

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 Smethport, McKean county, Oct. 19, 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 aflame with indignation by his act. It rang from Lake Erie to the Delaware—from the northern tier to the southern 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 shave 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 Creasy 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 factionalist 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 DATES.

"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. Creasy, 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 Creasy is a plain man with an unusual gift for plain speech. He knows all about the history 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 Creasy on his own ground—that he must go before the people and ask election to the state treasurership, 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 Creasy. 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 'red 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 copping a million dollars off 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. Whether 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 ten 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 false pretense."

"Had 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 enlarging 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 direct challenge to all the Republicans who are opposed to Mr. Quay and think that his appointment under the circumstances was indecent and improper. The Filipinos used artillery, a few shells exploded. The Seventeenth, Ninth and Thirtieth regiments engaged the enemy, who retired at 5:30 a. m. An American scouting party near Balinate captured 11 Filipinos. Another, near Maycayan, captured a Filipino major. All were brought to Manila."

INGHAM-NEWITT TRIAL.

Final Arguments in the Great Conspiracy and Bribery Case.

A MOST SEVERE ARRAIGNMENT.

District Attorney Beck Compared the Accused to Judas Iscariot, "Who Had the Good Sense to Go Out and Hang Himself."

Philadelphia, Oct. 18.—The notable trial of Ellery P. Ingham and Harvey K. Newitt is near its end. The defendants have had their opportunity to submit evidence to disprove that they were in a conspiracy to protect the Jacobs-Kendig counterfeiting gang by bribing an agent of the United States secret service, and the government had every jot of its evidence in when the United States district court was opened yesterday morning.

District Attorney Beck, in opening the argument for the prosecution demanding a conviction, spoke nearly two hours and a half. His speech was voted one of the greatest he ever made. His denunciatory speeches sent a thrill throughout the court room.

Dwelling upon the motives for the testimony by the government witnesses, Mr. Beck said Mr. Shields attributed revenge to prompt Kendig to testify as he did.

"That is inconsistent," he argued; "ordinarily there is honor among thieves, but there was none shown by Ingham and Newitt in their dealing with Kendig and Jacobs. They took \$7,000 of their clients' money under false pretense and then betrayed their interests. They did not use the money as they promised. A paltry thousand dollars was paid out where \$3,000 was intended to go, and when Kendig learned of this he saw no reason why he should not expose them."

Precedents were then cited where eminent men had fallen and betrayed their fellowmen for money. "Men of highest character commit the gravest crimes," said the district attorney, as he recalled how Benedict Arnold had won a brilliant reputation before he yielded to traitorous instinct, and how Lord Bacon had confessed to bribery to the house of lords in England. He then awed the court, jury and spectators by declaring:

"Judas Iscariot had a high character. He would have been the last to be accused of betraying Jesus Christ. At that last supper the Lord said: 'There is one among you who will betray me this night,' and they all answered by asking, 'Is it I, my Lord?' For 39 pieces of silver Judas Iscariot did that awful thing, but he brought back the money, dashed it on the temple floor and then had the good sense to go out and hang himself."

In presenting the case of the defense to the jury Attorney Shields rehearsed the testimony adduced on both sides and announced that he was willing to meet the prosecution on the issue of the credibility of witnesses. He asserted that, with one or two exceptions, every witness called by the government had practically convicted himself of perjury and was consequently unworthy of belief. He scored the secret service operatives unmercifully, and spoke of the testimony against Ingham and Newitt as having emanated from blacklegs and confessed criminals.

He said there could be no doubt but that his clients were the victims of a conspiracy, and had been caught in a trap instigated by Operative Burns. With regard to William L. Kendig, one of the defendants, who has confessed to counterfeiting, Mr. Shields declared that he had hypnotized Mr. Ingham into believing a falsehood, and it was his opinion that Kendig had also hypnotized District Attorney Beck. Sustaining the contention of the defense that Ingham and Newitt were the victims of a conspiracy, counsel asserted that the motive was ambition, and that Chief Wilkie, as well as his subordinates, had yielded to the impulse which sometimes stirs a man to gain fame and distinction.

Towards the conclusion of his argument Mr. Shields made an appeal to the jury for sympathy by referring in a broken voice to Mr. Ingham's little child and Mr. Newitt's aged mother. District Attorney Beck objected on the ground that it was irrelevant, and its purpose was obviously to prejudice the jury.

His objection was sustained by the court and Mr. Shields ended his address.

Mr. Beck is summing up for the government this forenoon, and it is expected that the case will go to the jury before night.

Advice From the Commercial Congress.

Philadelphia, Oct. 17.—At yesterday's session of the commercial congress W. Foster Cockshutt, of Toronto, offered this resolution, which was unanimously adopted: "That in the opinion of this congress the world's commerce would be benefited by the same name of freedom of trade that those countries extend to the United States." Fred F. Smith, of New Jersey, seconded the resolution. The vote on the resolution was participated in only by the commercial delegates.

Husband Forgives Erring Wife.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Oct. 18.—John Stephenson and Mrs. Alice Jones, who eloped to Europe and were arrested in London, were given a hearing before Alderman Davison yesterday. Stephenson pleaded guilty to having forged the name of the woman's husband to a deed to his property and securing \$600. In default of \$2,000 bail he was sent back to jail. Mrs. Jones waived a hearing and gave bail in the sum of \$2,000. Mr. Jones has forgiven his erring wife and taken her back to his home.

Insurgents Attack Angeles.

Manila, Oct. 17.—The insurgents made an attack upon Angeles at 2:30 yesterday morning. One American was killed and seven wounded. The Filipinos used artillery, a few shells exploded. The Seventeenth, Ninth and Thirtieth regiments engaged the enemy, who retired at 5:30 a. m. An American scouting party near Balinate captured 11 Filipinos. Another, near Maycayan, captured a Filipino major. All were brought to Manila."

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Mrs. T. W. Lee, Montgomery, Ala., writes: "Some years ago I was inoculated with poison by a nurse who infected my babe with blood taint. I was covered with sores and ulcers from head to foot, and in my great extremity I prayed to die. Several prominent physicians treated me, but all to no purpose. The mercury and potash which they gave me seemed to add fuel to the awful flame which was devouring me. I was advised by friends who had seen wonderful cures made by it, to try Swift's Specific. I improved from the start, as the medicine seemed to go direct to the cause of the trouble and force the poison out. Twenty bottles cured me completely." Swift's Specific—

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