## GOVEROR STONES AUGURAL ADDRESS

with a full sense of the responsibilishich I have been chosen by the people with gratitude for the trust im- duction of the expenditures. sed by them, and invoking Divine he obligations which I have sworn to

discharge. It is my purpose, in so far as I can, discharge honestly and fearlessly my whole duty to the people of Pennavania. I can accomplish little without their co-operation and without the support and co-operation of their chosen presentatives. It seems to me that shat the state needs at this time is nore of a business administration than political one.

It is not my desire to criticise the ection of legislative bodies in the past, nor of state officials, but I deem it my buty to the people of the state and to yself to point out plainly the financial andition of our state and to recomnend to the legislature such measures seem to be necessary to remedy it. am impressed with the idea that past gislative bodies have had a greater ire to legislate for the counties and chool districts of the state than they ave had to legislate for the state, and past legislatures have appropriated e money for the coming fiscal years an the anticipated revenues, and this with the knowledge as contained in the ports of the state treasurers of exging indebtedness due the countles and school districts of the state. As a esuit the state today is indebted to he school districts and counties and mal schools over three and a half llions of dollars over and above the lance of available cash in the treasr. And we find this indebtedness card into the estimate of expeditures for coming fiscal year, while the estiated revenue for the coming fiscal

ear is no more than sufficient to pay e estimated current expenditures of coming year exclusive of the inbtedness of three and a half millions dollars accruing in former years. Our state has been appropriating rger sums for educational purposes n any other state in the Union. he net receipts of the state available appropriations for 1898 were \$16,-1236.20, while the total appropriams for educational purposes for that ear alone were \$6,831,436, being an propriation of 64 per cent of the enre revenue of the state for educational poses. New York appropriates only er cent of her revenue for educanal purposes; Massachusetts only 3 er cent; Ohio, 26 per cent; Illinois, 26 r cent: New Jersey, 13 per cent. This propriation of \$6,831,436 includes 1,500,000 for the common schools of the nty superintendents; \$227,500 for ermal schools; \$180,00 for soldiers' orhan schools; home for the training in ch of deaf children before they are school age, at Bala, \$16,250; Pennsylda Institute for the Deaf and Dumb. chool for Deaf, \$21,600; Western Penn-vivania Institution lladelphia,\$120,000; Pennsylvania Oral Philadelphia, \$44,200; hliadelphia, cal schoolship. Philadelphia, \$12,000.

ble Minded, Elwyn, \$87,500; Western ennsylvania Institution for Feeble finded, Polk, \$107,150; Pennsylvania tate College, \$43,666; Lehigh universifilliamsport Training School, \$1,500; hiladelphia Museum, \$50,000; Corn-I find no evil in appropriating money educational purposes with a liberal ppropriations that exceed the revenue ity can be better expended than in pport of the common schools and the the common schools. titutions enumerated above, but our ad the sinking fund has increased atil our net debt over and above the aking fund on Dec. 1 last was only 105,981.93; while by our excess of libality we have incurred a floating debt, ually as sacred, of a little over three well as individuals.

that everybody is prosperous but early consideration and adoption.

state of Pennsylvania. The proposia to borrow money to meet the detin the treasury under all these consession of the present legislature, and I plated that there would come a speculative nor adventuresome

supreme court of the state a larger revenue is anticipated for the coming fiscal year, but this cannot be accurately measured, nor can it with any certainty be relied upon. I see therefore no reason to expect that our revenues for the coming fiscal year will exceed the sum of \$11,687,328.50, as estimated by the Germen of the senate and house of ion dollars more than the actual revenues years and fellow citizens of innsylvania: izing no more than the revenue estis accompanying the high office to mated. We turn then to our only remaining proposition, namely, the re-

The estimate of expenditures for the aid, I assume the duties and undertake fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1899, as made by the treasurer of the state, is \$16,-164,168.37. This of course includes the amount due counties and school dis-tricts and normal schools, which after deducting the available cash in the treasury amounts to about \$3,500,000, as heretofore mentioned. Some of these apppropriations can undoubtedly be reduced; some of them may be withheld entirely, but the large sums appropriated for educational purposes we cannot withhold. We cannot withhold the appropriations for the soldiers' orphans, nor the deaf and dumb children, nor the blind, nor the training schools for the feeble minded at Elwyn and Polk, nor for the industrial schools. The state has entered upon these projects, has expended large sums of money in the erection of buildings and must continue to appropriate. Some appropriations may be withheld from charitable institutions; but if all of doubtful merit are withheld and many others, there will still not be enough to enter materially upon the reduction of the accumulated indebtedness. A rigid economy must be practiced, and it shall be my purpose in all cases that I can to withhold my approval of unnecessary expenditures and appropriations.

But we must look for other remedies to meet the existing difficulties. A portion of the annual appropriation of \$5,-500,000 for the common schools of the state could be withheld. That could be reduced. As I have before stated, it is far in excess of the amounts appropriated by other states. It is far beyond a due and reasonable proportion of our entered upon this project, and it might be unwise to reduce this appropriation I would not like to recommend this except in case of necessity. I would not hesitate to do it if I saw no other way out of the difficulty, for there is one point beyond which I could not justify myself in going, and that is to approve bills which appropriate more money than the state is likely to receive in the coming fiscal year. The large appropriation to the common schools of Pennsylvania is a matter of great pride to our people. It has reduced taxation in many school districts. It has increased the attendance upon the schools, and in the opinion of the superintendent of public instruction, is working great good in the education and training of the chil-

The legislature of 1891 passed an act known as the "revenue act to provide increased revenue for the purpose of relieving the burdens of local taxation. etc." It imposed a tax on money at interest. These taxes are annually col lected and paid into the treasury of the state. By the third section of this act three-fourths of the money collected from each county is repaid by the state was repaid by the state, and \$2,041,684.18 treasurer to the county. The total fund Western the counties from which it was colennsylvania Institution for Instruc- lected. I think the people could beton of the Blind, Pittsburg, \$24,670; lected. I think the people could bet-ennsylvania Training School for the third section of this act and allowing third section of this act, and allowing the state to retain all of the money collected for two years than they could Inded. Polk, \$107,150: Pennsylvania the reduction of the appropriation to useum and School of Industrial Art, the common schools. Were this done \$20,000; Pennsylvenia it would increase the revenue of the p. Bethlehem, \$75,000; University of and in the two years give the state manylvania, Philadelphia, \$150,000; over four millions of dollars. This state over two million dollars annually would enable the state to meet its necessary expenditures and pay its nter Indians,\$400; Pennsylvania Nau- entire floating debt. I therefore recommend to the legislature and urge upon it the early passage of a law suspend and, but I cannot approve and justify law of 1891 for two years, and directing that all of this tax be retained by the the state. We can afford to be liberal, state during that time. I see no other ad I see no direction in which liber- alternative. This must be done, or else we must reduce the appropriation for

There is no other plan of reduction erality should be limited by our reveno matter how economically or rigor-B. We have created a sinking fund for ously enforced, that can bring the reextinguishment of the state debt, lief which we at present need. Were this done it would result in slightly increased county taxes. Were the common school appropriation reduced the result would be an increase of school taxes. The county tax in the various Ma half millions of dollars, which is tionately than the school and municipal counties is now much lighter propormually increasing at the rate of from taxes. The people generally through-\$6,000 to \$1,000,000, with no provision out the state would feel less the burden hatever for its payment, and with no of slightly increased county taxes than Ment and apparent intention of meet- they would the burden of increased tit. It is not the fault of any one school and municipal taxes. It would an or of any political party of the fall with a heavier hand upon the site, but rather grows out of that ex- larger cities in the state, where is found wagant disregard for plain business the large sums at interest necessarily helples which should guide the state resulting from the greatest accumulation of wealth, but these large cities can go no farther at the pace we would suffer equally as much and perwe been going. One of three things haps more if a reduction of the apast now be done. We must either in-propriation for the common schools hase our revenue, reduce our expen- were made, and their school taxes ares, or borrow money. Pennsylvania necessarily increased. From a careful s never more prosperous than at this consideration of the whole matter, and e. Her people were never more con- in earnest desire to recommend that ded and satisfied. The state was never which in my judgment is the most rich as it is today. More people are feasible, I can reach no other concluployed at fair wages who wish to be sion than the one I have named, and ployed than ever before. It seems to earnestly urge upon the legislature its

lons is preposterous. It clearly was am very glad that an early day to her intended by any one, and the adjourn has been agreed upon. Legis-her to borrow money is wanting. The lation should be confined to clear and ers of the constitution never con- admitted wants and should not be

when the revenue of the state A practice has grown up of carrying to be insufficient to meet the exures. Neither is it, in my judg- by existing law, and whose compensa advisable to recommend an in-tion is fixed by appropriation bills in of existing revenues. Taxes have the closing hours of the session. There posed in such a direction as to is great danger of unnecessarily inest lightly upon our people, but creasing the number of employes by have gone about as far as we can this practice. I can see no reason why by so with the present subjects of it should be continued. The legislature for there is a limit in taxing is the proper judge of the number of exceeded, ceases to be revenue employes necessary to properly transact its business, and the public will be are no other properties or justify a reasonable increase if there is isses to tax without returning to a necessity for it. But the impression remains days prior to 1961. It is prevails that abuses have grown up at them a recent decision of the

employes upon the rolls and depending upon the appropriation bills in the closing hours of the session for their

compensation. This custom should prevail no longer. If an additional number of employes is needed in the house and senate to properly transact the business of these bodies, let a bill be prepared reasonably increasing the number. If such legislation shall fail it would more than likely indicate that there was no necessity for an increase. I do not know as yet whether a necessity for an increase exists or not; it seems to me that the legislature is the proper judge of that, but I shall feel justified in withholding my approval from bills appropriating money to pay employes not authorized by pre-existing law.

I deem it also proper to express the hope that the present legislature may refrain from passing resolutions for investigating committees to investigate industrial and other questions where the necessity for such investigation is not clear. An investigation is never necessary unless to inform the legislative body fully upon the existing evils. Where sufficient information exists to enable the legislature to remedy admitted wrongs by legislation there is no necessity for an investigation, and it is rarely that a subject comes before a legislative body where investigation and report are necessary to properly inform the legislators. These investigations withdraw the attentions of the legislators from the proper scope and line of their legislative duties, prolong the session of the legislature and are unnecessarily expensive to the state.

The present legislature, by wisely refraining from these errors, can do much to create that confidence which should always exist between the representatives and the people whom they represent.

There are many other subjects which I perhaps ought to discuss in this address, but I have confined myself to those which it seemed to me to be my duty to discuss at this time. With a better knowledge of other matters I shall be better able to express my views upon them. I shall communicate freely with the legislature such views as I may have upon public questions, and hope that each member of each legislative body will freely communicate his impressions and views to me. By this frankness and freedom upon the part of the executive and legislative departments we will be the better able to avoid action detrimental to the state and to perform acts that shall be beneficial to the state. I shall be glad to exchange any recommendation that I may have to make for a better one if a better one can be pointed out to me. I am interested in and desire no legis lation that shall not be for the public

I may not realize fully my ambition to be a good governor. That will be as it may. The people alone will deter-mine that. But I shall earnestly try to make a good governor, and I promise to tell the people the whole truth about state affairs, no matter how un pleasant to myself and others it may

# The Miffli murg

Is fitted out with the latest and in pr very best machinery. The pure mountain water from the new borough plant is now in use. It you were pleased with the work. better give the laundry a trial have become.

#### All Work Guaranteed To be First-Class.

Will call for laundry and deliver at your door without any extra charges. Give us a trial.

#### Wesley Kleckner, Proprietor.

G. A. Gutelius, Agt., Middleburgh, Pa.



#### A SUMMER SAIL

in ladies' shoes is a pleasant voyage afoot. For the pleasure it gives, there's no sail like our sale. Crowds are my judgment." enjoying it, and securing the prettiest, coolest and best fitting Summer shoes now man ufactured, at prices which buyers find it a pleasure to pay. For house or street wear, pleasure or every-day practical purposes, walking, the ideal shoes demanded by fashion and the dictates of individual taste. Ladies, whoever claims your hands, vice; either he or I am right; either feet to these shoes.

### THE WORDY WARFAILE

Between Major General Miles and Commissary General Eagan.

EAGAN SAYS MILES IS A LIAR.

He Declares the Commander of the Army Unfit For Decent Society. Should Be Put Out of the Army-His Arraignment Carefully Prepared.

Washington, Jan. 13.—Commissary General C. P. Eagan yesterday reappeared before the war investigating commission to answer the charges of General Nelson A. Miles concerning the commissary supplies furnished the army during the recent war. General Eagan's statement furnished the sensation of the war commission's history and was regarded by old army officers as one of the most remarkable attacks ever made in the history of the ser-

General Eagan's statement to the commission was a bitter personal attack upon General Miles, so entirely unqualified, both as to scope and language that the war commission returned the document to Eagan, instructing him to expunge the objectionable language.

The subject in controversy was General Miles' already famous "embalmed beef" testimony and the letters and documents supporting it. General Miles had charged that the canned and refrigerated meats sent to the army in Cuba and Porto Rico were unfit for use, that they were preserved by the use of chemicals, and that they had been bought and sent to the army under pretense of an experiment.

This reflection upon both the ability caused him to request to be recalled to reply to General Miles' charges. That his statements concerning the commanding general were not the result of a sudden outburst of passion was clearly shown by the fact that General Eagan read his remarks from a carefully prepared typewritten copy.

Not the least remarkable phase of General Eagan's statement was the language in which it was couched. There was scarcely a phase that would not have been characterized as sensa tional in an ordinary official utterance After declaring that if General Miles'



GENERAL C. P. EAGAN. statement was true he (Eagan) "should be drummed out of the army and incarcerated in state prison," the com-

missary general continued:

"If his statement is false, as I assert it to be, then he should be drummed out of the service and incarcerated with other libelers. His statement is a scandalous libel reflecting upon the honor of every officer in the department who has contracted for or purchased this meat, and especially on the commissary general-myself. doing so General Miles is a liar when he now, and note how clean and makes this statement. I wish to make white your shirts and collars it as emphatic and as coarse as the statement itself. I wish to force the lie back into his throat, covered with the contents of a camp latrine.

"I wish to brand it as a falsehood of whole cloth, without a particle of truth to sustain it, and unless he can prove his statement he should be denounced by every honest man, barred from the clubs, barred from the society of decent people, and so ostracised that the street bootblack would not condescend to speak to him, for he has fouled his own nest, he has aspersed the honor of a brother officer without a particle of evidence or fact to sustain in any degree his scandalous, libelous, maliclous falsehood that this beef or anything whatever was furnished the army under 'the pretense of experiment.'" General Eagan, referring to newspaper attacks, asserting that the secretary of war had nothing whatsoever to do with the furnishing of refrigerated

meats or tinned meats. Nor had he attempted to control the contracts, awards or purchases, and in this connection in heated language he attacked three New York newspapers and their editors and proprietors, whom he said should be indicted and tried for treason.

"Having traversed General Miles" statements," he said, "having shown him to be a liar, having demostrated the animus that pervades the whole matter, I now go back to his statement that in his judgment food was one of the serious causes of so much sickness and distress of the troops. The design to say, to imply, to assert, to insinuate that sickness was caused for such reason in Porto Rico is to make an assertion wholly untrue, devold of facts, devold of truth, and can only be prompted by a base motive and under cover of the qualifications, in

General Eagan said General Miles le gally had no such control of the purse as he assumed in Porto Rico, nor does the law authorize him to set aside food furnished under the law, but it does determine how to hold accountable the party furnishing improper food.

General Eagan concluded as follows: "The damage that has been done by these statements is believed to be very great, but I indulge the hope and the belief that my statement will offset the statements made by General Miles, and riding, or driving, we supply will, in some measure at least, do justice to others that have been wronged, maligned and libeled. For myself, I content myself with expressing my profound belief that either Genera by all means surrender your he dishonors his uniform with his false statements and libels or I dishonor mine in feeding soldiers with poisonous beef, causing their sickness, and doing so under 'pretense of experi-

#### GRAPE HARVEST IN PORTUGAL

THE PORT GRAPES CARRIED TO THE TREADING VATS. Scene at the Vineyards of Boa Visto, valley of the Douro: Women cut the bunches of grapes into small baskets, carry them a short distance and fill large baskets holding near 100 pounds. Then men with sheepskins thrown over their backs, and plaited straw knots on their heads, shoulder the baskets and move off in single file down the rugged winding paths and flights of steps to large vats, where the grapes are mashed for wine. The soil containing a large amount of iron.



Speer's Port Grape and Burgundy Wines

are made from the same grapes grown on an eastern mountain slope ment had angered General Eagan and in Passaic valley, New Jersey, the soil also abounding in iron produces the real Blood-making, Life-preserving Wines of the World -the old, original Port wine grape of Portugal. No other wines equal these for invalids, weakly persons and the aged. None put in market until nine years old. For SALE BY Druggists and Grocers.

Also the P. J. Sherry, Burgundy, Socialite, Claret vin. 1881, and Climax Brandy vin. 1878, all used extensively in Hospitals and among the Medical faculty as the best to be obtained. The unfermented Grape Juice is extensively used in New York churches for communion

Orphans' Court Sale of

#### REAL ESTATE!

The undersigned Administrator of the estate of Henry Grubb, Sr., late of Centre twp., Sayder Co., Fa., deceased, under and by a certain order issued out of the Orphans' Court of Sayder Co., for the payment of the deli of said deceased, will expess to public sale on the premises, in said township on

#### FRIDAY, JANUARY 27th, 1899,

he following described valuable real estate to

THACT NO. 1.—Being a certain house and lot struate in the vilings of Controville. Soyder Co., Pn. bounded on the North by an Aliey, on the East by lot of John Zong, on the South by Main street and on the West by a Public Street, containing ONE-BALF (1/2) ACIE, with the appurtenances on which are exceed a two story DWELLING HOUSE, STABLE and other out buildings. Well of water near the door and choice truit trees.

TRACT NO. 2—Being a certain messuage, tenement and tract of land situate in Centre twp., Snyder Co., Pa., bounded North by lands of Berry Snook on the East by lands of David Ocker and the heirs of Elizabeth Swith, decd., and a Public Road, and on the West by Urtah Weirick containing SIXTY (60) ACRES, more or less, with the appurtenaries, on which are erected a large two story Log HoUSE, BANK BARN and oth routbuildings, Nearly all the land is clear and in a fair state of cultivation. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. of said Tract No. 1, when due attendance will be given and terms of sale will be made known b

#### HENRY GRUBB, JR

Notice in Partition. In the estate of William Hollenbuch, late of Perry Township, Snyder Co., Pa., deceased. To Hannah Hollenbach, widow of William Hollenbach, dec'd, of Chaphasi, twp. Snyder Co., Pa.; Mary Spicher (nee Hollenbach) intermarded with John L. Spicker of Liverpool, Perry Co., Pa.; Lavina Heckert (nee Hollenbach) intermartied with William Heckert of Chapman twp. Snyder Co., Pa.; and Samuel Hollenbach of Perry twp., Snyder Co., Pa.; William Portzline, unshand of Eva Portzline (nee Hollenbach) now deceased; Catherine Shaffer (nee Portzline) intermartied with James Shaffer (nee Portzline) intermartied with James Shaffer, Henry E. Portzline, Martha Stroub (nee Portzline) intermartied with Wesley Stroub, Gertle Portzline and Sussan Portzline, minors above the age of 14 years who have for their guardian Philip Ketter all of Perry twp. Snyder Co., Pa., and William B. Fortzline of Treverton, North'd Co., Pa.

Yo: are hereby notified that by virtues of a writ of inquisition issued out of the Orphans' Court of Snyder Co. and to me directed, an inquest will be held on Tract situate in Perry twp. Snyder Co., Pa., bounded and described as follows, viz: On the North by lands of heirs of G. W. Portzline, on the South by lands of same, and George Goodling and on the West by lands of Samuel Hollenbach, containing about Eighty (80) Acres, more or less, with the appurtenances, ON THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 16, A. D., 1889, at 10 o'cock A. M., to make partition or valundon of the real estate of said deceased, when lon of the real estate of said deceased, when In the estate of William Hollenbach, late of Perry Township, Snyder Co., Pa., deceased,

#### CAUTIONINOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that we have pur-chased from Wm. F. Howell, the following named articles which the said Howell purchas-ed at a Constable Sale: Two horses, prep waed at a Constable Sale: Two horses, prip wagbn, 4 setts of gears, buggy and log wagon. We have left the above property in the hands of H. M. Homig and all persons are cautioned not to meddle with the same.

STEININGER BEOS.
Middleburg, Pa., Jan. 14, 1899.

A Mail Income assured 25 cts. starts you or cir. free. Points Co., 251 Oak Blk., Boston.

## TENTS OBTAINED.

Consult or communicate with the Editor of this paper, who will give all needed infor-

#### A. R. Pottieger, VETERINARY SURGEON.

SELINSGROVE, PA. All professional business entrusted to my care will receive prompt and careful attention.

TAS. G. CROUSE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW. MIDDLEBURG, PA. All business entrusted to his care

#### WANTED-BRAINS

vill receive prompt attention.



#### Look! Look!!

Look at yourself when you buy clothing at my store. I keep cou stantly in stock the best and finest line of Hats and Gents' Clothing, Furnishing Goods, Underwear and Capr. Call to see my stock.

W. H. BOYER'S BROTHERHOOD STOPE SUNBURY, - - PENNA.



