

Post's Scholarship Prizes.

FREE TUITION.

Board, Heat, Washing, Fuel, school room, Light, use of Gymnasium, use of text books and Library and manual training for one scholastic year of 42 weeks at the Bloomsburg State Normal School will be divided between two persons to be selected by the readers of this paper.

FIRST PRIZE.

The person receiving the most votes will be entitled to a scholarship of two terms or as weeks including Tuition, Board and everything mentioned above.

SECOND PRIZE.

The person receiving the next highest number of votes will receive the second prize, being a scholarship for 14 weeks at the same school. This includes Tuition, Board and everything mentioned above.

The first prize is worth \$120.00. The second is worth \$60.00. This offer replaces our former magnificent offer and should bring to the front all teachers and others who are anxious to better prepare themselves for life's great duty. Every issue of the Post contains a blank ballot or voting coupon. Any person can vote as often as he or she pleases, but they must use the voting coupon below or a premium coupon issued by the editor of this paper for services rendered in its behalf. Eighteen premium coupons will be issued for every new cash yearly subscriber to this paper. Should any of the subscribers of the Post feel sufficiently interested in the welfare of any contestant and pay up all arrearages on subscription and one year in advance the subscriber is entitled to twelve premium coupons, or one coupon for every month paid in advance. The premium coupons will be credited to whomsoever the subscriber names. It must be understood that no contestant is authorized to draw subscribers for money. Subscribers will confer a favor by reporting any persons who disregard this request.

Cut this out and bring or mail to the POST.

When the south is heavy with a down,
And the tears fall drop by drop;
When the heart is glad as the heart of one
Who climbs to a mountain-top;
When youth unfolds like a broken front
When age is grandly gray
As the face of a crag deep-driven and scarred
By the storms of yesterday—
Be sure that in all of these seasons
Some good may be done or said,
And whenever a loving thought and will
Are loving enough to well.
And well is it with the generous heart
That hath thoroughly understood
How the "time for all things under the sun"
Is always the time for good.
—W. J. Linton, in New York Independent.

A ROMANCE OF REDBUD.

BY W. E. LEWIS.

I was a bright, sunny afternoon, but the inhabitants of Little Dutch did not waste a thought on the weather. Sunny afternoons are too common a spring feature in Southern Kansas to excite even passing comment. Besides, the residents were

The Middleburgh Post.

Published every Thursday.

Geo. W. Wagenseiler,
Editor and Proprietor.

Thursday, April 25, 1895.

Letter from Harrisburg.

The Revenue Bill.

The framer of the New Tax Bill will discuss its merits on Tuesday evening in the House. It is said that the mileage on railroads will be increased and a slight reduction made on some manufacturing industries. The tax on Building and Loan Association is to remain.

It is stated by the friends of the measure that under its provisions the revenues will be at least \$20,000,000.

It is fair to the agricultural interests and for that reason it is better than the one in operation now.

The Monetary System Discussed.
Charles Heber Clark and Charles Emory Smith had a bout on the money question last week. The former advocates the merit of the "white metal" quite eloquently and the latter just as earnestly and enthusiastically objected to most of the conclusions reached by the former.

Both are bi-metallists but are wide apart as to the methods of restoring silver to its place occupied before 1873. Clark argues that rather than continue our suicidal policy much longer it would be a wise policy for this country to undertake the free coinage of silver while Smith believes that only ruin and dishonor could come from such a policy, insisting that under no circumstances could the United States safely undertake free coinage of silver, except by international agreement.

Clark believes that the agricultural depression is almost wholly due to the demonetization of silver in 1873 and produces a formidable array of figures to prove his promise. Smith, on the other hand, argued that the former had not suffered by the depression that while he had suffered a loss of 23 per cent on ten of his principal products he was able to purchase his necessities at a reduction of 56 per cent. That may be true and still leave the former in much worse condition than the manufacturer who realizes perhaps five to ten times more profit on his investment than the farmer did. There are two sides to this question. The agitation is here. The issue will take its place among the

foremost of political problems. It may not be a purely political question.

This nation belongs to no party nor faction, but it is our country that is in peril, our prosperity that is to be promoted, and our liberties which are to be protected.

The leaders who shape the policies of this country are two patriotic to shipwreck it on account of bad financing.

C. W. H.

HARRISBURG, PA., Apr. 24, 1895.

Editor Post:

Last week was rather eventful but I will have time and space to speak of but few of the more important doings here.

There are even some things of which legislators may be ashamed and I can't help but confess that I am far of being proud of the record the House has made on the Judges' Retirement Bill.

I have previously stated my position on this bill and all kindred ones so it will not be necessary to say that I worked and voted against this measure.

I am sorry to say that this bill passed the House finally on last Tuesday, the vote being 107 for and 77 against. Counting those who did not vote, as against the bill the House stood 107 for, and 97 against, being just four more votes than the constitution requires.

To say that this bill is revolutionary is putting it very mildly, and to say that it is a dangerous, iniquitous, un-American principle is not putting it too rigorously.

To my mind there is no argument to justify a civil pension list except it would be that of insufficient salary and but few argue that point in the case of judges because it is generally conceded that \$4000 to \$7000 a year is no mean compensation in these days.

The arguments, if they are entitled to that distinction, that were advanced in the support of this measure were most labored and unsound. Summing it all up the advocates of the bill mean to justify the enactment of the principle of a civil pension, as far as it applies to judges at least, into a law on the following grounds: 1st. Because of the distinguished position of Pennsylvania among the States of the nation she is simply continuing her progressive and enlightened policy in recognizing the eternal fitness of things when she votes to retire on full pay under certain conditions this class of distinguished public servants.

2nd. Because of the great learning and culture of the men who composed this branch of the government.

3rd. Because of the high character and great devotion to duty coupled with a self-sacrifice that is demanded of no other class of men in the public service.

4th. Because of the great service which the judiciary in the discharge of its duty is rendering to the State.

There are many other classes of citizens of whom the same might justly be said and yet but few would argue that because of such broad scholarship, exemplary character, devotion to duty, and distinguished service to the community such classes should receive recognition that would be denied the more servial who in their way contribute their share to the general good of all.

The Country Against the Cities.

A battle royal was waged between the country and city members over the bill changing the basis of distributing the money appropriated to the public schools.

It has been conceded by most persons acquainted with the facts that the sparsely settled communities are not receiving their share of the money so appropriated. The bill which passed second reading after quite a contest provides that one-third of the money shall be given according to the number of regularly appointed teachers for the full term and the other two-thirds on the present basis of taxables. Under the proposed plan Snyder county would get about \$1800 more than under the present plan. It pays to make a fight for this amount, especially when you are justly entitled to it, and I defended the proposition on the floor of the House as well as by my vote. Philadelphia, which would lose over a hundred thousand dollars, is waging a vigorous fight, through her representatives, against the bill, and the "hay-seeders" must be vigilant lest they be outwitted.

The school should be the unit in the distribution since it costs almost an equal amount to maintain a small school as a large one. In the country, on account of the scattered population, very many schools number less than fifteen pupils which is about one-third or one-fourth of the number in most city schools. The vote by which it passed second reading was 93 to 80, and it will be necessary to secure 13 more votes in order to run it successfully through the final stage. It will be reached on special order this week and we hope we will be able to say that at least 103 votes were recorded in its favor.

It will have the Senate to pass even if it should go through the House.

The Log Bill.

The bill which we introduced in the interests of many citizens along the river came out of the General Judiciary Committee with a negative recommendation. We had hoped for a better fate for this meritorious measure but it fell among the lumber interests of the north and west and down went the bill. We offered a resolution to have it placed on the calendar notwithstanding the unfavorable report but owing to the advancement of the session of the legislature the chances of triumph are against us. We will make a vigorous effort to succeed. Senator Cameron spent last week at his beautiful country home

"Lochiel," where a number of the members as well as many others called to pay their respects and incidentally acquaint themselves with the Senator's views on the monetary question. The distinguished statesman is enthusiastic in his advocacy of restoring silver to its former place among the circulating mediums of the country. He presents his views with such fearlessness and earnestness as to vindicate not alone his sincerity but his belief in the ultimate triumph of the advocates of reform in the money system. Senator Cameron may be wrong but he is deserving of much praise for his position on this question at a time when it was extremely unpopular to be identified with the opponents of the gold bugs.

State College Concluded to Wait.

The movement on the part of the friends of State College to take several hundred thousand dollars from the common school funds to establish free scholarships in said institution was suddenly stopped by asking that the bill providing for the establishment and regulation of such scholarships, be stricken from the calendar.

The friends of the measure pretended to have sufficient votes to pass it but on account of the decreasing revenues they concluded to drop the scheme for the present. I think the real purpose of withdrawing the bill was to escape defeat.

The Farmers Win.

The anti-oleomargarine fellows were not in it when the bill repealing the oleo law of '85, came up on second reading.

The oleo crowd mustered about 30 votes. The "Pennsylvania cow" will make increased effort to get into pastures new when she learns of this great rout of her enemies.

The dairymen are particularly jubilant over this signal victory for pure wholesome butter.

Dashing Joe Leshar with polished shoes and a well-kept two-story hat, was in town last week to assist Hon. Harry to remain boss of the Democratic party for another year at least.

The handful of kicking reformers led by the Clearfield county statesman, Hon. Kerr, were not in it speaking in the modern vernacular.

The machine worked without much friction apparently all due to the fact that when it comes to the scratch the Democrats have unlimited resources when it is necessary to harmonize the elements at variance. Even the versatile John Fow was compelled to seek shelter under the Harry roof.

H. K. Gregory, Esq. of New Castle, Lawrence county, formerly of Selinsgrove, represented his county in the Democratic councils held in this city last week. Harry is looking well, enjoying a lucrative law practice, and has the respect and good will of those who know him. Snyder county boys are generally equal to the requirements. Mr. Gregory's friends are glad to know that he is prospering in his adopted county.

C. W. H.

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Auditor's Notice.

In the Estate of John Good, deceased. In the Orphans' Court of Snyder County, Pa.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Auditor, appointed by said Court, at Feb. Term, 1895, to distribute the fund in the hands of Irvin L. Bingham, adm'r of the said estate, to and amongst those entitled thereto, will sit for this purpose at the office of H. H. Grimm, Esq., at Middleburgh, Pa., on Tuesday, April 30, 1895, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M., of said day, where and when all parties interested are requested to present their claims duly authenticated, or otherwise be over after debates from coming in on said fund, as provided by law and the Rules of Court.

W. E. HOUSEWORTH,
Auditor.

Justice of the Peace
AND CONVEYANCER.

M. Z. STEININGER.

Middleburgh, Pa.

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