

## CUTTING SCHOOL FUND.

The Latest Scheme Proposed to Settle the Treasury Deficit.

## PUTTING TAX ON BOGUS BUTTER.

Why the Bosses Will Not Tax Beer. The War on the Governor—The Session to be Prolonged—Passage of Interest Bill.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Harrisburg, June 15.—The public school fund is to be cut down. That is the latest scheme proposed to get out of the state's financial difficulties. At a meeting held in Philadelphia on Saturday, at which Senators Quay and Penrose and their friends were present, it was agreed that a cut in the school appropriations would be a good thing. The question of legalizing the sale of oleomargarine, by placing a tax of two or three cents a pound upon it, was also discussed, but no conclusion was reached. It was thought best to wait and see how the farmers in the legislature would take the proposition before pushing it any farther. A suggestion to place a tax on beer was also made and discussed, but as the brewers of the state are opposed to it it is not likely that it will be done.

There is not a legislator that represents his constituents that will agree to a cut in the school appropriation, while the great brewing interests of the state are permitted to escape from a slight additional tax on their product. There need be no cut in this year's school fund, or any other appropriation if Senator Quay and his lieutenants will permit the legislature to place a tax upon beer and some other great interests in the state. But the machine will not consent to this. Its wheels have been greased entirely too long by contributions from the brewers, and so, though the school appropriation be cut in two, there must be no tax on beer if the machine can help it.

Farmers Up in Arms.

As for a tax on oleomargarine, which has been proposed by the senator's lieutenants, every farmer in the state is in arms against it. The "Seventy-six" was the first to move against this scheme. Their purpose is not only to fight the wicked exercise of one man's power in Pennsylvania politics, but to protect the people as well. It should be borne in mind always that these plans to cut down the school appropriation, to legalize the sale of oleomargarine, to protect the brewers and corporations from taxation and to otherwise juggle with the people's interests have all come from the bosses, not from the "Seventy-six." It was not expected, then, that the anti-Quay element would organize to fight the bosses in their proposition to tax oleomargarine, thereby legalizing its sale and practically ruining the dairy interests of the commonwealth.

On Wednesday last the members of the "Seventy-six," led by Representatives Young and Smith, of Tioga county, organized among the members of the house what is known as a "Pure Butter League." Mr. Young was made chairman, and Mr. Phillips, of Chester county, was elected secretary and treasurer. A steering committee of 15 was appointed to canvass the house and enlist the interest of every member from the rural districts in their movement. As it was a movement of the people against the bosses, factional lines were forgotten, and Democrats were asked to join in to help the people. And they did. The result of this movement will undoubtedly be to defeat the oleomargarine schemes. There is more than a desire to raise revenue in this movement to tax oleomargarine. It is a gigantic job.

A Great Big Job.

Of course, by placing a tax on bogus butter, the present law is wiped out of existence, and the sale of the stuff is recognized by law. The instant that this is done bogus butter factories will spring up all over the state, and as they will be willing in the future to pay large sums of money to the machine for protection, it will thus be seen that it is a gigantic money making deal for men who run politics and gather the spoils of war for campaigns. And all this is at the expense of the farmer. What does it matter if the \$16,000,000 in the dairy interests of Pennsylvania are wiped out of existence, so that there is some source from which the politicians can obtain campaign money, now that the interest bill has passed and the state banks can no longer make liberal contributions?

One of the greatest victories of this session was the passage by the house of the bill compelling the payment of 2 per cent interest on all state money deposited in banks. When the "Seventy-six" started out at the beginning of the session they had two paramount objects. One was to secure the passage of a bill compelling the payment of interest on the state's money. The other was to defeat the bill making any appropriation for the payment of the expenses of the Lexow committee. Their first victory has been achieved; the second is to be won.

The Interest Bill.

The final passing of this interest bill ended the most remarkable struggle of the session. From the beginning the machine did everything possible to defeat the measure. While declaring that they were in favor of the payment of interest on state deposits, the leaders were everlastingly at work trying to kill the scheme. When they found that the investigation into the affairs of the state treasury would not halt the movement Senator Quay's friends drafted a bill of their own. To have passed such a bill would have been only a pretense. The final dodge was to name six active banks in which the state's money could be deposited without payment of any interest. All other banks were to pay 2 per cent on deposits. The plan in this was, of course, to deposit about \$1,000,000 in the banks throughout the state on which 2 per cent interest would be paid. The other \$6,000,000 or \$7,000,000 was to be deposited in the six active banks which paid no interest. But this scheme was defeated by Senator C. C. Kaufman, of Lancaster, who amended the bill, compelling these six banks to pay 1 1/2 per cent interest on daily balances, and it was in this shape that the bill passed.

As showing the temper of the senate a bill was introduced on Thursday be-

hind which there lies considerable of a story. When Governor Hastings recently vetoed half a dozen foolish and extravagant bills, which would have cost the state considerable money, a number of senators who were interested in these bills became very angry. They declared war on Governor Hastings, and made fun of his economical ideas. They laid aside his vetoes with the purpose of waiting until they could gather enough strength, and then proposed to bring the lot up together some day and pass the bills over the veto. They tried to retaliate, when Senator Grady offered a resolution calling upon the governor for facts about the revenues and asking him to name the things that should be taxed to raise more money.

Still War on the Governor.

The reply of Governor Hastings to these attacks was a message in answer to the Grady resolution, as will be remembered, in which he told the legislature what its duties were, and that if they desired to save themselves from the anger of the people the best thing they could do would be to pass the revenue and appropriation bills and go home. This angered the men who were making war on the Governor to a still greater extent, and they began casting about for some other means to annoy him. One of the first bills that he had approved provided for establishing forestry reservations, for the purchase of 120,000 acres of forest lands near the head waters of the Delaware, Susquehanna and Ohio rivers. Lumbermen and farmers asked that this be done to help prevent the great floods which desolate the state. It will take years to complete this purchase by a commission. But because the governor approved the bill the senatorial sordids thought it would spite him if the law were repealed, and so a bill to that effect was introduced last week. This illustrated better than anything else the caliber of the men who are running the machine in the legislature. It is the smallest kind of peanut politics.

The house has made a very fair record as compared with the senate. The brains of the house is in the "Seventy-six," and this fact has kept it from going very far astray. The house has passed every revenue bill that has come before it, and if the senate would pass the same bills it could get through with its work and go home by July 1. The lower body has passed bills putting a tax on beer, taxing stock of trust companies, and various other measures, which alone would supply revenues for all purposes, but the senate refuses to consider these bills.

Take the beer bills, for instance. These two measures were introduced by Representative Bliss, passed by the house, and sent over to the senate for action. As soon as they reached the senate they disappeared. Nobody can find them. When Representative Bliss asked Senator Grady, of Philadelphia, about them the latter stated that one bill had been reported out of committee, while the other bill had been lost. Mr. Bliss then served notice that unless the bills were produced he would present a resolution calling for an investigation. The following day one of the missing beer bills turned up, and the other one has been located in the pocket of a senator.

To Adjourn In July.

As a result of these delays, of the desire to protect certain trusts and corporations, the date of adjournment will have to be postponed. It had been fixed for July 1, but so much time has been wasted, and so little work has been done that it will be necessary for the legislature to sit until July 7 or 15 to get through with the necessary legislation. This means, of course, additional expense for the taxpayers of the state. Every day that the house is in session means more money spent. It is now given out that Senator Quay proposes to rush through legislation and have the legislature adjourn at the earliest possible date.

The people of the state, from this declaration in the Philadelphia papers, now know that Senator Quay has officially assumed responsibility for the actions of the legislature. The state will hold him responsible. He came up from Washington on Saturday last to fix up revenue bills with his leaders and lieutenants. It is his legislature, and he thereby assumes all responsibility. It is a great load for one man to carry. There will be a serious reckoning for somebody not very far along in the future.

John Kenninger lost \$40 last week but he found it again in his yard.

A. Kreeger bought the Henry Miller farm on Tuesday for \$4000.

The Editor of the Post and wife will take in the Editorial Excursion leaving next Tuesday for Bradford, Niagara Falls, and Chautauque, N. Y.

### PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD SUMMER EXCURSION ROUTE BOOK.

The Most Complete Publication of its Kind.

On June 1 the Passenger Department of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company issued the 1897 edition of its Summer Excursion Route Book. This work is designed to provide the public with short descriptive notes of the principal Summer resorts of Eastern America, with the routes for reaching them, and the rates of fare. There are over four hundred resorts in the book to which rates are quoted, and over fifteen hundred different routes or combinations of routes. It is compiled with the utmost care, and altogether is the most complete and comprehensive handbook of Summer travel ever offered to the public.

Its 219 pages are enclosed in a handsome and striking cover, in colors. Several maps, presenting the exact routes over which tickets are sold are bound in the book. It is also profusely illustrated with fine half-tone cuts of scenery along the lines of the Pennsylvania Railroad and elsewhere.

Any doubt as to where the Summer should be passed will be dispelled after a careful examination of the contents of the publication.

On and after June 1 it may be procured at any Pennsylvania Railroad ticket office at the nominal price of ten cents, or, upon application to the general office, Broad Station, by mail for twenty cents.

Wines for the Communion Table.

Speer's unfermented grape juice preserved absolutely pure as it runs from the press without cooking or the addition of spirits, or any substance in any form whatever. It is preserved by precipitating and extracting the ferment of yeast principally by filtration and electricity.

## The Secret Archives of the Patent Office

A Graveyard of Human Hopes.

Since the beginning of the Patent System the United States Government has issued nearly 600,000 patents upon about 1,100,000 applications filed. It is an easy matter to speculate upon the vast impetus given to human progress by the patents issued. Every retrospective Fourth of July orator loves to dwell upon the story. But who shall tell the tales of disappointed hopes represented by the half million applications which never matured into patents?

In round number 40,000 applications are filed in the Patent Office each year, and 22,000 patents are issued. 3,000 applications are allowed which never become patents, form failure of the inventors to pay the final fee of \$20.00.

When an application has been pending for two years, from the last action by the Office, it is marked "abandoned" on fee books and sent to the "graveyard," where it is placed in its proper position in the ranks of those that have gone on before. It is necessary that they should be kept in order as they may be called up at any time by the inventors, or by the Patent Office officials.

When an application is found allowable, a notice is sent to the inventor to that effect, and six months are given him in which to pay the final fee. At the expiration of this time, if the fee be not paid, the case is stamped "forfeited," and if not renewed within eighteen months it is declared abandoned and sent below with the others.

In the crowded condition of the Patent Office building it is a serious problem to properly arrange and store this constantly increasing quantity of dead material and keep it away from the prying of inquisitive "idea" hunters. Among the many thousands of applications which were found on careful examination to be allowable, but which became forfeited and abandoned, there are doubtless scores of exceedingly valuable inventions.

The visitor is permitted to go to the slatted door of the main storage room and take a peep at the files stacked from floor to ceiling, but can look into the covers of none until he has shown his right to gain access to the same.

The drawings are kept in different part of the building, where they severely tax the storing capacity of two large rooms. Here a little old man can usually be seen hard at work over his precious charge trying to keep them in order, and to crowd five hundred sheets of drawings into a folio intended for four hundred.

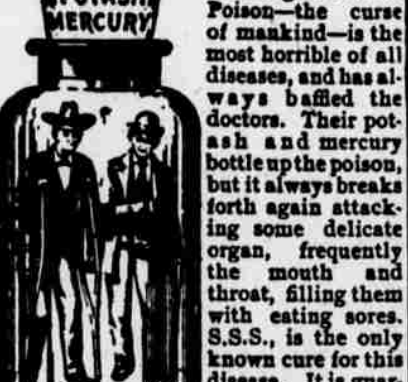
No doubt if it were possible to look over the drawers containing picture of proposed "perpetual motion" or "flying" machines, brought forward and abandoned during the past century, a volume could be filed with their descriptions, but this permission is denied the inquisitive promiscuous investigator.

## Bottled Up!

Whether in the form of pill powder or liquid, the doctor's prescription for blood diseases is always the same—mercury or potash. These drugs bottle up the poison and dry it up in the system, but they also dry up the marrow in the bones at the same time.

The suppleness and elasticity of the joints give way to a stiffness, the racking pains of rheumatism. The form gradually bends, the bones ache, while decrepitude and helplessness prematurely take possession of the body, and it is but a short step to a pair of crutches. Then comes falling of the hair and decay of the bones, a condition truly horrible.

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## Middleburg Market

Corrected weekly by our merchants.	
Butter.....	10
Eggs.....	10
Onions.....	25
Lard.....	5
Tallow.....	4
Chickens per lb.....	6
Turkeys.....	7
Side.....	7
Shoulder.....	7
HAM.....	10
Old Wheat.....	78
Eye.....	85
Old Corn.....	25
Oats.....	20
Bran per 100 lbs.....	60
Middlings.....	70
Chop.....	85
Flour per bbl.....	4.75

## PATENTS OBTAINED.

Consult or communicate with the Editor of this paper, who will give all needed information. Ripans Tablets: gentle cathartic. Ripans Tablets: for sour stomach. Ripans Tablets: cure indigestion.

## Court Proceedings

Court convened, Monday, June 7, 1897, at 11 o'clock A. M. Present, Hon. H. M. McClure, Jero Glouse, and Z. T. Gemberling. George E. Specht, George Benfer, Frank Stine, and Henry W. Kerstetter were appointed stipstaves to serve during the term.

Court of Quarter Sessions.

In the case of the commonwealth vs Allen E. Stroub, the bill was ignored and the prosecutor ordered to pay the costs.

In same vs Daniel Fensterbush and Charles Reigle, the defendants were indicted, tried and convicted of malicious mischief. Fensterbush was sentenced to pay costs of prosecution, a fine of \$5.00 and undergo an imprisonment in the county jail for 30 days, Reigle was sentenced to pay costs of prosecution and a fine of \$1.00.

In same vs W. S. Boney, the defendant was convicted of fornication and bastardy and sentenced to pay a fine of \$5.00, costs of prosecution and \$20.00 to the overseers of the poor of Adams township in full for lying in expenses.

In same vs Canton Mitchell a nolle prosequi was entered. Public road in Middlebrook Twp. was confirmed absolute and the one in Perry Twp. was confirmed nisi. F. M. Montelius, G. R. Hendricks and J. D. Bogar were appointed to view bridge in Chapuan township.

Court of Common Pleas.

An order of sale was granted in the estate of John E. Thomas.

Irvin Lenker received the preliminary examination and was registered as a student at law.

S. M. Smyser was admitted to practice law in the several courts of Snyder county.

In the case of J. P. Kantz vs David Moyer, the verdict was for the plaintiff for \$230.55.

The case of J. G. Moyer vs Penna. R. R. Company was settled.

In the case of the U. B. Mutual Aid Society vs Violet Mitman, the verdict was for the plaintiff for \$135.

Mollie Troup et. al. vs H. G. Hornberger et. al., the verdict was in favor of the plaintiff for \$185. Defendants filed reasons for new trial.

P. S. Ritter acknowledged deeds to Aaron Kern, J. M. Baker, Esq., E. G. Kline, James Matten, W. F. Howell, Charles Moyer, J. R. Vanhorn, Mrs. Emma Shirey, Dr. A. M. Smith, Sue J. Saook and W. H. Dreese.

In the case of Sattie Brown vs Frank Brown, W. E. Houseverth, Esq., was appointed commissioner.

In the case of Henry Mattill & Co. vs Port Treverton church, F. E. Bower, Esq., was appointed auditor to pass upon exception to the special return.

Orphans' Court.

B. F. Harley was appointed guar-

dian of Agnes Garman, a child of Adam Garman, deceased. W. Woodling was appointed guardian of the minor children of John Klue, dec'd.

C. M. Showers was appointed guardian of the minor children of James M. Miller, deceased.

Isaac Dreese was appointed guardian of the minor children and trustee of a certain real fund in the estate of George Lambert, dec'd.

Siella May, a minor child of Nidia Keaser, was adopted by J. Musser.

E. S. Stahl was appointed guardian of Chas. H. Sachrist, a minor child of H. G. Sachrist, dec'd.

Charles Howar, Esq., was appointed auditor in Levi J. Romig, dec'd.

Jacob G. Hornberger was appointed guardian of Lydia A. and V. Sears, minor children of Jacob Sears, dec'd.

Leonard Boyer was appointed guardian of Sarah J. Herman, a minor child of Jacob K. Herman, dec'd.

Orders of sale were granted in estates of Alex. Roush, dec'd, and J. Bowersox, dec'd, Joseph Bremer, dec'd, Henry N. Wetzel, dec'd, Solomon Long, dec'd, and D. Mitterling, dec'd.

Returns to orders of sale were filed in estates of W. Stealy, dec'd, Susan A. Smith, dec'd, Dan. Zeisler, dec'd, Mary Laudenslager, dec'd, M. Brubaker, dec'd, and J. O. G. dec'd.

Duty of Frank S. Gear, in estate of Henry M. Reisch, was enlarged.

Auditors' reports were filed in estates of Sophia Romig, dec'd, Peter Super, dec'd.

A writ of partition was awarded in the estate of Josiah Kline, dec'd.

Widows' and minors' appraisements were all confirmed as filed.

All the administrators' executors and guardian accounts were affirmed as advertised except hereinafter mentioned.

Exceptions were filed to the second and final account, Joel G. in estate of Daniel G. Stahl, dec'd.

Exceptions were filed to the account of Samuel Shirey, guardian of the minor children of W. K. man, dec'd.

Exceptions were filed to the supplemental account of the administrators of Geo. Freed, dec'd.

Exceptions were filed to the appraisement in estate of K. Speaholtz, dec'd.

Friday, June 11, 1897, adjourned to July 8 and 12 next.

What Everybody Says About

That the Wines and Brandy of the Wine Co., Passaic, N. J., are leading in public favor. Their Wines are of delicate flavor, and are pronounced most capable judges to be the very best. For pure grape Brandy the market. For vintage of 1878, is admittedly the best and more reliable than French Druggists sell it.

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