

WHO FORCED THE REFORMS?

Roosevelt's State-Capitol Remarks, Supplemented With Between-the-Lines Reading.

Edwin S. Stuart, as a drowning man grasping a straw, reads to his audiences the brief paragraph which was all that President Roosevelt had to say, in his capitol-dedication speech, about affairs in Pennsylvania since the battle of Gettysburg.

Mr. Roosevelt did not even make the slightest reference to the congressional fights in the state. His absolute and complete avoidance of anything that could be construed by the gangsters as offering them the least encouragement in the present state fight, was studied and glaring.

And yet Candidate Stuart pretends to get comfort out of the few Roosevelt words upon which the only reasonable interpretation is that the gangsters, after the political and state revolution put William H. Berry in charge of the state treasury, got badly frightened and hastened to grant a little of what had been so insolently denied for more than a generation.

But what did it? The force of public sentiment in revolt against the Penrose Organization, which had administered those offices for graft.

you have passed a law compelling the officers and employes of great cities to attend to the duties for which they are paid by all the taxpayers, and to refrain from using the power conferred by their offices to influence political campaigns;

But what did it? An aroused citizenship, commanding that the Penrose Organization should no longer pollute the public service and hold the people under the yoke of their paid servants.

you have prohibited the solicitation or receiving of political assessments by city employes; you have by law protected the state treasury from depletion and conserved the public moneys for use only in the public interest.

But what did it? An indignant citizenship demanding that the Penrose Organization should no longer siphon off the public purse and create revenues out of the public service for its continued debasement.

you have by law regulated and improved the civil service systems of your greatest cities; and finally, you have passed a law containing a provision which I most earnestly hope will in substance be embodied likewise in a law by the congress at the coming session—a provision prohibiting the officers of any corporation from making a contribution of the money of that corporation to any candidate or any political committee for the payment of any election expenses whatever.

But who did it? The people demanding that public office should no longer be a political reward, and that the league between the Penrose Organization and corporations founded on public franchise should cease.

I do not recall any other state legislation which, in a similar length of time, has to its credit such a body of admirable legislation.

But who did it? The people, united for common decency and common honesty in the administration of their affairs, before whose might and under whose lash the legislative henchmen of the Penrose Organization, including the most self-sufficient of governors, were forced against their will to penitential deeds, now hypocritically acclaimed as the evidence of their political virtue!

And the cost to the taxpayers of thus doing, in botched and slipshod fashion, only a little of what those legislators had refused to do in the days when they thought that the people were under foot for a long time to come, if not until the republic should fall, was more than \$250,000.

you have by a law for the protection of the elective franchise made tampering with the ballot boxes and the casting of illegal votes so difficult as in all probability to be unprofitable; you have provided a primary election law which guarantees to the voters free expression in the selection of candidates for office;

But what did it? A disgusted citizenship rebelling against the prostitution of the ballot by the Penrose Organization to perpetuate its control of public affairs to enrich its henchmen with contract and official loot, and to stifle investigation.

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REV. SAM JONES DEAD

Noted Evangelist Died On a Train Near Perry, Ark.

Little Rock, Ark., Oct. 18.—Rev. Sam P. Jones, the well known evangelist of Cartersville, Ga., died of heart failure in the sleeping car on train No. 4 of the Rock Island Railway near Perry, Ark.

Mr. Jones had been conducting a most successful revival at Oklahoma City, I. T., and left there for his home in Georgia. He desired to attend a family reunion Tuesday, it being the 59th anniversary of his birth.

Mrs. Jones and his daughters, Mrs. Annie Pyron and Miss Julia Jones, were with him as he passed away.

Mr. Jones arose from his berth in the sleeper and complained of nausea. He drank a glass of hot water and immediately afterward collapsed. Rev. Walt Holcomb, who had been associated with Mr. Jones for a number of years, took the dying man in his arms and in a few minutes the evangelist breathed his last. The body was embalmed and was sent to Cartersville. The funeral services will be conducted by Rev. George Stuart, Rev. J. A. Brown, of Mississippi, and Rev. Walt Holcomb.

ADDICKS' FARMS SOLD

To Satisfy Judgment For \$50,000 Against Gas Man.

Wilmington, Del., Oct. 13.—Under a judgment obtained by Charles H. Hinchman, of Camden, N. J., in litigation over the Ruby Match company, the following farms of J. Edward Addicks were sold by United States Marshal Plinn: Carr farm, Brandywine hundred, \$16,000; Handy farm, Brandywine hundred, \$5,000; mill property, Brandywine hundred, \$800; small tract of land in Brandywine hundred, \$50; brick yard farm, 102 acres, Newcastle hundred, \$5,000; Riverview farm, 140 acres, Castle hundred, \$5,000. Total, \$31,850. The judgment secured by Mr. Hinchman against Addicks amounted to about \$50,000.

MRS. JEFFERSON DAVIS DYING

Widow of Confederate President Near Death in New York.

New York, Oct. 16.—Mrs. Jefferson Davis, widow of the president of the Confederate states, is dying of pneumonia at the Hotel Majestic. It is believed that she cannot survive more than a few hours.

Mrs. Davis had been ill several days, but it had been believed that she would recover up to Monday night, when a sudden change for the worse was noted.

MEXICAN AMBASSADOR RESIGNS

Senor Sasasus Quits Owing to Failing Health.

Mexico City, Oct. 15.—Joaquin D. Casasus, Mexican ambassador to the United States, has formally tendered his resignation to President Diaz, and it has been accepted. Senor Casasus gave as his reason for resigning the fact that for some time past his health has been seriously impaired. Enrique C. Creel, governor of the state of Chihuahua, and one of the richest men in the republic, is mentioned as a likely candidate for the ambassadorship.

BROKEN BONES PIERCED EARTH

Young Chestnut's Frightful Mishap Ended in Death.

Pottstown, Pa., Oct. 15.—The first fatal accident of the chestnut hunting hereabouts was that of John Mismier, who died. He fell from a chestnut tree at Ringing Hill several days ago, and both bones of his left forearm were broken off and were forced into the earth. Tetanus resulted, and he suffered terrible agony until death of him.

YOUNG PERMITTED "STEAL"

A Word From Him, As Capitol Commission's Attorney, Would Have Halted Plundering.

There is one man who could have halted the \$9,000,000 "extras" graft in the new capitol. By just taking the public into his confidence and saying the word, that one man could not only have protected his own reputation, but also have saved the machine at least that part of its present misery which the revelations of the capitol "steal" have caused. That man is Robert K. Young, of Tioga county, the McNichol-Penrose-Martin nominee against "Farmer" William T. Creasy for auditor general.

Young was the paid attorney of the capitol (building) commission from the time when it got down to work, in 1901, under the building act passed early in that year, until its president, William A. Stone, wound up its affairs recently with the boast that the commission had "completed" the capitol far enough within the \$4,000,000 appropriated to turn \$40,000 back into the state treasury. Can Young offer the excuse that he did not know what he was paid by the state for knowing? If so, he would be an incompetent, untrustworthy auditor general. If it be assumed that he is too intelligent not to have understood that the board of public grounds and buildings were seizing the unappropriated millions to pay for things that were in the specifications upon which all the bids for "completing" the capitol were based, then a much harsher word than "ignorant" must be applied to Young.

Call it "ignorance" or worse, Young remained silent while the bosses who nominated him continued the deceiving of the people with the announcement made by Stone to the public. Young spent his time in Harrisburg, as the commission's lawyer, to see that the building was put up in accordance with law, and that his dear friend, Stone, formerly of Tioga, and the other commissioners, should not make any mistake. Nearly all of the "extras" were put into the capitol while Young was supposed to be earning his pay by staying around to protect the interests of the commonwealth. While the lawyers in various parts of the state are talking of the officials likely to be impeached or otherwise punished for their connection with this colossal crime, they have in Young a case for inquiry as to what ought to be done with a commonwealth's "legal adviser" who never let the public know if he "advised" against the looting of the treasury to cover work and supplies which the builders of the walls and roof were paid for furnishing, but did not furnish.

Now Young asks the people to elect him to a position in which he would "audit" capitol accounts, and, in case of a legislative probing of the \$9,000,000 graft, would be called upon to cooperate with the investigating committee. If Penrose and pals could elect the vice-dens and ripper voters whom they have renominated for the legislature, the character of their "probing" could be foretold now. In any event, Young, as auditor general, would not be expected to convict Young as solicitor of the commission.

But Stuart says he would favor "a rigid investigation." His record as a continual dodger of corporation bills and all other important measures in the Philadelphia select council, is not a good recommendation for his back-bone. He positively refused, when requested by leading citizens of Philadelphia, to lend his name with theirs against the "gas lease" and other outrages which caused the upheaval in city and state. He now stands for the election of Young, with full knowledge of the latter's acquiescence in the capitol "steal." What is the value of the pledge of a gubernatorial candidate who wants such an auditor general?

Stuart says he favors repeal of the "furniture" act of 1895, but in this he is backed up by hurriedly adopted alarm resolutions of both the gang city committee of Philadelphia and the Robbins "auxiliary" campaign committee—selected by Penrose to work as an "eminently respectable" annex to that senator's state committee which Wesley R. Andrews, in contempt for Young's now recanted protest, continues to head. If Penrose elected the legislative majority he could well afford to repeal that act, as the gang has got all out of it that it wanted, the capitol being packed to overflowing with the \$9,000,000 "furnishings." And then Penrose could have just the kind of "investigation" to suit him and Young.

Young's interest in appealing to the voters to take the advice of Stuart and re-elect the gang legislators of the last session is too apparent to need argument. If the election should be split up as to let Young slip in over Creasy, but to put a majority of honest men in the legislature, there would be no chance of whitewashing the solicitor of the capitol commission. Stuart's interest for Young may be explained by his dread that Young's candidity alone suffices to drag down the whole gang ticket. The gubernatorial nominee, in harmony with his past trimming, dodging and time-serving, is willing to see any old legislative or auditor general candidate pull through if Stuart could be saved also. As Stuart is actually defending and supporting those malodorous candidates now, in the full glare of all their delinquencies, he would not be expected to turn against them after the entire gang outfit was elected and snug in the Harrisburg offices. The Penrose "investigators" would do the rest.

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"Quincy Adams Sawyer."

One of the attractions booked at Garman's opera house for Tuesday, Dec. 18th, is "Quincy Adams Sawyer," the great New England drama in its fifth season of uninterrupted success. Everyone who has read the book of the same name from which the play was taken, will want to see the dramatization, and those who have not read the book, will want to see the play just the same, for everybody loves a clean, wholesome play of New England life, and this is just what "Quincy Adams Sawyer" is.

Best of all it has departed from the weather beaten tracks of the old-time drama. The pleasing points are a simple, sweet love story, a continuous series of humorous incidents, and an almost heretofore unknown naturalness and purity that pervades the entire play.

To begin with you start at the country store and postoffice where you see "Quincy Adams Sawyer" as the city chap helping his country friends and outdoing his country enemies. You are made known of the petty love affairs of several of the village young folks and your interest in Mason's corner folks is firmly established.

Next you find yourself at the Cross-Roads. Here takes place one of the prettiest touches of the play, where Zekiel describes the surroundings to his blind sister. The scene shifts to Mrs. Putnam's sitting-room and you meet the ludicrous Samantha, and grow a bit apprehensive over Lindy's affairs which have got into a curious tangle.

Medical.

Are impure matters which the skin, liver, kidneys, and other organs can not take care of without help, there is such an accumulation of them. They litter the whole system. Pimples, boils, eczema and other eruptions, loss of appetite, that tired feeling, bilious turas, fits of indigestion, dull headaches and many other troubles are due to them.

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