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This place continues to be headquarters for Tender Steak, Juicy Roasts, Choice Dressed Poultry, Sausage, Pudding and

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I aim to serve my patrons with the best in my line that the market affords.

Thanking the public for a liberal patronage, and soliciting a continuance of the same, I am

Respectfully yours,

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I have gone to the trouble to add to Salisbury's business interests a well selected and complete stock of

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When in need of anything in this line call and examine my goods and get my prices. See if I can't save you some money.

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WM. R. HASELBARTH,

Salisbury, Pa.

Store over Haselbarth's Hardware.

C. E. STATLER & BRO.,

—DEALERS IN—

General Merchandise,

Salisbury, Pa.

We carry in stock at all times a complete line of everything usually found in a large general store.

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For Fine Dry Goods, Groceries, Notions, Country Produce, Miners' Supplies, etc., our place is HEADQUARTERS. Call and be convinced.

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Proprietor.

Established 1873.

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Soups, Tonics and other Barbers' Supplies for sale at all times.

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THE STATE'S BIG BATTLE

Wanamaker Shows Up Fresh Shams of the Quay Corruption Machine.

INCREASED COST OF EXPENSES.

Dishonest Issues Raised With the Farmers—The Land Lien Tax—A Time to Call a Halt—The Record of Some of the Bosses Shown Up in Bad Light.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Harrisburg, May 10.—Ex-Postmaster General John Wanamaker's tour last week was through southeastern Pennsylvania. Everywhere he spoke, in York and Hanover and Reading, great crowds greeted him and cheered his words to the echo. In his speeches Mr. Wanamaker has adhered to his original policy of exposing the shortcomings and corruptions of the boss power in Pennsylvania. His policy has everywhere been received with approbation, and he is in daily receipt of hundreds of letters extolling his work and thanking him for his unselfish devotion to party and to duty.

It would consume two pages of any newspaper in Pennsylvania to publish in full Mr. Wanamaker's speeches of last week. As a result only a few of the best things uttered by him can be given space here. During his speech before a vast audience in the Opera House at Hanover Mr. Wanamaker said:

INSULT THE PEOPLE'S INTELLIGENCE.

The boldness with which the Quay machine commits all manner of unlawful and tax increasing acts against the people of Pennsylvania is only surpassed by the impudent assumption that the rank and file of the Republican party are so stupid and besotted that they can be made to believe anything. They insult the people's intelligence by the use of the most apparent duplicity and deception as campaign weapons, and think the people too dumb to discover it.

A brazen attempt of this kind was brought to my notice in Chester county last week. The machine there is attempting to defeat certain men for the legislature who stood with the Seventy-six during the last session in opposition to all the vicious Quay legislation. The legislative records made by these men will be searched in vain for a good excuse why every voter in Chester county who is free and unmachine owned, and who believes that the people and not the politicians alone should have something to say about the management of state affairs, should not give them hearty support. They are unable to give one honest excuse for opposing those who stood unflinchingly for the state and party's welfare.

A DISHONEST ISSUE RAISED.

But they seek to raise a dishonest issue growing out of a measure that was drafted by a Quay man, introduced by a Quay member, reported favorably by a Quay committee, and passed by a Quay legislature under a treacherous mask prepared by a Quay man. The bill was passed without discussion under the assurance and belief that it was local in application and affected only the district represented by its authors. I refer to the bill known as the land lien tax bill. Thirty-four years ago this law was enacted by the state legislature, which allowed liens to be entered against unpatented lands for purchase money, interest and fees due the commonwealth. The injustice of the measure prevented its enforcement for more than one-third of a century, and it was a dead letter until restored to life by the last Quay legislature. Lands have been sold and resold, and the question of this land lien tax was never raised. Supposedly good titles were given with no knowledge on the part of any one that such laws ever existed.

So firm was the belief among those possessing knowledge of it that the law would never become operative that no one thought it necessary to go to the trouble of having it repealed. Only the peculiar condition that surrounded the legislature of '97 could ever have been responsible for the revival of such a long forgotten and unmeritorious law. The last legislature had but two objects, viz., to create new places for machine politicians and to protect corporations and brewers from paying their just share of the revenue necessary to run the state.

QUAY'S UKASE.

Every conceivable proposition to protect the rich and strong and place the burden upon the poor and weak was considered. First the ukase of Czar Quay made it certain that corporations and brewers must not be touched. It was a peculiar condition that confronted men who wished to do only what was right. They realized that bear the most legitimate subject of taxation, could not be taxed, and that corporations would be protected at all hazards. The demands of charity were so urgent that money must be provided to alleviate actual want and suffering. It was not a question of doing what they thought was right, but of doing what they believed to be best, and some of the very best and truest men in the last legislature were forced to vote for unjust revenue measures, believing that the needs of charity should have preference over all things.

All revenue legislation must originate in the ways and means committee of the house. This committee was appointed with special care that it could be controlled by long distance "phone" from Washington. It was impossible to originate any revenue bill that did not have the approval of the machine, and the anti-Quay men had no alternative but to choose from among the machine-produced revenue bills, not one of which was fair.

SCHOOLS ROBBED TO PAY FOR BREWERS.

To show how determined the ma-

chine men were that the brewers should not be taxed they attempted to take one million dollars from the public schools to pay the brewers' share. They were willing to tax oleomargarine, though they well knew such a tax meant the total destruction of the purer butter interests of the state. They assaulted the great commercial (not corporations) of Pennsylvania by the imposition of a mercantile tax that would have forced many large enterprises to leave the state. They did not hesitate to divide dead men's estates and wring from the widow and orphan a part of all that stands between them and actual want. Bicycles were to be taxed, and the wagon of the farmer was to be made to help pay the brewers' portion.

The farmer, whose business compels him to act more individually than any other set of men, and who is less likely to organize for determined opposition than other classes, seems to have been the special target for the politicians' discriminating arrows. It was when hard pressed to find something to tax, and to have that something belong to those who could the least effectually resist it, that they devised the land lien tax bill, and then try to compel the farmer, who by dint of economy and toil has saved enough to buy a little farm, to pay thousands of dollars, that he is in no wise morally responsible for, but which are the just dues of corporations and brewers.

THE LAND LIEN TAX.

The land lien tax bill was railroaded through without being explained or understood, except by the little coterie of politicians who were back of it. The champions of the measure were careful that there should be no discussion of the bill, but they quietly sent their agents about the house, saying it was only a local measure that would affect but Erie county, the district represented by its author. But the bill had a twofold purpose, as did nearly all the revenue measures conceived by the machine. The one chief characteristic of all revenue legislation considered by the last legislature was that after revenue was provided from any source a provision was always made to distribute a large portion of it among the politicians.

The mercantile tax bill, for instance, created 76 high salaried collectorships for Quay men, with unlimited latitude for expenditures. So with the machine land lien tax bill. After unjustly bringing large sums from the farmer the bill provided that the politicians could first help themselves to any portion of it that the machine might want, as is shown by the sixth section of the bill, which is as follows: "That from the moneys so collected there shall be deducted such amounts for actual expenses incurred and services rendered in the enforcement of the act as may be approved by the auditor general, state treasurer and secretary of internal affairs."

THEIR UNBLUSHING AUDACITY.

It would be very easy, under the same questionable construction of this clause of the bill that the auditor general and state treasurer give to indemnity bonds and padded payrolls, to appropriate every dollar of the money raised from this source for the use of political machines. It is not surprising that the attempt of collection of these taxes has temporarily halted their enforced collection. It may be these claims will not be pressed again until a machine-made governor and a machine-owned legislature is elected, when there will no longer be any necessity for the machine heading the protests of the people.

In his speech at York Mr. Wanamaker said in the presence of a crowd that packed the Opera House:

IN THE PANICKE DAYS.

Following the advent of the last Cleveland administration the pulse of business began to slacken, the wheels of Pennsylvania's industries slowed up, the volume of trade lessened until a business and industrial panic was upon us. Retrenchment and curtailment of expenses were necessary in every branch of business. Capital and labor met upon middle grounds and agreed upon reduced prices and wages in order that the fires in many a mill and factory could be kept alive. It was not so much a question of earning as it was a matter of saving. Self denial and most rigid economy floated many a great business concern in Pennsylvania safely over the shoals of Democratic business depression and industrial paralysis. Railroads were obliged to reduce expenses, merchants to lessen the force of employees, and manufacturers to cut wages.

The state's income, based upon the volume of business and the value of property, fell off rapidly. The demands of charity increased, thousands of unemployed became dependent upon the state for their daily bread, hospitals were taxed beyond their healthful capacity, and almshouses were filled to overflowing. It was a time when forced economy in the administration of the commonwealth's affairs and the expenditure of the state's money would be little less than true patriotism. Senator Quay and his lieutenants, who controlled the state government machinery, and who could increase or lessen expenses, knew full well of the crying needs of charity; they knew that the unfortunate were suffering and great numbers of insane were lying on floors and in stone corridors of the hospitals throughout the state. They knew that every dollar of increased expenses meant more burden upon the half paid wage earner, and the unemployed; they knew that every dollar of increased expenses must take just that much from the dire needs of the victims of accident and disease.

VAST COST OF GOVERNMENT.

It was a question between charity and political enrichment, between food and shelter for the hungry and homeless, and new berths and fat salaries for political henchmen, and politics won. It was only one of the great victories that have demonstrated Senator

Quay's mastery over this commonwealth. But the figures speak for themselves. The cost of running the executive, legislative and judiciary departments of the state for the six years from 1889 to 1894, inclusive, was, during these years of business prosperity, as follows:

1889-1890.....\$2,210,027.70

1891-1892.....2,323,610.70

1893-1894.....2,282,218.16

\$6,815,856.56

An average cost of \$2,281,952.18 each two years.

The cost of running the executive, legislative and judicial departments of the state for the four years from 1895 to 1898, inclusive, under the most severe business depression, was as follows:

1895-1896.....\$3,306,287.54

1897-1898.....3,210,932.22

\$6,517,219.77

An average cost of \$3,258,609.88 each two years, showing an average increase of expenditures each two years during the hard times of \$976,537.20, or about 43 per cent. To this enormous increase should be added \$86,500.00 of items voted by the governor in the general appropriation bill, another of \$67,500 that was cut from legislative investigating committees through the efforts of the anti-Quay men in the house and vetoes of the governor, and the \$65,908.96 Lexow bill that was defeated by the "Seventy-six."

TIME TO CALL A HALT.

Taxpayers of York county, how much longer will you permit yourselves to be robbed? Even if you enjoy political slavery, dare you allow the state to be conducted longer by such business methods? You are wondering why I, a Republican, dare make use of such figures. They say I am furnishing ammunition for the Democratic party. They were never more mistaken in their lives. This is not ammunition furnished by Wanamaker, but ammunition manufactured and furnished by Quay and his followers. It has all been made, it is a matter of record, it cannot be destroyed. You must either say it is right or repudiate those who are responsible for it.

There is a settled purpose in Pennsylvania to put down the rule of beer, banks and big corporations in our legislature and public offices at Harrisburg. It is to be worked at until accomplished. A party when one man rules for the benefit of one man and his political family only is not the Republican party that can command our respect, influence or votes. We shall no longer submit to the filling of the public offices and legislature with sworn or pledged partners in degrading public office to more personal ends and emoluments. We shall have home rule and not Beaver or Allegheny or Philadelphia ward rule. No one county, or three, shall compel capitulation of all the rest on any terms.

ODIUM OF AQUESCENCE.

Silently we have borne the odium of acquiescence in the conduct of public affairs, and we will do so no longer. It aggravates our guilt of unintentional complicity to go farther, and neglect of plain duty in voting down all the machine candidates is equivalent to justifying their acts. To the list of the heroic defenders of the flag in camp at the front we enroll ourselves to guard the treasury of the state from further attack and to recover the jeopardized deposits of taxpayers' money, scattered about in bankrupt and other unguaranteed institutions. Hereafter we must have some guarantee of every guarantor.

Those who have dictated the management of our money concerns have been proven to be intimately concerned in the handling of that money, and henceforth they must cease to control it by state treasurers, who when one is inducted into office retains the previous incumbent as general manager. The law requiring the state treasurer to retire at the end of his term evidently does not retire him. What is the use of laws and enactments, anyway, when by political maneuvering they are set aside whenever it is the interest of the rush crowd to play football with them. The proceedings of the last legislature and the records of previous legislatures, and the set up jobs of candidates and unfinished business of the last legislature for the next legislature portend a storm of trouble, the end of which no one can forecast.

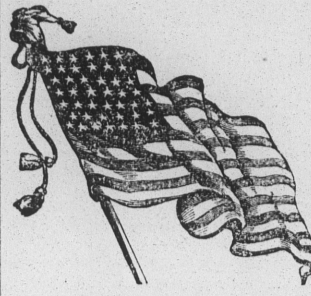
The reign of terror by the bosses must be ended at every cost. The present Republican party is a counterfeited coin. The operators of it must recast their machine or it will be broken to unmendable pieces. I appear in the contest not desiring to be a candidate, but willing to act as one of many leaders firmly pledged not only to act jointly, but bound to the thousands and tens of thousands of the people to labor for a new order of political administration of the laws and business affairs of the state. The opposition is not of my making; it rises from the Vesuvius at Harrisburg, belching forth frauds upon the people, often hidden by harmless smoke.

RECORD OF THE BOSSES.

I challenge denial that the Republican party did under its boss leadership fight hard last winter to do the following things:

1. For a tax upon the public schools in the effort to take away their needed support for the benefit of Mr. W. H. Andrews and other brewing interests in the state. Thus did he try to dwarf the children of the poor by taxing knowledge.
2. It whitewashed the crimes of the oleo business, and the committee charged the state \$17,000 for 16 meetings.
3. Its penitentiary investigating committee charged \$15,000, or \$1,250 each man, and a \$2,500 hotel bill.
4. The anthracite coal committee bill disclosed nothing but the committee's bill of \$1,987.
5. The Lexow committee of W. H. Andrews and Quay to blackmail Philadelphia probably cost \$5,000, or at the utmost \$10,000 actual expenditure at honest and usual rates of expenses charged to individuals, and Senator Andrews fought desperately to get \$5,000.
6. Two high officials of the state were compelled to resign for complicity in unlawfully aiding and abetting with the state treasurer to use the state money, afterward secured by bond and subsequently borrowed from the People's bank, where \$505,000 was retained on deposit by the state treasurer.

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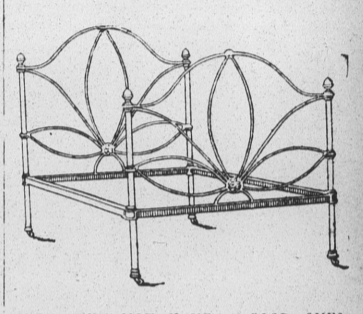
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