

we complain of will disappear.

He had once seen the gates ajar for the national Senate and he didn't get in, but it was not that which troubles him.

It is his want for better government that has induced him to travel up and down the country making speeches.

He chided the democrats under the chin and bid for their support, for his fellow political pilgrim Robert Patterson, for Legislature, when he said how much better it would have been for the country if the late Samuel J. Randall had been elected President than Mr. Cleveland, for Randall was a protectionist and good government man.

He had stood by the bedside of Mr. Randall in his last hour, and felt the last pressure of his hand when he died.

All the offices that Randall had ever filled had not enriched him, he died poor.

His long talk on the awful corrupt methods of the banks in doing business, was but a glimpse of the past work under democratic administrations, and the forced effort to have it appear that all the bad work was done by what he called the Quay machine proves that he is not so saintly fair in the treatment of questions as he wants people to believe.

He knows how to kick dust in people's eyes as well as an expert dust kicker.

If he had gotten off a few paragraphs on dust kicking it would have fitted into his speech nicely but he avoided doing that, he wasn't kicking any one but the Quay machine.

He was giving fairly to all but the machine. He utterly failed to mention his own transaction in connection with the Keystone Bank and the Reading Railroad stocks when that concern was wrecked, after it had pulled the wool over the eyes of the public in years by paying dividends with borrowed money.

It isn't hard for a business concern to dust the eyes of the sharpest visioned and keenest of men when it pays its interest obligations with borrowed money, it may be financially rotten all the way through and keep up appearances in that way.

But Mr. Wanamaker did not launch out upon such things and facts.

How fairly he could have treated the bank's debauchery business, if he had told his audience that for more than a generation before the Quay machine became a nightmare to some people, that the banking business was the foulest business blotch, on the business of the country, and that the bankers were not more honest than the commonest horse traders.

There were thousands of broken banks and thousands of mourning depositors before "Quay and the machine" was dreamed of.

In connection with the bank question he gave Andrews a round for his piece of work of organizing a brewery on a capital of one thousand dollars, and then raising or watering the stock to the extent of one hundred thousand dollars, and passing that watered paper off on certain people and certain banks.

But when he was thus ventilating the Andrews watered beer bonds and stocks, he might have told that people in this little county of Juniata had been as greatly fleeced by traction stock and bonds; fleeced to the extent of almost a hundred thousand dollars, and that there were men in his audience pushed up on the profits of such transaction, while there were others there who will have hard work to keep out of the clutches of the Sheriff because of the way they were fleeced.

Wanamaker said Stone is Andrews' candidate.

In his talk of the Andrews beer brewery watered stock transaction he mentioned the name of R. E. Loper, of Philadelphia, as one who had been interested in handling the beer.

On Monday Mr. Loper notified Mr. Wanamaker that his statement is not true as far as he, Loper, is concerned and that the charge has to be corrected.

In his talk of bank wrecks, if Mr. Wanamaker is not guilty of omission, he is entirely guilty of commission, for he failed to tell of the hundreds of bank wrecks that the "Quay Machine" as he called every one not identified with him, had not anything to do with.

He did not tell that the nearest bank failures to Mifflintown, that in Newport, that in Bloomsburg were not Quay machine banks, but he failed to tell when talking of bank deposit money, that banks organize other banks on the money of their depositors.

That would have been a nice point for him to have talked on when dwelling on the question of bank deposits.

He would not trust a Quay machine man if he were given to teaching the Christian catechism, but he impliedly trusted the people who were taken to Philadelphia on free transportation, and boarded and lodged there.

He went to the house meeting to nominate him for governor.

He didn't cite his Christian catechism Bourse meeting supporters and other supporters.

Of some of whom it issued were store money box grabbers, and restitution makers; another on the list enjoyed the profits of a padded pay roll, another enjoyed the profits of the extra pay of the reform Governor Patterson's administration, another traded his politics because he didn't get a post office; another wanted to trade his politics for a post office, and sundry others who are carrying knives in their boot legs to rip up the backs of the regularly nominated ticket.

John Wanamaker, how you have seated yourself to dine and sup with publicans and sinners!

Possibly, John will say that he is after the sheep that has gone astray, and even some of those who say Lord! Lord! do not get in.

But

no matter about that it is clear that John hasn't caught the fact that the crowd that are working his great overshadowing ability are doing so, not so much for honest government, as to have him "shake the plum tree" for them.

They each want an office plum. The plum tree has no significance except to drop an office for a henchman.

Before Quay and Wanamaker were born the official plum tree was shaken for henchmen.

When Quay talked about shaking the plum tree he was talking about the old plum tree of official plums, or offices for political followers.

The plums are what the Bourse crowd want, there are no hungry official plum seekers than they.

They are hanging on to the coat tail of Mr. Wanamaker, because they think out of it all in some way the plum tree will be shaken for them.

There may be here and there one who don't want a plum. They think if Mr. Wanamaker can get on some big plum tree they may get a plum in the scramble when the tree is shaken.

He isn't shaking the McKinley patronage plum tree and that is the reason they are mad at Quay, Quay and Penrose shake the McKinley patronage plum tree.

That's the reason they are barking at Quay and Penrose.

If they could get the Pennsylvania Legislature to shake the legislative plum tree, and drop the United States Senatorial plum for Wanamaker, then he could shake the official patronage plum tree for them.

Happy anticipation when the plum tree overcasts the scene.

He took a tilt at Penrose and said he was two days at Harrisburg to line up the members of the legislature.

Special legislation to rescue a Philadelphia bank, without making a single saving provision for depositors and general creditors of the bank, but it is not under the chair here.

A school house and a school house janitor.

He complained of the election of an officer who cannot and who can't pay a store bill of one hundred dollars and yet are in their own position in a position where they control the tax fund of valuable communities and have the disposal of thousands of dollars.

Perhaps he does not know that school tax is levied on almost every election district in Juniata county.

He explained that the charge against him that he was paying only one thousand dollars for doing millions of dollars worth of business was all the law required him to pay for doing such business.

He said if the goods were taxed the price of goods would be put up, the consumer would have to pay the tax.

He did not hold that the store goods, oil and stocks, and store goods, are not so much beguiled of taxation while the real estate, the houses and farms must bear the brunt of the tax burden.

How truly he could have explained, but he didn't that here in Mifflintown, the business men pay on their thousands of dollars of goods, only a \$7.50 tax or a \$14.00 tax, whereas if they paid as the real estate has to pay they would pay two cents on the dollar.

If a man has a store worth \$8,000 he would pay at the rate of (\$160.) one hundred and sixty dollars tax, the same rate that he pays on his real estate of that value.

But Mr. Wanamaker was shy of that phase of the tax question as a wild card.

He denounced corporations, but he did not mention names, but it was presumed he meant Quay and the machine, for they were his text, for getting a law passed through the Legislature to set aside the constitutional right of trial by jury, by giving the right to the Supreme Court to set aside the verdict of a jury.

He held the close attention of the large audience for the period of two hours.

He didn't say who he is for, but he was like the rebels and rebel sympathizers during the rebellion calling for any one to "whip Grant."

He closed with the mention of the charge of a corporation to guard up Missionary Ridge, but left his audience to draw its own conclusion as to what he meant by the charge.

Some believed that he wanted to create the impression that he is the corporal making the charge on Missionary Ridge.

Others believe he meant it as a sop for the soldier vote.

LEGAL.

[GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.]

ELECTION PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, by an act of General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, passed on the 10th day of June 1898, it is made the duty of the sheriff of every county to give notice to the electors of every county of any general election to be held therein to enumerate the officers to be elected and give a list of all the nominees made as provided in aforementioned act of Assembly, designate the places at which the elections are to be held, and give notice to certain persons holding certain offices of profit or trust are incapable of holding or exercising at the same time the office or appointment of Judge, Inspector or Clerk of any election of this Commonwealth.

Therefore, I, S. Clayton Stover, High Sheriff of the County of Juniata, do hereby make known and give notice to the electors of the county of Juniata that on

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1898,

it being the first Tuesday after the first Monday of said month—a general election will be held in the several election districts in said county, at which time they will vote by ballot for the following named officers:

One person for the office of Governor.

One person for the office of Lieutenant Governor.

Two persons for the office of Congressmen at-Large.

Two persons for the office of Judge of the State Superior Court.

One person for the office of County Surveyor for the county of Juniata.

A cross (X) within the circle at the head of a column shall be equivalent to a mark opposite the name of every candidate in said column.

Those who do not desire to vote a straight ticket must mark a cross within the circle at the head of the column.

I also hereby make known and give notice, that the places for holding the above said general election in the several boroughs and townships within the county of Juniata, are as follows, to wit:

The freemen of the borough of Mifflintown are to hold their election in the Court House, in said borough.

The freemen of the township of Fernmeadow are to hold their election in the building known as the warehouse of Mauback &amp; Nelson, in said township.

The freemen of the township of Walker are to hold their election in the store room of Jacob Eickenbush.

The freemen of the township of Delaware are to hold their election at Smith's School House, in said township.

The freemen of the borough of Thompson are to hold their election at the School House in said borough.

The freemen of the township of Greenvale are to hold their election at the house known as the Seven Star Hotel, in said township.

The freemen of the township of Monroe are to hold their election at the School House in Richfield, in said township.

The freemen of the township of Seneca are to hold their election on some house known as Frymoyer's Hotel, in said township.

The freemen of the township of Fayette are to hold their election at the School House in McAlisterville, in said township.

The freemen of the borough of Patterson are to hold their election at the Hook and Ladder House in said borough.

The freemen of the borough of Port Royal are to hold their election at the School House in said borough.

The freemen of the township of Milford are to hold their election at Locust Grove School House, in said township.

The freemen of the township of Spruce Hill are to hold their election at Spruce Hill School House, in said township.

The freemen of the township of Turbett are to hold their election at Turbett School House, in said township.

The freemen of the township of Beale are to hold their election at the Beale School House, in said township.

The freemen of the township of Tuscara are to hold their election at the Tuscara School House, in said township.

The freemen of the township of Lack, except that portion of it lying north-west of the summit of the Shade mountain are to hold their election at the Lack School House in said township.

The freemen of so much of the townships of Lack and Tuscara as lie north-west of the summit of the Shade mountain are to hold their election at Lauer's School house in said district.

The election is to be opened at 7 o'clock in the forenoon, and shall continue without interruption or adjournment, until closed before 7 o'clock in the evening.

I also hereby make known and give notice, that the inspectors and judges to meet at the respective places appointed for holding the election in the district in which they respectively belong, before 7 o'clock in the forenoon of Tuesday, November 8, 1898, and each said inspector shall appoint one clerk, who shall be a qualified voter of such district.

In case the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend on the day of any election, then the person who shall have received the highest number of votes for judge at the next preceding election shall act as inspector in his place.

And in case the person who shall have received the highest number of votes shall not attend, the person elected judge shall appoint an inspector in his place; and in case the person elected judge shall not attend, then the inspector who received the highest number of votes shall appoint a judge in his place; and if any vacancy shall continue in the office of judge or of inspector for the space of one hour after the time fixed by law for the opening of the election, the qualified voters of the township, ward or district for which such officer shall have been elected, present at the place of election, shall elect one of their number to fill such vacancy.

I also hereby make known and give notice, that every person excepting Justices of the Peace, shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the government of the United States, or of this State, or of any city or incorporated district, whether such officer or other person shall be employed under legislative, executive or judicial department of this State, or of the United States, or of any city or incorporated district, and also that every member of Congress and of the State Legislature and of the select or common council of any city or incorporated district, and that no inspector, judge, or other officer of any such election shall be eligible to any office to be then voted for, except that of an election officer.

PENNsylvania.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH.

Harrisburg, October 24th, 1898.

This will certify that the following is the Official List of the names of candidates for the offices of Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of Internal Affairs, Judge of the Superior Court, Representative at-Large in Congress, and Representative in the General Assembly.

This list was compiled from the returns of the several counties of the Commonwealth, and is published for the information of the electors of the Commonwealth.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Seal of the Secretary of the Commonwealth to be hereunto affixed at Harrisburg this 24th day of October, A. D. 1898.

RICHARD E. COCHREN,

Deputy Secretary of the Commonwealth.

To the Sheriff, County of Juniata, Mifflintown, Pa.

Pennsylvania:

OFFICE OF THE COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

COUNTY OF JUNIATA, STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

This will certify that the following is the official list of the names of parties or policies represented by all candidates for the offices of Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of Internal Affairs, Judge of the Superior Court, Representative at-Large in Congress, and Representative in the General Assembly, who have been filed in this office and which have not been found and declared to be invalid as provided in section 9 of an act of June 10, A. D. 1898, and who are to be voted for in the county of Juniata, at the ensuing election.

CORONOR.

(Vote for one.)

JACOB A. DAVIS, Mifflintown.

DEMOCRATIC.

L. P. WALKER, Mifflintown.

PROHIBITIONIST.

F. A. THOMAS, Fayette township.

COUNTY SURVEYOR.

(Vote for one.)

J. O. BROWN, Beale township.

DEMOCRATIC.

W. F. McHUGH, Fernmeadow township.

PROHIBITIONIST.

J. M. BURRIS, Walker township.

In testimony whereof we have hereunto set our hands and caused the seal of the Commissioners office to be affixed this 25th day of October, A. D. 1898.

WILLIAM L. PUFFENBERGER,

J. DAVIS, J. SMITH,

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J. DAVIS, J. SMITH,

SECRETARY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS.

(Vote for one.)

PATRICK DELACY.

JUDGE OF THE SUPERIOR COURT.

(Vote for two.)

WILLIAM TRICKETT,

CALVIN M. BOWER.

REPRESENTATIVE-AT-LARGE IN CONGRESS.

(Vote for two.)

FRANKLIN P. JAMES,

JERRY N. WELLER.

REPRESENTATIVE-IN-CONGRESS.

(Vote for one.)

ROBERT MCMEEN.

REPRESENTATIVE IN THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

(Vote for one.)

A. J. FISHER.

PROHIBITION.

GOVERNOR.

(Vote for one.)

SILAS C. SWALLOW.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

(Vote for one.)

EMMETT D. NICHOLS.

SECRETARY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS.

(Vote for one.)

STERLING W. DICKSON.

JUDGE OF THE SUPERIOR COURT.