in their hearts.

### WHAT REPUBLICAN PAPERS SAY.

It is a common saying that a man is bound by his own witness. Let us see

what some prominent Republican witnesses have to say of the Quay ticket and the manner in which it was selected.

If any Democrats outside of Philadelphia are apprehensive that the metropolis may give a Republican plurality to overcome the sweep of the rest of the state by Farmer Cressy and his colleagues on the Democratic ticket, let them take courage from the most extraordinary revolt ever witnessed in the Philadelphia newspapers against machine misrule. While the Democratic newspapers are doing splendid service for the ticket, the following remarkably severe comments upon the work of Quay's convention are extracted from editorials in Republican and independent Republican newspapers of the great city:

### ONLY ONE SATISFACTORY NAME.

"We regret that the work of strengthening the ticket by nominating men who would poll the full party vote should have stopped with the nomination of Mr. Brown. Mr. Barnett brings with him a certain nebulous military halo from the Philippines, which it is hoped may distract attention from his political record as an extreme factionist and chronic opponent of regular Republican nominations. Precedent and propriety alike dictate that Mr. Dimmer Beeber, now serving acceptably on the superior bench by appointment, should be nominated as his own successor. He is a man of rare judicial qualities, and there was no reason why he should be superseded, except to give place to Mr. Adams."—Phila. Press, Rep.

### SHARP COMMENT ON CANDIDATES.

"It is not as a candidate for a military commission that Colonel Barnett is now before the people. It is to be regretted that the orators who placed his name before the Harrisburg convention did not keep that fact in mind. In their speeches they made much of his soldierly achievements, which was right, but they abstained altogether from touching upon his qualifications for the office of state treasurer, which was an equally strange and unfortunate oversight. And the platform on which he stands is likewise without a word of apology for the laches and crimes of past treasurers, or promise of more faithful performance of duty in the future. The platform pledges Colonel Barnett to nothing, if elected. Eminent soldiers have often been failures in office. The qualities needed to win distinction in war are not identical with those required of the civil servant.

"Colonel Barnett must hasten to repair the omissions of the platform and of his speechmaking sponsors at the convention. His Democratic opponent, William T. Cressy, is making a canvass which appeals to the good sense of the community. That is to say, he recognizes that as a candidate for state treasurer he should devote himself to convincing the public that he is familiar with the functions of the office, and that he is fitted in capacity and character to discharge them. He takes it for granted that the people of Pennsylvania are intelligent enough to understand that it is of more importance to them that their treasurer should be capable and upright than that he should be either a Republican or a Democrat—that the holder of this state office has no influence whatever in determining the nation's policy as to the tariff, the basis of the currency, or expansion of the republic's boundaries. He assumes that the question of the treasurer's personal honesty is of immeasurably greater practical moment than his ability to deliver a glowing harangue in favor of honest money."

"Farmer Cressy is a plain man with an unusual gift for plain speech. He knows all about the history of the state treasury. He is a citizen of established reputation, about whose integrity and courage to do what is right nobody has any doubt. Colonel Barnett, if he is wise, will realize that he must meet Farmer Cressy on his own ground—that he must go before the people and ask selection to the state treasurer's office, not as a soldier nor as a believer in protection and the gold standard, but as a man the equal in honesty and trustworthiness of Farmer Cressy. If he shall fail to do that and rely on the magic of his uniform and the prestige of the Republican national administration to pull him through, he will be wanting in candor and in percep-

tion of the real need of the situation."—Phila. North American, Rep.

QUAY'S PERSONAL CHOOSING. "When the curtain was raised on the convention it was perceived how deftly the stage, the center of which was occupied by Manager Quay, had been set. The actors were his puppets, and moved only when and as he pulled the strings. The candidates were of his personal choosing; the platform was of his own making; the delegates were present not as representatives of the will and power of the people of the commonwealth, but as the representatives of the political fortunes of the ex-senator. The convention was his convention; it was controlled by him without contention or protest; it made no decrees, no nominations of its own initiative, and it originated no declarations of principles—it affirmed those of Mr. Quay. The convention merely executed his decrees, ratified his nominations and proclaimed his policies."—Philadelphia Ledger, Ind. Rep.

### TRADEMARK OF THE MACHINE.

"The Republican state convention at Harrisburg has plainly demonstrated the mastery of Matthew S. Quay over the party organization in Pennsylvania. The proceedings, the platform and the ticket all bear the trademark of the machine. Mr. Quay and his followers were easily in command of the situation at every point, and the convention, for the most part, was little more than a ratification of the program which had been mapped out for it by the little coterie of bosses long ago in their Sabbath musings by the sad sea waves."—Philadelphia Evening Bulletin, Rep.

### QUAY RIDES ROUGH-SHOD.

"The convention went the whole figure, so to speak, commending the governor's action in lopping a million dollars of the school appropriation, and likewise his action in appointing to the existing vacancy the senior senator. Some ingenious persons may have thought that Mr. Quay would not press his advantage so far, that he was in a conciliatory mood, and would make some tangible 'concessions' to the insurgent element of the party, in the hope of keeping the independent voters in line for the ticket at the November elections. Whenever he has had the power to work his will he has exercised it to the fullest extent in a dull, brutal way, regardless of ultimate consequences. Experience has taught him that there is little danger in this course, and that so far it has not brought him to material grief. So he has gone on, from year to year, shaking the plum tree and trafficking in the spoils of office, giving no thought to and displaying no fear of a possible collapse of the political structure which he has reared. The old man had decreed that he and his henchmen in the executive mansion should be endorsed, and endorsed they were, and that was the end of it, as far as the convention was concerned. As time passes during the next few weeks, it will be seen whether or not it was the end of it as far as the voters are concerned."—Philadelphia Evening Telegraph.

### THE MACHINE AND THE TRUSTS.

"The fact that the Harrisburg convention's platform contains no anti-trust plank is bringing from sundry quarters condemnation upon its framers. But really they do not deserve blame. Men do not willingly subject themselves to ridicule, nor do they practice hypocrisy for mere love of self pretense. "The Republican machine of Pennsylvania declared against the trusts it would have found nobody to believe in its sincerity, and provoked scornful laughter. To ask the machine to denounce trusts is equivalent to inviting children to pass resolutions against their parents. "Were it not for the trusts, for corporations which spend money freely to retain thieving privileges and to escape the payment of their fair share of taxes, the machine would not exist. "If the Republican organization that held the convention at Harrisburg had condemned the Standard Oil company, for instance, and pronounced against the criminal conspiracy which is maintained by that and other monopolies, it would have drawn the sword against the authors of its being and been guilty of at least appearing to wish to commit the unnatural crimes of parricide and matricide. "The silence of the machine's convention on the subject of trusts was a decent manifestation of respect for the intelligence of the people of Pennsylvania."—Phila. North American.

### CHALLENGE TO ANTI-QUAY REPUBLICANS.

The Philadelphia Press, which probably speaks with a more authentic voice for the McKinley administration than any other journal in the country, says of the Quay convention: "The prominence given to national issues to the exclusion of state questions in the formal speeches and the platform of yesterday's Harrisburg convention would greatly puzzle a foreigner studying for the first time American political institutions. He would understand it better when he learned that in the national field the record of the Republican party is a great and glorious one, in which all its members, and, indeed, all citizens, can take a just pride, while in this state an unprincipled close corporation known as the machine has taken control of it and uses it so far as it dare and can for its own selfish purposes. "Senator Penrose was on safe ground in eulogizing at tedious length the good work of the national Republican party. Most of the platform rides at anchor in the same haven of refuge. The endorsement of Governor Stone's administration was, of course, to be expected from a convention constituted and controlled as this one was, but very many Republicans will not second that endorsement. The expression of gratitude to Mr. Quay and the approval of the governor's action in appointing him to the senate is a direct challenge to all the Republicans who are opposed to Mr. Quay and think that his appointment under the circumstances was indecent and improper. This plank in the platform will be remembered when the rest is forgotten, and will cost the ticket many votes. Perhaps nothing less could be expected from a Quay convention, and the Republican plurality, though a minority of the whole vote, is still very large and invites undue confidence."

# PRESIDENT RETURNS

Crowds Greet McKinley In Iowa and Wisconsin.

## A LONG DAY OF SPEECHMAKING.

Stout City to Milwaukee. With Many Stops Along the Way—Three Thousand Handshakes in an Hour.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 17.—The special train bearing President McKinley and party arrived in this city from the trip through Iowa and part of Wisconsin over the Chicago and Northwestern railway at 8 o'clock last evening. It was the first visit to Milwaukee of a chief executive of the nation in a decade, and the greeting here from many thousand people was most enthusiastic and appropriate to the occasion. As the train entered the depot Battery A, First artillery, W. N. G., fired the president's salute of 21 guns from Juneau park, which faces the lake and is within a few yards of the depot. With the battery's salute as a cue every steamboat whistle and every thing else that could make a noise joined the greeting. The president and party were immediately escorted to carriages by the reception committee and driven to the Hotel Pfister, preceded by a military escort.

After an hour's rest the presidential party re-entered carriages and were driven to the Deutscher club, where a public reception lasting one hour was held. The grounds of the Deutscher club were beautifully illuminated and thronged with many thousand persons. During the limited time, it is estimated, the president shook hands with 3,000 people. Following the public reception the party returned to the Hotel Pfister to participate in a banquet.

The most arduous and one of the longest days of the president's northwestern tour began yesterday morning. The schedule of his trip through Iowa, from Sioux City to Milwaukee, as originally planned, provided for stops at Cherokee, Fort Dodge, Webster City, Cedar Falls, Waterloo, Manchester, Dubuque and Galena. Senator Allison used his strongest effort of persuasion, and the result was that the president consented to make a few more stops and a few more speeches.

At every point along the route great enthusiasm was manifested. In Wisconsin stops were made at Ipswich, Dodgeville, Mount Horeb, Madison and Waukesha, and at each of these places the president made a speech. At Madison nearly 10,000 persons were massed in front of the state capitol to hear President McKinley speak. He was cheered enthusiastically from the start. The president's special train arrived at 4 o'clock, and all the members of the party were driven to the state capitol, a mile from the depot. A detachment of militia acted as an escort.

Five thousand people gathered around the Northwestern railway station at Waukesha to see the president. The train arrived at 6:20 o'clock. The president and members of his cabinet were escorted to a stand near the president's car. It was perhaps the noisiest crowd yet faced by the president in the northwest. At the conclusion of the speech Miss Edith Wilbur, daughter of the millionaire lumberman of this city, stepped to the platform and presented the president with a silver loving cup and a bottle of the mineral water that made Waukesha famous.

### President at Three Oaks.

THREE OAKS, Mich., Oct. 18.—Every person within a radius of ten miles of this little town apparently turned out to greet President McKinley at 8 o'clock last evening. The cannon contributed to the Maize monument fund by Admiral Dewey was given to Three Oaks, and its enthusiasm was in full play when the president and cabinet were escorted through files of school children waving small flags to a stand near the car. The president spoke briefly and introduced the cabinet. All were cheered heartily.

### Lieutenant Blue Married.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Oct. 18.—Lieutenant Victor Blue of the United States battleship Massachusetts and Ellen Foote Stuart were married last evening at 5 o'clock at St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal church. The marriage ceremony was performed by Rev. Dr. Hibbard, rector of the church. Lieutenant Blue was second in command of the United States gunboat Swamsee in June, 1898, when he was selected to go ashore and ascertain for a certainty if Cervera, with the Spanish squadron, had entered Santiago harbor. The lieutenant tramped 70 miles, examined all the fortifications and saw all of Admiral Cervera's ships. He made a report once to Admiral Sampson and handed Sampson a copy of a Santiago newspaper that contained information. He was advanced to the command of the Swamsee. He is a native of North Carolina and is the son of Colonel John Gilchrist Blue of the Confederate army.

### Spaniards Come to Cuba.

HAVANA, Oct. 18.—During the past 60 days there have arrived here over 2,000 Spaniards, who say that it is impossible to obtain work in Spain and that the government is assisting them to emigrate to Cuba. It is believed that over 200,000 will come to Cuba within the next few months, rendering the situation of the island more complex. One of these Spaniards who recently arrived says that women are not assisted to emigrate, the Spanish government aiding only men over 18 years of age to leave the country. A large number of these immigrants desire to work in the mines, but the merchants here are giving employment to all for whom they can possibly find positions.

### Dewey Leaves Boston.

BOSTON, Oct. 16.—Amid the cheers of 10,000 people Admiral Dewey departed from Boston at 7 o'clock last evening on the Federal express for Washington. His departure brought to a close two days of enthusiasm on the part of the city's worshipping population, visibly expressed in receptions and parades. The admiral spent a very quiet day in the city, necessitated by fatigue which had followed his arduous duties of the past four days.

### Liquid Air Manufacture.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 17.—Machines for making liquid air have been ordered from German makers by Charles E. Brush of this city, the inventor of the electric arc light, and their arrival is being awaited with interest by the scientific men of Cleveland. One of the machines will be given to the University of Michigan, and the other Mr. Brush will place in his laboratory in this city.

We carry a stock of goods valued at \$1,500,000.00

We receive from 10,000 to 25,000 letters every day

We own and occupy the tallest mercantile building in the world. We have over 2,000,000 customers. Sixteen hundred clerks are constantly engaged filling out-of-town orders.

OUR GENERAL CATALOGUE is the book of the people—it quotes Wholesale Prices to Everybody, has over 1,000 pages, 16,000 illustrations, and 60,000 descriptions of articles with prices. It costs 75 cents to print and mail each copy. We want you to have one. SEND FIFTEEN CENTS to show your good faith, and we'll send you a copy FREE, with all charges prepaid.

**MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.** Michigan Ave. and Madison Street CHICAGO

## Not An Ordinary School

When Williamsport Dickinson Seminary was founded, money-making was the last thought of its promoters. To give to young men and women thorough intellectual instruction and careful moral training at the lowest possible cost was the paramount aim. It still remains its paramount aim. New buildings have been added, the equipment has been enlarged, the faculty broadened step by step, but

## Williamsport Dickinson Seminary

still remains true to its first principles. It is a Home and Christian School, but not sectarian. It provides for health and social culture as carefully as for intellectual and moral training, taking a personal interest in each pupil and adjusting methods to needs. Believing that true education seeks to develop the highest type of manhood and womanhood. Athletics directed by a trained athlete make ball-field and gymnasium of real value. Nine regular courses, with elective studies, if desired, offer wide selection, while 17 skilled teachers classify and instruct, making school work other than drudgery. Music, Art, Elocution may be studied with other branches or alone under teachers with best European and home training. Home, with tuition in regular studies, \$22.40 a year, with discounts to ministers, teachers and two from same family. Fall terms opens Sep. 4, 1899. Catalogues free. Address

Rev. EDWARD J. GRAY, D. D., President, Williamsport, Pa.

ENLARGED TO 136 PAGES. PRICES 1.00 A YEAR.

## DEMOREST'S MAGAZINE

Family

## MAGAZINE.

DEMOREST'S for 1900 is to be further improved and enlarged. Its success during the past year has encouraged the publishers to make arrangements for important and costly changes in this popular magazine. These improvements will be appreciated by its readers.

Demorest's contains more matter, artistic, scientific, social and practical than any other one magazine contains. It is a magazine for the whole family. It gives as much general matter as an exclusively literary magazine. It treats household topics as fully as a strictly domestic journal. It gives as much interesting matter for young people as a strictly young people's publication. It gives as much fashion news as a strictly fashion paper. It is beautifully printed, illustrated, and carefully edited. DEMOREST'S MAGAZINE Fashion Department is in every way far ahead of that contained in any other publication. Subscribers are entitled each month to patterns of the latest fashions in woman's attire, at no cost to them other than that necessary for postage and wrapping.

No Better Christmas Gift than a year's subscription to DEMOREST'S MAGAZINE can be made.

Remit \$1.00 by money order, registered letter or check, to

**DEMOREST'S MAGAZINE, 110 Fifth Ave., New York City.**

Greatest Special Clubbing Offer. **ONLY \$1.75 For THE COLUMBIAN and Demorest's Family Magazine.** For Prompt Subscriptions. Send Your Subscriptions to this Office.

## ALEXANDER BROTHERS & CO.

DEALERS IN

Cigars, Tobacco, Candies, Fruits and Nuts

SOLE AGENTS FOR

Henry Maillard's Fine Candies. Fresh Every Week.

PENNY GOODS A SPECIALTY.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

F. F. Adams & Co's Fine Cut Chewing Tobacco

Sole agents for the following brands of Cigars—

Henry Clay, Londres, Normal, Indian Princess, Samson, Silver Ash

Bloomsburg Pa.

IF YOU ARE IN NEED OF

## CARPET, MATTING, or OIL CLOTH,

YOU WILL FIND A NICE LINE AT

## W. H. BROWER'S

2nd Door above Court House.

A large lot of Window Curtains in stock.