

Democratic Watchman

Bellefonte, Pa., February 28, 1890.

THE UNFINISHED STOCKING.

Lay it aside—her work—no more she sits By the open window in the western sun, Thinking of this and that beloved one, In silence, as she knits.

Lay it aside—the needless in their place— No more she welcomes, at the cottage, The coming of her children home once more, With sweet and tearful face.

Lay it aside—her work is done, and well— A generous, sympathetic Christian life, A faithful mother, and a noble wife, Her influence will tell.

Lay it aside—say not her work is done— No level of love or goodness ever dies, But in the lives of others multiplies; Say it is just begun.

—Sarah K. Bolton, in Independent.

Some More Choice Extracts from the Life of Matthew Stanley Quay.

His Coverly Conduct at the Time of the Pittsburgh Railroad Riots— Implicated With Bill Kemble in Legislative Bribery.

From a Correspondence in the New York World relative to the Career of the Pennsylvania Boss.

One of the most entertaining chapters in Quay's career is his connection with the labor riots at Pittsburgh and the subsequent legislation on the subject. The story of the great strike of the employees of the Pennsylvania Railway is doubtless fresh in the minds of most of the World's readers. Sufficient, therefore, to say that when the riot broke out, in June, 1877, they held the western end of the Pennsylvania road in a state of paralysis, and all traffic was at an end. Matthew Stanley Quay then, as mentioned, held the office of Secretary of State at Harrisburg. His power was enormous. In every hamlet in Pennsylvania were his intriguing fingers felt. Master of the manipulation of the ignorant and the venal, he understood the strings of human nature on which to play, and he caajoed and bribed together a following which established him as an eminent boss. Of course he was too astute to antagonize a great corporation which possessed the power, in men and dollars, to make his political prospects dry and profitless. The railway company was in the hands of its striking trainmen, who resented all attempt at resumption of traffic by acts of violence. The State militia was then imperfectly organized. John A. Hartranft was the Governor of the Keystone State, but the fine division of infantry which marched up Broadway a week ago, 8,000 strong, had not been trained by the gallant John to their present efficient condition. Gov. Hartranft was absent from the State on a Western trip beyond the limits of telegraphic communication. Statesman Quay had been indulging in wretched social festivities at Harrisburg, and when it was suggested to him that there was a good chance to play Governor and to distinguish himself, he was not cleared enough to see possible pitfalls. Compunctions as to the legality of his acts he had none. He was reckless and ready to assume any responsibility.

I will pursue in the discussion of this chapter the same course as elsewhere in the story of Statesman Quay, and refrain from mentioning the names of individuals associated, nearly or remotely, with him in his operations. The name of the official of the Pennsylvania road who requested the Secretary of State to call out the State troops will be passed over. Sufficient to say that, when well changed with the situation, for the excited strikers in a condition to be rendered frantic by the display of force. The Philadelphia troops were hurried westward and the popular excitement was greatly increased thereby. The firing upon the crowd by the Philadelphia militia ensued and the terrible destruction of property which followed may be laid to the door of the reckless Secretary of the State. As the servant of the corporation he could not do differently. A cool head could have influenced the strikers. The Pittsburgh militia refused to fire on the people. Two million dollars' worth of material went up in the air in smoke when the echoes of the musketry ceased. Statesman Quay journeyed to Pittsburgh to view the situation. The terrible results of his usurpation of authority dawned upon him too late. His boldness departed when he listened to the howl of the striking railway men. He was in an upper room of one of the corporation buildings, and the unflinching courage which his admirers allege as one of his attributes deserted him. Persons who saw Quay at this time say that his face was pale, that his hand trembled and that the appearance of the man indicated his terror at the sight of the Frankenstein his own hand had created. One observer informed the writer: "Quay was scared nearly out of his wits. He is bold and reckless in taking political risks; he will toy with the State's funds without compunction, but physically he is an arrant coward. On the eventful July day at Pittsburgh he was the most frightened man in the 'Smoky City.'"

When the nightfall approached his terror knew no bounds. He frequently approached a window and peered out through interstices of the blinds, not daring to appear openly. He asked frequent questions as to the possibility of a gang of infuriated strikers invading the room and removing the remaining loose hair from the top of his head. Darkness set in, and with the blackness of the night the cowardice of the Secretary of State became abject. He at first hinted, and then openly proposed, immediate departure from the city. At length seeing that Quay was of no earthly use and fearing that he would be frightened into a fit unless he were gotten away, the railway strikers and certain State officers assured the quaking Secretary that they would provide for his safety at least. Accordingly it was arranged that John Dalzell, then a rising young lawyer, and at present the able representative in

Congress from the Allegheny district, was selected as a guide. Dalzell was familiar with the paths over the high hills that surrounded the Union Depot. He was anxious to pilot the fear-stricken Secretary to a place where he would deem himself secure, and in company with others, the nocturnal refugee stole out of the building.

During the hard climb among the rocks and up the steep ascents Quay's imagination became so charged with the belief that he was to be attacked that his condition became worse than before. When in the room with the other officials there was much suppressed merriment over his ludicrous anticipations of harm to himself, but during the midnight escape he was frantic lest a stalwart striker should catch him by the coat-tails as he struggled along over stones and bushes. At length Dalzell succeeded in conducting Quay to the banks of the Monongahela River, where a skiff was found and he was taken up the Ohio to his home at Beaver. Only when the gallant Secretary was ensconced within the doors of his domicile did he regain courage, and great was the hilarity that ensued after the bowl had several times circulated. "This episode in Quay's career stamps him as an egregious coward," said the gentleman previously quoted, "but he has succeeded in keeping the knowledge of the story within narrow limits, and when he had fully recovered he strove to forget his humiliation as quickly as possible by jumping into the vortex of corruption at Harrisburg with redoubled energy."

QUAY IS QUARTERED ON THE PHILADELPHIA TAX-PAYERS AS RECORDER—IS AGAIN APPOINTED SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH AND TAKES THE PARDON BOARD TO SHIELD HIMSELF FROM CONVICTION OF LEGISLATIVE BRIBERY.

After the riot Quay had retired from the office of Secretary of the Commonwealth and he had pushed through a subservient Legislature a bill in which he created an office for his own special benefit. The boss had become tired of rural life at Beaver, and the scandals as regards the fair sex, and on the subject of his nocturnal symposiums, at which Venus poured forth libations to Bacchus, had caused the virtuous people of "Saint's Rest" to shake their heads, and to comment adversely. The sudden accession of wealth by the man who went into politics poor, also (as had previously been shown) gave the public a new Quay began to realize that he could not override respectable public sentiment, and, as Harrisburg was a slow-going, sedate Dutch community, he saw a finer opportunity to gratify some of his tastes in a larger city. Accordingly he caused a bill to be prepared and run through the two houses of the Legislature, establishing the office of Recorder for Philadelphia. The new official, it was arranged, would have an opportunity to pocket large emoluments—in excess of \$40,000 a year—and, of course, Statesman Quay caused himself to be appointed to the place as soon as the bill was signed by the Governor.

Quay lacked two votes of a sufficient number to foist his Recordership scheme on the City, and he bridged a certain person, elected to serve his constituents in a southern county, with \$5,000 for his support. W. L. Torbert, Senator from Schuylkill, Second District, was also persuaded to vote for the Recorder bill. He was under great obligations to Quay, and the people of Philadelphia had no voice in the transaction, and the man from Beaver, 350 miles away, was thus provided for himself through his power acquired by skillful wire-pulling. In April, 1878, he moved to Philadelphia, and occupied a house on North Broad street, established himself in Quay's office and bossed politics as usual. It was discovered that he was more useful at Harrisburg in an official position, and when Gov. Hoyt came into office, in 1879, Quay directed him to appoint him Secretary of the Commonwealth, the second time he held the office.

The Legislature of 1879, which assembled Jan. 7 and adjourned Jan. 6 of the same year, was a notable one in the annals of Pennsylvania. Gov. Hoyt was entirely under the power of Quay, and the latter was absolute monarch of the situation at Harrisburg. The bill of indemnity for the damage by the Pittsburgh rioters would place \$2,000,000 at Quay's disposal to divide among his gang of followers, bribe members of the Legislature and fatten his own purse.

Of course so monstrous a scheme could not be run through the Legislature roughshod. The comment on the action of Quay in creating the office of Recorder in Philadelphia for his individual benefit had been widespread, and the newly elected members were not all in accord with the eminent statesman's methods. Certain of their number were at Harrisburg for other reasons than merely those of sentiment, and among them was Emil Petroff, member of the House of Representatives. This bill was introduced in the House, and the workers for the bill were as active as cats in their efforts to obtain votes. One of the principal manipulators was William H. Kemble, at present the highly respectable President of the People's Bank, on Fourth street, at Philadelphia. Under Quay's able counsel the highly respectable Kemble was detected as among the corruptors, and Emil Petroff and others were likewise found in the same boat of criminality.

The grand Jury of Dauphin County indicted the bribers. Under the new Constitution the Legislature and the State's business were guarded in a measure against the old looseness of past days, and you could no longer openly perpetrate frauds on the people. Openly I say. Important distinction. The difference was simply that the frauds had to be covertly enacted. In the old days bribers would do their work while the member sat at his desk in session. The lobby carried out the task they had undertaken with a tinge of circumspection in later times.

Petroff was tried for bribery. Matt Carpenter, of Wisconsin, the great Jeremiah Black and F. B. Gowen, afterwards President of the Reading Railway, were the prosecuting counsel. Gowen was after higher game than Petroff, and he would have driven it to the wall had not Quay and his friends been too smart for him. By reason of Quay's grip on the State Government he was in a position, as will be shown, to protect

his friends. When Petroff was convicted and the eminent lawyers of the prosecution had sharpened their wits for the run of bigger rascals, Kemble et al. astonished every one by pleading guilty. By so doing the dangers of an examination in open court were averted. The conspirators were greatly alarmed by Petroff's trial. They knew that with Kemble before the bar of justice the outpouring of iniquity would be tremendous. Kemble is the author of the famous epigram which indicates his morality: "Addition, Division and Silence." And well he understood how to apply his political creed, as his worldly prosperity to-day will demonstrate.

Kemble smiled jauntily after he had been sentenced to the State Penitentiary by the Court. Some of his unsophisticated friends were alarmed, but he reassured them.

"Don't fear," he said. "I will prove another Samson and pull the temple down over their heads"—referring to Quay and other members of the gang—"unless they fix things for me."

When the excitement over the conviction of Petroff and the self-acknowledged criminality of Kemble diminished a little, Statesman Quay displayed his hand. The State Board of Pardons was a machine which was practically in his power, and he proceeded to use it in behalf of his followers who were at the gates of the State prison. The Board of Pardons consists of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, then held by Statesman Quay; the Lieutenant-Governor, then C. W. Stone; the Attorney-General, then F. W. Palmer, and the Secretary of Internal Affairs, then A. K. Doble. Quay caused the Board to be assembled in extra session and without adjournment to pardon the scoundrels. It is alleged that Attorney-General Palmer and Lieut.-Gov. Stone objected seriously to the scheme, but, as in another abuse of power, the superior will of Quay dominated and Petroff and Kemble were whitewashed for their misdeeds by a vote of the Board, which recommended to the Governor their pardon.

Gov. Hoyt, as Quay's henchman, of course carried out his part and the enlists were free to again conspire against the State.

A storm of indignation swept over Pennsylvania owing to the Pardoning Board scandal. Quay's conduct was discussed by respectable people and he was strongly rebuked. Presbyterian synods passed resolutions against the shameless Pardoning Board, and in a State where a healthy public sentiment prevailed Statesman Quay's career would have ended then and there. Had the people been aware of his greater rascality, which had then been perpetrated, the storm would have burst in a manner that would have been disastrous to the unprincipled boss.

WOMEN WHO MAKE THE BEST WIVES.—Members of a Boston debating society have almost come to blows over the question, "what woman make the best wives?" Culture was claimed by many to be the first essential, love and fidelity the second, and knowledge of household duties and ability to properly perform them, the third. None of the debaters, however, thought it added that very necessary qualification—health—without which a wife is far from perfect. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription will renew the hue of youth in pale and sallow cheeks, correct irritating uterine diseases, arrest and cure ulceration and inflammation, and infuse new vitality into a wasted body. "Favorite Prescription" is the only medicine for women, sold by druggists, under a positive guarantee from the manufacturer, that it will give satisfaction in every case, or money will be refunded. This guarantee has been printed on the bottle-wrapper, and faithfully carried out for years.

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Railway Guide.

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November 10th, 1889.

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Leave Bellefonte, 10:25 a. m., arrive at Tyone, 11:55 a. m., at Altoona, 1:45 p. m., at Pittsburgh, 6:45 p. m.

Leave Bellefonte, 5:20 p. m., arrive at Tyone, 6:40, at Altoona at 7:50, at Pittsburgh at 11:55.

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Leave Bellefonte, 6:35 a. m., arrive at Tyone, 6:55