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-You ought to take the WATCHMAN. | mit to the senate for confirmation. A

Democratic Watchman

Bellefonte, Pa., Nov. 4. 1898.

A Machine Infamy.

Exploiting the Schools, Prisons, Hospitals and Charities, Etc., for Base Partisan Purposes-Full Details as to the Methods of Achieving this Great Outrage—Senator Penrose's Attempt to Deceive the State as to the School and Charity Appropriations Fully Refuted from the Records.

At the late Republican convention that met in Harrisburg to express its contempt for honesty and economy in the state government the boss sent the people which, if it did not deceive them, might still be used by the heelers for such clamor as should confuse and drown the cries of the reformers. Mr. Penrose made a very valiant, but manifestly very laborious effort to fulfill his task. He, of course, ignored the detailed, specific and widely published evidences of the Republican machine's theft and waste of the public moneys, because it is impossible for successfully refute them. But sweeping them aside, as with a wave of the hand, he undertook to account for the constantly increasing cost of machine rule by ascribing it to a greater liberality to the schools, the hospitals and elemosynary institutions of the state, leaving it to be inferred that Mr. Quay and the machine were being criticized and abused, not for any real wrongdoing, but for their enlarged liberality in caring for the helpless wards of the state.

Even if it were true that the differences in the gross annual outlay of the state were accounted for solely by the larger appropriations to the schools, the hospitals, etc., these appropriations are themselves made to dishonestly and unlawfully contribute to the maintenance of the machine, whose astute chief and ever watchful lieutenants consider themselves grossly derelict in permitting such large sums to pass through their hands without gathering on it some profit on the way. But the excess of the cost of maintaining the state government as between 1883 and 1897 was almost three and three-quarter millions of dollars greater, leaving wholly out of the consideration the cost of the schools, the penitentiaries, the insane and the charities, as the following figures will

rayments 1897, less interest, etc. (sec. Rep. treas., p. 23)..\$12,768,515 Payments 1883, less loans redeemed, interest, premiums and U. S. bonds purchased

(see aud. gen. rep., p. 151 .. 4,336,997 Excess of current payments for 1897\$ 8,431,538 Cost of schools, charities, insane, penitentiaries, etc., '97 \$ 7,172,315

Same, 1883 2,440,840 Excess for 1897......\$ 4,731,475 Excess of total payments in 1897 \$ 8,431,538 Excess for schoools, etc., in

1897\$ 4,731,475 Excess for ordinary expenses in 1897\$ 3,700,063 And this says nothing of eract his estimates of expenses for the year ending Nov. 30, 1898 (which reach a total of \$17,346,823, as against an an-

ticipated revenue of \$11,561,000), includes, among others, the following items: State tax due counties......\$1,505,255 School app'n 1897 due...... 3,439,998 Due U. of P. on app'n 1895.... 75,000 Due W. U. on app'n 1895...... 45,000 Appropriation for new capitol

expected to have been paid in 1897 and appropriated for that year 275,000

The account, fully made up, therefore, stands about as follows: Excess payments of 1897 over 1883, exclusive of charities, schools, penitentiaries, in-sane, interest, loans, etc....\$3,700,003

Moneys that were appropriated to schools, charities, etc., and should have been paid in 1897, but remained unpaid at end

\$5,340,253 Total\$9,040,316 This is a long, long way from verifying Mr. Penrose's contention that the only reason why it costs more to run the state than it used to is that we now give so much more to the cause of education and in benificences to the helpless and suffering. Going to the official records for the facts completely upsets his slyly conceived declarations and insinuations, as it will be found to upset every plea made by the machine apologists in explanation and extenuation of its crimes.

And the appropriations for the schools and the charities, the poor, prisoners and the insane, are all and in numerous ways made to do duty for the machine. Of the \$5,340,253 due Nov. 30, 1897, on appropriations made that year and before, and not paid at that time, \$3,439,998 was, as will be noticed, owing to the schools and \$120,000 to the charities (see treasurer's report, page 14,) at the same time that a balance of \$5,136,700 was in the treasury. Here is confession over the official signature of a leading beneficiary of the machine that moneys are wrongfully withheld, and no sane man for a moment dcubts that the purpose of the withholding is to accommodate the favorite banks and insure the machine liberal contributions for its campaign funds. There are comparatively few other moneys that could be withheld in the same way, so that, were it not for the large appropriations to the schools and the charities the banks would have to surrender their deposits and the machine go to some other source for means to deceive and cor-

rupt the voters. Then the myraid of officials that administer the affairs of the institutions under consideration are practically all expected to shout the praises, of the machine about election time and do what they can to confound its enemies. At the beginning of each legislative session the governor has 700 or 800 appointments of various kinds to sub-

large proportion or these are connected with the educational, charitable, penal and reformatory institutions of the ways warm competition, and in such cases the machine steps in and, regardequities, determines the contest in favor of those who are likely to prove

most subservient to its behests.

There are 117 homes, hospitals, asyjunior senator to represent him and lums, aid societies, missions, etc., orsing a siren song into the ears of the ganized and controlled by the state, or managed by private corporations and receiving state aid, to which appropriations were made by the last legislature. These are exclusive of the deaf and dumb and blind schools, the institutions for the training of feeble minded, etc. In many localities these institutions are looked upon as of such importance that the men chosen to represent such localities are expected to make sure of the appropriations for them at whatever sacrifice. Urged by him or anybody else to fairly meet and managers, directors and employes and their two or three thousand officers. depending upon the machine as the sole arbiter in the appropriation committees, these poor legislators are often ferced to choose between voting conscientiously and losing the appropriations or voting with the machine and getting them. Thus even the charities of the state, the sick and the crippled are made, unconsciously, to con-tribute to the maintenance of a rascally gang at the head of the state's affairs and their conscienceless robbery

Mr. Wanamaker said in his speech at Phoenixville, May 27: "Politics controls the appointment of trustees of state institutions; politics controls the management of state institutions. The needs of overcrowded asylums and unhealthy hospitals count as naught against the request of the man with the political pull and who can deliver state delegates." And he might have added that the controllers and officers of the institutions not under control of the state, but receiving state aid, for the most part are but in a degress less the servitors of the machine.

institutions, notably the insane asylums. The payments for the insane were \$738,390 in 1896 and \$587,544 in 1897. The appropriations were \$920,320 for 1897 and \$717,700 for 1898, but of the former \$200.000 was for a deficiency in the appropriations for 1895, and \$83,950 in 1897, and a like amount in 1898 was for an extension of the reservoir and new buildings for the Harrisburg institution. The committee on lunacy of the board of public charities has been for several years insisting that a new asylum for the indigent insane be built for management under homeopathic auspices, that a hospital specially devoted to the treatment of epilepsy be erected and that the chronics "who do not require active medical treatment, nursing and special care" should be taken from the hospitals and put in an asylum by themselves. They further recommend that legislation be enacted to induce and encourage counties, municipalities, etc., to build institutions for the care of their own insane by the offer of a fixed sum, say \$1 per week, paid out and is far from covering the difference between the cost of honest government that the state treasurer in making up of the state treasury, for each patient supported therein. Wisconsin has pursued this plan with highly satisfactory results for 16 years, the per capita cost per patient being \$1.75 per week, or less than it costs in Pennsylvania. Notwithsatnding the fact that all the insane hospitals are seriously and even dangerously overcrowded, hundreds of beds having to be made up at nights in the corridors and taken down in the morning, the legislature has persistently ignored all these recommendations, excepting when in 1895 they passed an act looking to county care for patients, which was so loaded down with provisos and impossible requirements as to be wholly inoperative. It was owing to the extravagant appropriations for party and factional

purposes that, as Mr. Wanamaker said in his Phoenixville speech: "At the last session of the legislature the appropriations committee was obliged to refuse actual maintenance for many of the most deserving hospitals of the state. Yet this same committee, under orders, passed for Senator Coyle, of Schuylkill, a Quay lieutenant, an appropriation of \$10,000 for the maintenance of the American Hospital association, of Mahanoy township, which was an imaginary institution of Senator Coyle's, without capital, without a building, or without even a site upon which to build one. This fraud was fortunately discovered by Governor

scheme. state board of charities itself is compelled to pose as apologists for the said in his report Jan. 1, 1897 (see report, page 8): "At the session of the legislature of 1895 we earnestly urged that provision be made for both the insane and criminal classes. Bills for these purposes were presented to the legislature, but unfortunately, owing to the financial depression of the treasury, failed to become laws." And vet it is notorious that in multiplying useless offices and expenses the legislature of 1895 outdid all its predecessors and was not a whit less culpable than that

of 1897. Following up this subject Mr. Wanamaker says (again the Phoenixville "I am informed by an ex-member of

ring a recent session of the legislature the appropriations committee, after months of work and the unmerciful slashing of meritorious bills, had succeeded in making the total amount of appropriations fall within the estimated bills could be reported from the committee and be passed before adjournment orders came from Senator Quay that more than \$500,000 of bills for powerful and rich institutions must be passed. These bills had all been considered by the committee on their merits and negatived. Upon orders from the 'old man' they were reconsidered and reported favorably within an hour. A prominent Philadelphia business man dared not contribute to the Business Men's League, because he was a di-

and he was notified that he must not oppose Quay or his institution would lose an appropriation that upon its merits alone it is entitled to receive. ries. The state provides the buildings and pays the salaries, but the counties pay for maintenance. Of the state appropriations to the penitentiaries for 1896, \$50,000 of the \$52,000 went for salaries in the Eastern and \$60,000 of the

for salaries. Here, again, the machine finds profit and support. In the furnishing of supplies it is the same thing, and it is notorious that the cost of feedwhat it should and would be under phia speech, June 27, Dr. Swallow said: "Though the average charity inmate of our asylums gets service, clothing and food that costs less than. 50 cents a day, the expense to the state is greater than though they were boarded at a first-class hotel." This, like nearly all of the reverend doctor's allegations, is a haphazard statement, demonstrating the impractical character of the man and the unwisdom of depending upon his "statistics," and

The weekly per capita cost for maintenance of patients in the five state hospitals for insane for 1896 is set down in the official report of the committee on lunacy of the board of charities (see report 1896, page 24) as follows:

Harrisburg\$3.75 Danville 3.60 Norristown 3.15 3-5 Warren 3.61 Dixmont 3.89

would give less of their time to moving about the state doing the work of the machine and the party which it conhols, would see to it that naked maintenance of at least as good a quality

wherever money is specifically appropriated by the state for maintenance, at considerably less cost. and charitable institutions of the state, whether supported in whole or only in part by the state, are, as will fully appear from the foregoing revelations, virtually all industriously exploited for the support of the Republican machine. Every dollar of money voted to them in one way or another, directly or indirectly, pays tribute to it. A great liberality is indecently and defiantly utilrose tried to make the people believe,

for its cruel and wicked maladministration. Department Expenses.

Records.

ject of much comment in the newsprehended how unceasing has been the upward trend of the figures. It is not realized that each legislature under the sway of Republican Bosses has not only "seen" its predecessor, to use the language of the card playing fraternity, but managed to "go" considerably "better." The protests of the people and such of the newspapers as were not under the control of the machine have gone unheeded. Governor Pattison's vetoes in 1891-93 fell in for no greater consideration. And even the warnings of Governor Hastings, their own man, that the time had come to go slow, were ignored. The appetite of the cormorants grew with what it fed upon like all other appetites, and

of utter unappeasability. All this, be it borne in mind, is in addition to the steals in the way of legislative junkets, contested election charges, fraudulent investigations, etc. What is here considered fell in for no executive vetoes or injunctions either in 1895 or in 1897, during which years, as will further appear, the greatest

enormities were perpetrated.

It is not generally understood, but should be, that the state does not support the penitentiaries and reformatoofficials are, of course, another contin-

eering forces. More than half of the cost of maintaining the indigent insane patient is paid by the counties, and from a third te a half of the total income of the insane hospitals from all sources goes ing the patients is much in excess of honest management. In his Philadel-

Average It has already been stated that the cost of the insane to the state of Wisconsin, where they are cared for in the counties, etc., is \$1.75, and "the quality of care is excellent," says our board of public charities, and the board further says (See report 1896, page 5): Pennsylvania there now is some excellent county and municipal care of the insane, at far less per capita cost than that charged in the state hospitals."

as is now furnished, was provided

and the cost of Republican machine government, but it is a great sum nevertheless, fully sufficient to inspire successful revolution against the machine and the men who are responsible

How they Have Swelled in Fifteen Years and Since the Democrats Were Last at Least in Partial Con-Item-Extravagance and Spoliation at Republica Machine Dictation, as Gathered from the Official

The enormous increase in the cost of running the executive departments of the state government has been the subpapers and otherwise. The extent of the increase is not yet, however, understood. It is not generally com-

As probably presenting the case most comprehensively and so as to enable the seeker after the facts to gather them in at a glance, so to speak, the following table is presented. The figures in the first column, headed 1883, represent the outlay for the first year of Governor Pattison's administration, when there was a Democratic house and a strong reform element in the senate to help keep the looters in check Those in the other column, headed 1889, 1893 and 1897, respectively, represent the appropriations for the last year, that is the last legislative year of the Beaver, Pattison (second) and Hastings administrations. The figures are taken from the appropriation bills, as finally passed and signed, are exclusive of the vetoes and are in each

GOVERNOR'S OFFICE. 1883. 1897. 1889. 1893. \$42,800. \$50,400. \$56.058. \$57,800. SECRETARY OF COMMONWEALTH. \$62,000. \$69,000. \$79,600. AUDITOR GENERAL'S DEPART-MENT.

\$56.600.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT. \$40.300. \$41,400. ATTORNEY GENERAL'S DEPART-

MENT. \$23,200. \$15,400. \$30,900. DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL AF-FAIRS. \$67,200. \$81,400. \$100,000. ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPART-MENT.

\$26.700. \$44,400. SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC IN-STRUCTION. \$33,400. \$33,400. \$42,400. STATE LIBRARY. \$34,000 PUBLIC PRINTER.

\$5,800.

\$7,100. STATE REPORTER. \$12,000. \$12,000. \$16,000. BOARD OF PARDONS. HARBOR OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA. \$102,200. \$22,000. \$84.500.

INSPECTORS OF MINES. * \$110,000. \$108,000. \$132,000. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE. \$24,600. \$33,000. \$177,820. BOARD OF PUBLIC CHARITIES. \$13,800. \$24,600.

SUPERINTENDENT SOLDIERS' OR-PHANS' SCHOOLS. \$20,200. \$30,600. BOARD OF HEALTH. \$10,000. \$12,000. FISH COMMISSIONERS.

FACTORY INSPECTORS. None. \$54.800. \$80,000. BANKING DEPARTMENT. \$124,000

MEDICAL COUNCIL. None. None. BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS, SAL-ARIES. \$11.800. \$22,600.

\$13.850. \$13.900. BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS, EX-PENSE. \$46,263. \$61,060.

The foregoing may without scruple be accepted as reliable, having, as stated, been taken direct from the several appropriation acts as they appear in the officially published laws of the state. A few explanations will not, however, be out of place. For instance, in the cost of the "governor's office" is included only the actual office cost, and not that of the expensive gubernatorial mansion, or anything connected with it. The "attorney general's department" does not cover the large sums he receives as fees. "Superintendent of public instruction" means the expense for salaries, etc., of his office, and does not cover any of the cost of the schools. The same thing is true of "superintendent of soldiers' orphan schools." "State of the same thing is true of "superintendent of the approent of soldiers' orphan schools." "State library" is independent of the appro-priations for books and the "public printer" of those for printing. "Public buildings and grounds" excepts the extra expense (1897) put upon the state by the capital fire and the occupancy by the legislature of Grace Church. The agricultural department was not organized until 1895, but, in order to be wholly fair, we have, for the preceding years given the appropriations to the board of agriculture, which item is for years given the appropriations to the board of agriculture, which item is for 1897 included in the costs of the department. No appropriation was made for the fish commissioner in 1897. A larg one was in prospect, but the people appeared to be somewhat aroused as t what was going on, the legislators were made in some degree afraid and the scheme was abandoned. With these explanations in mind the figures hereinabove may be looked upon as indicating with accuracy how each succeeding legislature may be expected, if machine control in the legislature i to continue, to perpetrate fresh outrages, pile up more expenditure in the name of the better execution of the laws, but solely to make places for party heelers and secure boodle to make machine campaigns successful.

-- Subscribe for the WATCHMAN.

Medical

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state. All of them must sooner or later pony up in some way to the machine, either by money contribution, lip service or repressing what they know and feel and would like to tell. Refusal to do this in any direction is regarded as threatening the appropriations for that direction next due. For many of these places, even where neither salary or perquisites attach, there is alless of the local situation or the

of the taxpayers.

The appropriations are notoriously inadequate for the support of the state

Hastings, who vetoed the nefarious And yet as showing how even the machine, the secretary of the board

speech is quoted from): the appropriations committee that durevenues. Upon the last night that \$65,000 in the Western. These well paid gent of the machine's active election-

yet it is approximately true.

A board of charities, whose officials

The educational, penal, correctional

trol-A Steady and Constant Increase in Every

may be regarded today as in a state

case for two years:

\$69.800. \$94,300