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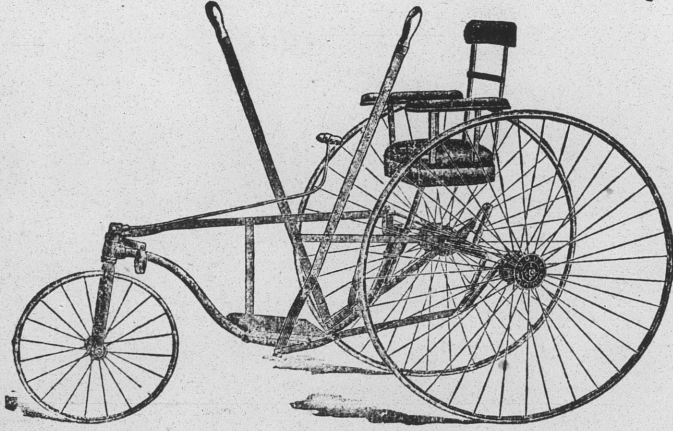
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DEFYING THE BOSSES.

Mr. Wanamaker Shows Up the Pretensions 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 Be the Judges.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
Harrisburg, April 12.—Everywhere that ex-Postmaster General Wanamaker 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 emphasize 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 "labor 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 unmitigated falsehoods all the stories that have been told about his so-called "labor record," and revealed the 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 newspapers by the Andrews-Quay management, endeavoring to poison the workmen 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 contrary to law.

"Let me say that I was never charged personally or even as 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 ever served upon me. I was not a witness in the case; in fact, I had no knowledge of the latter until long after 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 debauchery and dishonor, proposes to raise this irrelevant and false and misleading question to divert your attention from vital issues, and because I wish to embrace this opportunity to emphasize the position that I have consistently maintained on the question of 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 Wanamaker that no one shall be employed in 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 circumstances 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 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 silk 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 lawyers, unless we paid the man several hundred dollars. Of course our firm refused.

"Suit was brought, to which our attorneys attached little significance, and much to their surprise, and wholly unknown to me, a verdict was given against our firm, and not until months after did it dawn upon any of our people that the prosecution could have been inspired by politics, and that the verdict might not be accident, but the result of methods.

FROM ANOTHER STANDPOINT.

"This is viewing the case from the

most unfavorable 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 fellow 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 labored a term of years in a factory, and knew how every silk product was made.

"He had learned the ladies' tailoring business. He was able to suggest harmonious 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 windy trimmer. To attain this proficiency required a dozen years of plodding 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 he 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 workmen, 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 \$20.00 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 for work every 30 days. It would be absurd to go abroad to hire salesmen 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 of the globe we have never found it necessary to employ any but English speaking people. Our house has for years maintained a pension roll for aged and worthy employes; a system of weekly benefits, absolutely controlled by the employes themselves, to be paid in case of sickness or death, has paid more than \$100,000. 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 FALSHOOD.

"That employes are searched before leaving the store is an amusing and desperate falshood, and that they are compelled to patronize the house or its restaurant is another and ridiculous falshood. I believe we pay the highest average wages paid by any large mercantile house in America, and for 35 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 employment and wage schedule of our store are not and have always been open for investigation; we have always accorded individuals who are interested 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 denial but for fear some well meaning 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 motorist 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 a system, and if tonight I find it necessary to use personal names, it is because names best designate the system and they are responsible for and control.

WHO HIS CRITICS ARE.

"It is indeed strange that all these criticisms should be inspired by men who never employed a dozen men at one time, except to do political work; and that the head of a merciless political machine, who for 20 years has caused laws to be passed that have constantly encroached upon the rights and decreased the wages of the workingman, should be able to cajole and deceive intelligent labor men, is still more strange.

"Workingmen, let us see what Senator Quay has done for you within the past 20 years, when he had it within his power to do much. He has filled the statute books of Pennsylvania with laws giving to the great corporations your valuable franchises. He has so directed legislation that the privileges of corporations are well guarded absolute, while their interests have been so well protected that an unjust proportion of taxation falls upon the people. He has been piling the load of taxes and debt upon you, while millions of dollars of

interest on your state money have been used to perpetuate his political machine 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 restrain 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 in sugar stock while the sugar schedule was being made, and was one of the six United States senators who dared declare for higher duties on sugar.

"He named Leishman, of Pittsburg, as minister to Switzerland against the protests of all the state labor organizations, who had not forgotten his arbitrary 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 bonds.

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

"He protects the mileage grabbers and his committees appointed on the pretense of helping starving miners, and his committees rob while on money'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 Roysterford on Friday night last, Mr. Wanamaker held up the record of 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 pledge, 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 himself from 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, 1895: 'We pledge that we will honestly and fully represent and vote in accordance with the will and preference, for 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 previous to the meeting of the national convention, in which we are delegates after due notice has been given by the chairman of the county committee that they will have an opportunity in said primaries to express such preference.'

(Signed) **ROBERT M'AFFEE,**
W. A. STONE.

"The publication of Mr. Stone's 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, relieved him of all opposition and he was chosen a national delegate and instructed by an overwhelming majority of the votes cast to support William McKinley. But in the face of his pledge and the binding instructions he 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 '95 upon a most vital question and defiantly broke it to please his master, on a question purely of sentiment, as his vote could do Mr. Quay no real good, dare you as taxpayers place faith in his promises to protect your interests, and dare you make him the custodian of your affairs and the guardian of your moneys? Can you believe that he will be less false to his promises now than to his pledge in '95?

It is because of this condition of things in our state that I am here to say to you that you do well to think before you continue the old regime. I do not ask you to take me. I do not want you to save anything for me. Save yourselves. Save your taxes, your honor, your work, or Quay and the corporations who keep him in office will own the state.

"Electing W. A. Stone is to elect Quay and Andrews for four years. Breaking up the slate now will save the Republican party, which, if it does honestly and honorably, is invincible. If it does not it goes down like the old Whig party, and woe to the blind leaders who plunge the party of Lincoln and Grant over the precipice."

ALL WANTED TO FIGHT SPAIN.

But Age and Sickness Interfered When They Had a Chance to Enlist.
Johnstown Tribune.

A gentleman bearing credentials as a Government officer was in Johnstown the other day on business for "Uncle Sam." It does not matter what the line of business, particularly, nor what the man's name. He was of soldierly bearing, though dressed in citizen's clothing, and evidently was possessed of the qualities for getting off a practical joke in good style.

Drifting into a crowd where the trouble with Spain was up for discussion, he entered heartily into it, and soon by a few remarks judiciously thrown in, he had those around him brought up to a pitch where they were breathing out threatenings and slaughter against everything Spanish. Indeed, a stranger might have trembled for his safety if he had so much as a Spanish needle sticking in his clothes, and certainly an epicure who is fond of that delicious dessert known as Spanish cream would have been excusable for supposing that he would be considered a traitor and strung up to the nearest lamp post if he ever swallowed another mouthful of his favorite dish.

This was a favorable opportunity for the Government official. Flashing out a big document of some kind with an imposing seal on it, he calmly stated that matters were more serious at Washington, from which place he had just come, than was generally known, and that he and others had been sent out to enlist every able-bodied man for the conflict with Spain, and, possibly, several other countries of Europe, which was now inevitable.

The effect was what the war correspondents might describe as "electrical"—that is, it knocked them all silly. Men who didn't look it announced with the deepest regret that they were above the military age, and others whose enthusiasm had scarcely known any bounds were reminded that the physicians under whose care they had been for years would never permit of their going to the battlefield. In fact, by the time the crowd was sifted down there was scarcely more than a Corporal's guard among the ones who had been talking so ferociously a few moments before who would give their name and address and agree to respond to a call for service against Spain.

All of which goes to prove that if a war should come we couldn't depend much on these people who are fighting Spain with their mouths and whipping her regularly about three times a day.

The Editor in Heaven.

An Alabama editor who has suffered from subscribers who have taken his paper without taking the trouble to pay for it, slaps at his delinquents in the following allegory: It is said that an editor died and went to heaven. An angel was showing him around, and the editor asked that he be allowed to look through the regions of torment before he settled down to the enjoyment of eternal rest. His request was complied with, and he was shown through the various departments devoted to punishing the wicked. He became separated from his guide, wandered about alone, and presently came to a place where the flames were bluer and the fires hotter than any he had yet seen. Looking closely he saw that the place was filled with those who had been his delinquent subscribers, and he sat down to watch the roasting of those who stood him off for subscriptions. Presently his guide came and said: "Come, my friend, it is time we were going back to Paradise." To this the editor replied: "You may go back. I am not going. This is heaven enough for me."

Build up Your Town.

The effort of any newspaper to build up a town is practically nullified unless it is backed by the business men. A stranger turns from the news columns of a paper to its advertising pages, and if he fails to find there the business cards of the merchants and professional firms, he comes to the conclusion that the publisher is not appreciated, in which case it is a good place for him to steer clear of. No town ever grew without the active assistance of its newspaper. Nor can papers grow and build up their localities without the assistance of the town. Business men should realize this, and to remember in giving support to the newspapers, they are not only building up their own business, but helping to support that which is steadily working for the growth of the whole town and county.—Ex.

The Right Word.

Detroit Free Press.
"Did you say, sir, that I was not a man of veracity?"
"No, sir. I said you were a liar."
"I suppose so. It is not possible for you to make the simplest statement of fact in a gentlemanly manner."

Mary Has a Elk.

Mary has a billy goat, its tail is sort of hair, and everywhere that Mary goes, that goat is sure to go. He followed her to school one day, which made her hot as fire, for she had ridden on her wheel, and Billy ate the tire.—Ex.