maker Shows Up the siens of William A. Stone's Promises.

WANAMAKER'S LABOR RECORD.

He Tells the Story of a Conspiracy to Blackmail His Firm-All the Facts Laid Bare Before the People of Pennsylvania-They Should Se the Judges

(Frem Our Own Correspondent.) Harrisburg, April 12.—Everywhere that ex-Postmaster General Wanama ker goes he is greeted with crowds and attentive audiences. His progress during the past week has been an ovation Everywhere that he has spoken he has dealt sledge hammer blows at corruption and bossism. And the point of it all is that he presents facts to em-

phasize everything he says.

The enemies of Mr. Wanamaker—the Andrews-Quay crowd—have assailed him personally and politically, and especially upon what they term his "la-bor record." Mr. Wanamaker has permitted this to go unnoticed until last Wednesday night, when, at Athens, Pa., he replied to his traducers in the most energetic and convincing way. He denounced as unmitigating falsehoods all the stories that have been told about his so-called "labor record," and revealed some facts concerning himself and his firm that are of the greatest interest.

Mr. Wanamaker prefaced his speech that evening by reading newspaper clippings attacking him. He then said: "Clippings of newspapers like these I have just read have been sent out from Philadelphia to the country newspa-pers by the Andrews-Quay management, endeavoring to poison the workingmen of the state against me by all effort to make it appear that I had imported foreign workmen, who take the place of American laborers. To prove this charge a single case in nearly 40 years is cited where my business house composed of John Wanamaker, Robert C. Ogden, T. B. Wanamaker and Rodman Wanamaker, doing business under the name of 'John Wanamaker,' was fined for employing a man contra-

'Let me say that I was never charged personally of even so much as trying to evade any labor or importation law. The case on which the firm of John Wanamaker was fined was during my absence in Europe. No papers were ness in the case; in fact, I had no it was over. I would dismiss this matter here if it was not so apparent that the Andrews-Quay candidate for governor, who dare not face you upon the real issues of this campaign, which are of broken promises, unequal taxation, machine corruption and legislative deraise this irrelevant and false and misleading question to divert your attention from vital issues, and because I wish to embrace this opportunity to efits, absolutely controlled by the ememphasize the position that I have con- ployes themselves, to be paid in case sistently maintained on the question of of sickness or death, has paid more immigration for 15 years.

THE ALIEN LABOR CASE.

"The case in question hinged on two points. First, did the head of a department make a contract with a foreign workman in violation of law? Second, had he authority from the firm to employ such workman? It is an inflexible rule of the firm of John Wanin any capacity whatsoever except by the head of the employment department, and so strict is this rule that I myself have no authority to employ any one, and cannot do so except through that medium.

The man who instituted this suit against the firm brought a letter of introduction and recommendation to one of our buyers, when in London. The man asked many questions about America, about the chances of securing employment and the possibilities of advancement. The buyer, an Englishman by birth, took an interest in the man, and persuaded him that no country afforded such opportunities as did America. Our buyer told the man that he could not guarantee him employment, but would use his best efforts to assist him if he would come to Philadelphia. Through the influence of the London house, which introduced the man to our buyer, he loaned him the money to pay the man's passage, and upon his arrival in Philadelphia made good his promise to assist him.

"Without communicating the peculiar circumstness to our firm our buyer on his return from his visit to Europe instructed the man to apply for employment in the regular way. The applicant was given the same examination that all others are given, and answered every question satisfactorily. His name was placed upon the eligible list. Soon after an opening for such a man was reported and he was given employment.

TROUBLE STIRRED UP.

The man was recommended as a skilled laborer of a class that is unknown in America. But after a trial, while he proved a competent workman, he showed himself to be a man of bad instincts, and he was removed for insulting a lady customer. He refused to work in the new department to which he was assigned and left our employment, not, however, until after he had attempted the worst kind of blackhad attempted the worst kind of blackmail—appearing in person in our general office and demanding \$200 or he
would bring suit against our firm for
the violation of the contract alien labor law, claiming for the first time
that he had a contract with our sille
buyer, though it was a year after he
had entered our employ. As I learned
afterward, for many weeks, our firm
was threatened with prosecution by
certain irresponsible lawgers, unless we
paid the man several hundred deliver.

FROM ANOTHER STANDPOINT.

meet unfaverable standpoint, to our firm. Let us take the other view; that our buyer did employ this foreigner, and that he did pay his passage to America. This follow was recommended as a skilled laborer of a class unknown to the American trade, was said to have served an apprenticeship of many years—unlike the American salesman, he had picked pins and wound ribbon for a year. He had laund ribbon for a year. He had la-red a term of years in a factory, and how every silk product

"He had learned the ladies' tailoring business. He was able to suggest har-monious and becoming colors, and to tell accurately the number of yards of a given width required for any style, for a person of any size. He was a skilled and artistic window dresser; in fact, it was believed that he combined the learning of the manufacturer, the knowledge and taste of the dressmaker, the ability of the salesman and the art of the window trimmer. To attain this proficiency required a dozen years dding work, such as the American salesman will not do.

"But our silk buyer, believing he saw an opportunity to increase the efficiency of his department, did encourage this man to make Philadelphia his place of residence and shaped things so that he became a salesman in his department, believing that the smart, quick Yankee salesman would learn from the Englishman in a few months all that it had taken him years to learn, thereby giving our salesman the benefit of the Englishman's experience and long term of apprenticeship, without the years of drudgery, making our American salesman more efficient, their services more valuable and their wage earning capacity

greater. "Under the alien labor law our buyer could have made a contract with this man and agreed to pay his passage to America, not as a pauper nor a common or unskilled laborer, but an artist in a new line. He did not come in any competition with any American workman, but was really an instructor in a new field of work, secured for the education and betterment of every man employed in our silk department.

FIRM'S PROUD RECORD.

"This is the only case where we have been fined for violating the labor law in 40 years. Upon the payroll of our firm are nearly 8,000 people, whose wages range annually from \$20,000 each to the boys at \$250. We have employed in the past 30 years more than 100,000 persons, and have never had a strike nor a threatened strike. We are never obliged to seek workmen, but only to choose from the 5,000 people who apply to our employment department ever served upon me. I was not a wit- work every 30 days. It would be absurd to go abroad to hire salesmen knowledge of the latter until long after when dozens apply daily who are acquainted with Philadelphia, with the manners and customs of the people, and who are, therefore, the most successful salesmen and saleswomen.

"Though we sell goods made in almost every country on the globe we have never found it necessary to embauchery and dishonor, proposes to ploy any but English speaking peo-Our house has for years maintained a pension roll for aged and worthy employes; a system of weekly benthan \$100,060. Employes are allowed a discount, reducing the price of goods to cost. Length of service is rewarded by increase of salary, other things being equal. No young children are employed in any service in the house. Salesmen and others at times are allowed dividends in addition to their salaries.

"A man or woman's nativity or creed are not made conditions for employment by our establishment, but only intelligence, integrity and capability. A free school had been kept up for years among the younger employes to give them a commercial education.

AN AMUSING FALSEHOOD. "That employes are searched before leaving the store is an amusing and ance with the will and preference, for desperate falsehood, and that they are compelled to patronize the house or its restaurant is another and ridiculous falsehood. I believe we pay the highest average wages paid by any large mercantile house in America, and for 36 years, since our business began, we have not defaulted an instant in the wages of our employes.

"And I want to repeat what I have said many times before. The employ-ment system and wage schedule of our store are now and have always been open for investigation; we have always accorded individuals who are interest ed in labor questions, and especially committees representing workingmen's organizations, the fullest privileges and facilities to examine into our methods.

"I would not dignify this charge with persons may be misled. It is so ridiculous. It would be as reasonable to say that Senator Quay was guilty of murder, because a careless motorman on his street railway killed a passenger, or that the president of the Standard Oil company, or a stockholder in the Pennsylvania Railroad company was responsible for the misdeeds of Senator Andrews, because he happened to be in the employ of those corporations. This is not a campaign of personalities. I have no personal quarrel with Senator Quay or slated candidates of the machine. It is a battle against system, and if tonight I find it necessary to use personal names, it is because names best designate the systems they are responsible for and con-

WHO HIS CRITICS ARE. "It is indeed strange that all these criticisms should be inspired by men who hever employed a dozen men at one time, except to de political work; and that the head of a merciless political machine, who for 20 years has caused laws to be passed that have contantly encroached upon the rights and decreased the wages of the work-insperson, should be able to casole and ingman, should be able to cajole and

workingmen, let us see what Sena-tor Quay has done for you within the past 20 years, when he had it within his power to do much: He has filled the machine seeding of Pennsylvania with

terest on your state money have be used to perpetuate his politic

IN THE LAST LEGISLATURE. "At the last session of the legislature his senate committee, under orders, killed the anti-trust bill, that would have made unlawful the combinations between persons and corporations to re strain trade or increase the price of product beyond a legitimate limit. He, with a half dozen colleagues in the United States senate one year ago held up the tariff bill for the benefit of the trusts of the country, while millions of dollars' worth of foreign made goods were being shipped to this country, and the smokeless chimney, the silent loom and the unemployed thousands today bear witness to their work.

"His friends are the bankers of Wall street; his meeting place the private offices of the People's bank; his conferences are held in the secret chambers of great corporations. He was forced to admit, under oath, that he was a speculator of sugar stock while the sugar schedule was being made, and was one of the six United States senators who dared declare for higher

"He named Leishman, of Pittsburg, as minister to Switzerland against the protests of all the state labor organizations, who had not forgotten his ar bitrary methods in the Homestead strike as Carnegie's boss.

"He causes your schools' money to be withheld while you pay interest to banks for money to pay your teachers. "He causes the personal property tax to be withheld while your county issues

STATE TREASURY METHODS.

bonds

"He plans indemnity bonds to take improper and dishonest advantage of the state treasury to assist in carrying payroll for unauthorized employes.

"He protects the mileage grabbers and has committees appointed on the pretense of helping starving miners. and his committees rob while on mercy's mission.

"He has attempted to take \$1,000,000 from your public schools to relieve the brewers from paying their share of the taxes.

"I want to be just to Senator Quay and give him all the credit due him. He did read in the United States senate part of a large tariff speech that was prepared for him in Philadelphia, He threatened to read more, which forced a compromise. Broken pledges to all except the corporations mark his political pathway, yet he still finds ways to favor corporations and to fool the workingmen.

"This year he is trying a new scheme He thinks he can win your votes for his slate candidate upon the issue of an immigration bill, a copy of which I hold in my hand. It is as honest as any claim they make, although as a matter of fact, his slated candidate is the author of only the enacting clause. consisting of 19 words, while the bill, I am reliably informed, belongs to Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts."

At Royersford on Friday night last, Mr. Wanamaker held up the record of nal. William A. Stone to a great audience He showed how false had been William A. Stone to his constituents in the past; how he had broken his sacred word in promising to vote for McKinley and then voting for Quay. It was a most startling and scathing arraignment of William A. Stone. Mr. Wanamaker said!

MR. STONE AS A DELEGATE.

"The Republican voters of Allegheny were almost a unit for McKinley, and the known relations existing between Mr. Stone and Senator Quay, who was also a candidate for the presidency, were such as to arouse a storm of opposition to Mr. Stone. To save himfrom defeat Mr. Stone, together with his Quay colleague, signed and forwarded to the Republican county chairman of Allegheny county, and caused the same to be published in the Allegheny county papers, the following pledge, bearing date of March 25, 1896: 'We pledge that we will honorably and fully represent and vote in accord- body to take a thorough course of president, of a plurality of the Republican voters of the congressional district within which we are candidates for delegates, whenever expressed by a plurality of those voting a preference at a primary election held pre vious to the meeting of the national convention, in which we are delegates. after due notice has been given by the chairman of the county commit tee that they will have an opportunity in said primaries to express such pref-

(Signed) 'ROBERT M'AFEE.

W. A. STONE. pledge 'to vote in accordance with the will and preference of a plurality of the Republicans in his congressional district, as expressed at the primaries, denial but for fear some well meaning relieved him of all opposition and he was chosen a national delegate and in structed by an overwhelming majority of the votes cast to support William McKinley. But in the face of his pledge and the binding instructions h had received for McKinley he voted for Senator Quay; and I am informed by a close friend of Mr. Stone that his moral obligation did not trouble him in the least, but so anxious was he to know what effect it would have upon his political future, if he disobeyed instructions, that he went about asking the judgement of other delegates.

THE MENACE TO TAXPAYERS. "If Colonel Stone made a solemn pledge in '96 upon a most vital question and defiantly broke it to please his master, on a question purely of senti-ment, as his vote could do Mr. Quay no real good, dare you as taxpayers place faith in his promises to protect your in terests, and date you make him the custodian of your affairs and the guardian of your moneys? Can you be-lieve that he will be less false to his promises now than to his pledge in '96?

It is because of this condition of ture's remedy, S. S. S. Tak things in our state that I am here to say to you that you do well to think man, should be able to cajole and before you continue the eld regime. I before you continue the eld regime. I do not sak you to take me. I do not want you to sake me. I do not want you to sake me. I do not want you to sake anything for me. Sake yourselves. Sake your taxes, your to you have anything for me. Sake yourselves. Sake your taxes, your to you work, or Quay and the power to do much: He has filled the

"Do you take him for better or worse?"
The minister asked of the bride.
"Til take him for better," she said,
"For he couldn't be worse if he tried."
—N. J. Journal.

AFTER THE BALL



First She-Was Miss Blinks at the ball last evening? Second She-She said she didn't have

the face to appear. First She-Who stole her make-up

box?-N. Y. Herald.

A Sweeter Music.

Tom is teaching Maud how to whistle, But the lessons have many slips, For he always interrupts her As soon as she puckers her lips.

He Quotes.

"You always seem to be on the watch for the police," observed his friend. "I am," said the bank burglar who

stood in the front rank of his profession. "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty."-N. Y. Journal.

Discarded.

"See here, you infernal youngster, what did you swat me in the neck with that apple for?"

"It wasn't any good, sir."-Detroit Free Press.

No Compliment That Time.

Mrs. Spender-What will you do when you have no little wifey to look after your clothes? Her Husband-Have money to buy

new ones.—Odds and Ends.

The Ruling Passion.

"That girl who was robbed on the street ran all the way home before she fainted."

"Of course; she wanted to take her feather hat off first."-Chicago Record.

His Reason for It. She-You never think of me when

you are staying out so late. He-My dear, that's one reason why I stay out so late.-Indianapolis Jour-

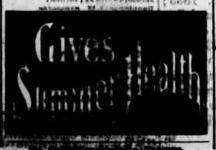
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Is a guarantee of Excellence. The Clima: Brandy made from grape in 1876 is absolutely pure For sickness in your family do not fo eaven's sake use any brandy but old and strictly pure distillant from the grape.

It is true wisdom for every-Swift's Specific just at this season of the year. The blood is sluggish and impoverished, and the system is full of impurities which should be eliminated. In addition to thoroughly cleansing the blood, and toning up the system so as to avoid loss of appetite and a general run-down feeling in the spring, S. S. S. so strengthens and builds up as to fortify against the many forms of dangerous illness that abound during the hot summer season. It is a very small matter to take this precaution but it insures health and strength all summer. Swift's Specific

.S.S.For. Blood

is far ahead of all other remedies for this purpose. It is a real blood remedy which promptly purifies the blood and thoroughly renovates the entire system, tones and strengthens the stomach, and renews the appetite. It is the only safe tonic, being purely vegetable, and the only blood remedy guaranteed to contain no arsenic, sulphur, mercury, potash or other mineral substance, which is of so much importance to all who know the injurious effects of these drugs. Nature should be assisted by nature's remedy, S. S. S. Take



ONE OF TWO WAYS.

The bladder was created for one purpose, namely, a receptacle for the urine, and as such it is not liable to any form of disease except by one of two ways. The first way is from imperfect action of the kidneys. The accord way is from the second way. second way is from careless local treatment of other diseases.

CHIEF CAUNE.

Unhealthy urine from unhealthy kidneys is the chief cause of bladder troubles. So the womb, like the bladder, was created for one purposes, and if not doctored too much is not liable to weakness or disease, except in rare cases. It is situated back of and very close to the bladder, therefore any pain, disease or inconveni-ence manifested in the kidneys, back, bladder or urinary passage is often, by mistake, attributed to lemale weakness or womb trouble of some sort. The error is easily unde and may be as easily avoided. To find out correctly, set your urine asida for twenty four hours, a sediment or settling indicates kidney or bindder trouble. indicates kidney or bladder trouble. The mild and the extraodinary effect of Dr Kilmer'r Swamp-Root, the great kidney, and bladder remedy is soon realized. If you need a medicine you should have the best. At druggists fifty cents and one dollar. You may have a sample bottle and pamphlet, both sent free by mail, upon receipt of three two cent stamps to cover cost of postage on the bottle. Mention the Middleburgh Post, and send your address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. The proprietor of this paper guarantee the genuineness this offer

License Notices.

The following persons have filled with the clerk of Quarier Sessions of the County of Snyder their application for Tavern, Bottler's and Distiller's License, which will be presented for approval Wednesday April 27th 1898:

TAVERN LICENSE.

1 H. H. Faust, Beavertown.
2 J. R. Vanhorn, Beavertown.
3 E. E. Middleswarth, McClure.
4 Peter C. Hartman, Penns Creek.
5 J. E. Spangler, Penns Creek.
6 Reuben S. Meiser, Meiserville.
7 Charles A. Forry, McKees Half Falls.
8 David Herrold, Chapman.
9 William S. Aabogast, Swineford.
10 Jacob A. Leitzel, Kratzerville.
11 William Naugle, Kratzerville.
12 Carbon Seebold, Middleburg.
13 William H. Smith, Middleburg.
14 Frank W. Thomas, Kreamer.
15 Martin Slear, S' amokin Dam.
16 Ellsworth Aurand, Shamokin Dam.
17 Marcus M Hartman, Shamokin Dam.
18 Harvy C. Haas, Mt Pleasant Mills.
19 J. I. Yerger, Mt Pleasant Mills.
19 J. I. Yerger, Mt Pleasant Mills.
20 J. E. Ross, West Perry twp.
21 S. M. Kauffman, Selinsgrove.
22 J. B. Fockler, Selinsgrove.
23 J. B. Fockler, Selinsgrove.
24 Jonathan B. Arbogast, Selinsgrove.
25 G. M. Smith, Beaver Springs
26 Catherine Mosser, Port Treverton.
27 Edgar Rishe, Port Treverton.
29 Geo. M. Boyer Freeburg.
30 Geo. A. Boyer Freeburg.
31 F. G. Glass, Freeburg.
32 Rachel J. Bowen, Washington twp-BOTTLER'S LICENSE. TAVERN LICENSE.

BOTTLER'S LICENSE 31 Arbogast & Fisher, Middleburg. 31 W. H. Grimm, Freeburg. 35 A. H. Witmer, Selinsgrove.

DISTILLER'S LICENSE 36 Joseph L. Marks, Franklin twp. 35 E. B. Hartman, Centre twp. 38 Isaac Shawver, Adams twp.

Middleburg, Pa. April 8th 1898. G. M. Shindel Clerk of Quarter Sessions.

WHY?

"Emburcel buiel clsobt un Uem Cjush bus 820, bur miciels fibore rmel we ut unn um ub cjuns colirt unfrsuwi leif-semsiless."

THERE YOU HAVE it. Clear as Mud.

The original of the above, written with a pen, then deciphered was seen to be only an order art on New York for \$20 for which please send e at once one of your latest improved type riter." is purchasing a machine none too soo

say, may not write so poorly as he does, and your letters may not be illegible, but a type-written communication has a business-like appearance which a pen-written one has not.

That's Why

YOU should use a type-writer. That it does the same work as the se-called "Standard, machines, costs but \$20.00, and is giving satis faction to 35,000 users is Why YOU SHOULD USE THE "ODELL

Send for a catalogue and sample of its work ODELL TYPE-WRITER CO.

358-364 Dearborn St., CHICAGO, ILL.

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the great fortune already made and to be made in this New Klosdike-Alaska-Eldorado? THE WASHING-TON GOLD PIELDS EXPLORATION COM-PANY under its character is authorized to pros-pect for and acquire Mining Claims and Properties in the wonderful gold fields of Klondike and Aleaka. Immetse fortunes are already been realized and millions more il be made there. Will you allow this golden opportunity to pass you by? A few dollars invested in in this undertaking may be the foundation to your fortune. The rush to the wonderland necessitates immediate action. The first in the field the first in fortune. No such opportunity has ever been presented to the people of the present generation as is offered in the Klondike-Alaska Gold Fields. All shareholdees get their full proportion of all profits. No dividends are made on stock remaining unsold. Send your orders enclosing One Dollar for each share of fully paid-up and non-assessable stock

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