

QUARTER MILLION TO CARE FOR CAPITOL

That's What the Gang Demanded in Scott Bill to "Employ" 166 Care-takers Under Pennypacker's Board.

President Pennypacker's board of public grounds and buildings appear to be able to take care of the new capitol and the grounds; to have the building floors scrubbed, the trees pruned and the squirrels fed all right without the army of employes that would have been "employed" there (killing time in one another's way) as soon as Stone's commission "finished" its work if Philadelphia Senator John M. Scott's wonderful bill of the last regular session had become a law.

That proposed law would have saddled upon the taxpayers a biennial appropriation of \$251,520 for the care of the capitol and grounds. The scheme was part of the general plot for capitol graft. In the light of recent revelations, the Scott bill is now evidence that, while the people were to be kept in the dark, the machine bosses and a few of their legislative servants were deep in the graft plot in the session of 1905. Both houses passed the bill, and Governor Pennypacker stated as his reason for vetoing it that it would be time enough to pay the squirrel keepers and other caretakers a quarter of a million dollars biennially from the date of the "completion" of the capitol, which, according to Stone, and even according to the \$520,000 architect, Huston, was done early this year.

Let the voter run his eye over the amazing list of all sorts of "chiefs" and "assistants," mechanics, assistant mechanics, secretaries, electricians, laborers, charmen, charwomen, watchmen, messengers, assistant messengers and what not—a total of 166 persons. Even Pennypacker's veto seemed to admit that when the capitol would be "finished" all those people would be wanted to take care of it. If so, how has it been taken care of without them and without the proposed new law during all the time since the building was "completed?" The date fixed by the building law for "completion" was the first day of this year. Indeed, 21 of the new places were to be filled just after the 1905 session, and yet the superintendent got along without them during last year.

Has Pennypacker's board been caring for the grounds and building during the last nine and one-half months with the annual expenditure of only \$18,600 allowed by existing law? If so, where is the necessity of adding to that amount, as Scott's bill would have done, \$107,160 a year by increasing from 19 to 166 the number of employes under the board thus appointing 147 new employes? In the salaries of the 19 persons authorized by existing law, the Scott bill would have made increases amounting to \$2800, including a \$2000 addition to the superintendent's \$3000 salary.

Following are the Scott bill's particulars of the salary increases and of the proposed 147 employes that were to be added to the old force at the beginning of this year:

Table with 2 columns: Position and Salary. Includes Superintendent of public grounds and buildings (\$3000 to \$5000), Gardener (\$1000 to \$1100), Sergeant of police (\$1000 to \$1100), Night watchman (\$900 to \$1500), etc.

Total increase at once \$2,800. New Places At Once (1905).

Table with 2 columns: Position and Salary. Includes Assistant superintendent (\$1,800), Assistant gardener (\$1,000), Secretary (\$900), Messenger (\$900), Assistant messenger (\$480), Florist (\$900), Conservatory watchman (\$900), Foreman of grounds (\$1,000), Six caretakers (\$720 each), One carpenter (\$1,250), Six additional park policemen (\$900 each), etc.

Additional for new capitol \$25,524. Total annual addition \$107,160. Annual cost at that time \$128,764.

Thus to make the biennial appropriation for taking care of the capitol and grounds \$251,524.

Of course, a Pennypacker board that secretly abstracted \$9,000,000 for "extras" on the capitol, may have had its own surreptitious way of spending

without warrant of law the quarter of a million called for by the Scott bill. Who knows? Such a transaction would be no more astounding than what has been done.

Now, the thought for the voters is that as Pennypacker would have approved this \$251,520 grab if the capitol had been finished, what better could be expected from another Penrose Governor and Gang-owned legislature? The plot of what the Gang has done, and of what more it aimed to do, through the Scott bill, is now laid bare. If the people endorse the Gang on November 6, will not the successful candidates consider that they have popular warrant from the polls to go ahead and consummate the stupendous graft?

YOUNG EXPOSED AS "FAKE" INDEPENDENT

Buncoed the Insurgents For the Benefit of Old Gang Bosses and Always False to His Professions.

The hitherto unwritten record of Robert K. Young, "Republican" candidate for Auditor General, proves him to have been from the very outset just as much of a "fake" Independent as he has been while Solicitor of the Capitol Commission and, later, as one of the four Penrose-Andrews nominees on the state ticket.

In 1895 he was state delegate from Tioga county, uninstructed, having been elected prior to the beginning of the fight to defeat Quay for state chairman. Having posed for several years as a reformer, the anti-Quay people expected his vote. Many of them say that he gave them every reason to believe that he would be with them. When he arrived at Harrisburg he was taken in hand by William A. Stone and carried to a private house where he could not be found. He was vouched for at the Quay caucus that night and the next day voted for "Jack" Robinson, the Quay candidate for chairman of the convention.

The next year, 1896, he was taken up by the Quay managers as a candidate for the legislature and was put through against an avowed anti-Quay candidate. When he turned up in the count of the '76' the Quay people were crazy.

In 1898 Charles Tubbs was put in the field by the Tioga "insurgents" as a candidate for United States senator against Quay. Stone, then a candidate for Governor, had placed a ticket of state delegates. The "insurgents" brought out an opposition ticket and John Wanamaker went into the country to make speeches.

One dark night Mr. Young induced the anti-Quay state delegates to sign a statement saying that because Stone was a native of Tioga they would vote for him if they were elected, and that they believed Stone could not be controlled by Quay. The "insurgents" were so enraged over this that they refused to vote for the state delegates, and while Quay lost the county by 1000, Stone's slated delegates of the Quay brand were elected.

While Young as a representative was playing as an "insurgent" leader, a plan was formed on Capitol Hill to elect Stone United States senator. The Stone conspirators were to induce Quay to withdraw from the fight and throw his support to Stone—to end the long deadlock. Young was to be the Moses to lead enough "insurgents" over to Stone to make his election sure. The scheme was discovered and the "insurgents" were so lined up against it that it had to be abandoned. A few weeks after that the Governor was allowed to name five lieutenants in the regular army, and he named Young's brother as one of them.

The year 1900 was one of "carnage" in Tioga politics. Governor Stone had appointed David Cameron as judge to succeed John I. Mitchell and the anti-machine leaders had brought out Jerome B. Niles against him. Young was the most active figure in trying to carry enough "insurgents" over to Cameron to elect him. Niles was too strong and he swept Stone's man off the bench by 1000 majority. While the judgeship fight was raging a big contest was going on for the legislature and Young had been supplied with the "sinews" to conduct the anti-Quay legislative campaign. A. B. Hitchcock was running as an avowed "insurgent," Henry M. Foote as a thick and thin Quay man; W. E. Champaign as a thinly disguised Quay man, but loudly supported by every heeler of the machine in the county. Young refused to assist in running another "insurgent," upon the ground that Champaign would be guided by public sentiment in voting for a United States Senator. Hitchcock won by an immense majority, and Champaign was nominated over Foote. Champaign went to Harrisburg and cast the vote that elected Marshall speaker of the house and made the election of Quay possible.

In the same year the "insurgents" were vitally interested in the election of the state senator from Young's district, as it was known that the organization of the senate would depend upon one or two votes. The anti-Quay people induced W. W. Crittenden, Potter, to become a candidate, and the Democrats endorsed him. The last minute, as Mr. Crittenden alleges, Young let go the fight in Tioga, and Myron Watson, a Standard Oil Quayite, went to the senate, and his vote gave that body to Quay. As the Tioga men put it, Young was responsible for the loss of both houses of the legislature to the machine.

Next, Young was appointed by the grace of Stone as attorney for the Capitol Building Commission. One word from Young could have stopped all the graft, but he never spoke that word. When Young was proposed for a place on the state ticket, the Tioga Republicans flew to arms, and Young was forced upon the ticket against the bitter protest of three of the four delegates, and of all the leading Republicans of the county.

A prominent machine state official, who was trying to induce an anti-machine leader from Young's county to withdraw his opposition, said: "If you will go along, you and I can do all the law business before the Auditor General." The kicker replied: "I have no doubt you can do all the business, but there will be nothing for reformers."

In 1902 the anti-machine Republicans ran Andrew B. Dunsmore, a real Independent, against mis-representative Champaign for representative and soon had the fight practically won. Young was chairman of the county committee and was active in the fight for John P. Elkin. He is said to have placed much of the Elkin money, and the anti-machine people declare that every dollar of it was placed where it would do Champaign the most good and Dunsmore the most harm.

DILWORTH FLED FROM NEGROES

Oxford, Pa., Preacher Tells Son How He Reached Johnstown.

Johnstown, Pa., Oct. 27.—Rev. Richard Dilworth, the Oxford minister, who was assaulted by negroes eight days ago, regained partial control of himself when he was greeted at the Memorial hospital by his son, Richard, of Brooklyn. The meeting between them was quite pathetic. Rev. Dilworth being unable to talk and seeming content to hold his boy's hand.

Rev. Dilworth told his son that he now seems to be reading the past. He said:

"When I came from Philadelphia last week I was attacked on the street and beaten by three negroes. One had a revolver and threatened to shoot. I went home, and, getting my grip, departed. I do not remember of sleeping in the open or of having been on a trip. Once I heard of New York city, but don't know how I got here. It seems I have been walking and walking."

SHOT IN MISTAKE FOR BURGLAR

Son of Prominent Philadelphian Fatally Wounded at Bryn Mawr.

Philadelphia, Oct. 29.—Mistaken for a burglar, Clayton B. French, son of Harry B. French, member of a firm of wholesale chemists, was shot and probably fatally wounded by W. G. Audenreid at the Montgomery Inn at Bryn Mawr, near here. Mr. French had lost his key to the hotel and was endeavoring to gain an entrance through a window. The window opened into a room occupied by Audenreid, and as French stepped through the opening Audenreid discharged his revolver. The bullet lodged in French's lungs, and physicians have little hope of his recovery. French, who is a Harvard graduate, is 24 years of age.

Mr. Audenreid is a member of a brokerage firm and is prostrated by the unfortunate occurrence.

WILLS \$122,000 TO STUDENTS

Lehigh University Graduate Leaves Trust Fund For Scholarships.

South Bethlehem, Pa., Oct. 29.—As a mark of appreciation of Lehigh University, from which he was graduated in 1887, from the School of Mines, Frank Williams has left his entire residuary estate to the institution in trust, the income to aid poor students. The bequest amounts to \$122,000 or more.

Mr. Williams entered the university as a poor boy. After graduation he made a fortune in business, largely through the establishment of firebrick plants in the western part of the state. He was only 35 years of age at the time of his death.

SHOT DEAD BY DEPUTY

James Aiken, of Pylesville, Md., Killed When He Resisted Arrest.

York, Pa., Oct. 27.—Deputy Sheriff John Worthington, of Harford county, Md., shot and killed James Aiken, who he was attempting to arrest at his home at Pylesville, near the York county line. Worthington had a warrant for Aiken's arrest on a charge of surety of the peace. When he approached Aiken the latter threw an axe at the deputy. Aiken then seized a shot gun, but Worthington shot him dead before he could fire the gun.

Miss Rosemary Sartoris Married.

New York, Oct. 30.—Miss Rosemary Sartoris, daughter of Mrs. Nellie Grant Sartoris and the late Algernon Charles Frederick Sartoris and granddaughter of the late General U. S. Grant, was married here at noon to George H. Woolston, of Hibernia, Fla. The wedding took place at the Calvary Episcopal church, Rev. Thornton F. Turner officiating. Mr. and Mrs. Woolston left immediately on a wedding trip. Mrs. Sartoris and her daughter returned from Europe Saturday. Mr. Woolston is the owner of a large plantation in Florida.

Supreme Secretary of Arcanum Dead.

Boston, Oct. 29.—William O. Robson, supreme secretary of the Royal Arcanum, died of pneumonia at his home in Wellesley Hills, after an illness of two days. Mr. Robson was elected supreme secretary in 1877, and has held the office ever since. He was born at Loyal Oaks, Md., in 1823.

Advertisement for YEAGER & DAVIS, featuring the slogan 'The Truth and Nothing but the Truth.' and 'COME TO US IF YOU WISH A SQUARE DEAL.' The ad describes various types of shoes and their quality.

Useful Recipes.

Butter Scotch.—Boil together for half an hour one cupful of molasses, two cupfuls of sugar, three spoonfuls of butter, one heaping teaspoonful of soda, one teaspoonful of lemon or vanilla. Stir constantly, and pour on plates to cool.

Peppermint.—Pour one-half cupful of boiling water upon two cupfuls of granulated sugar. Boil over a quick fire five minutes; add 15 drops of essence of peppermint; stir briskly for 15 minutes; then drop from a teaspoon on buttered plates too cool.

Molasses Coconut Balls.—Boil a pound of sugar, half a pint of water and two cupfuls of molasses, stirring slightly until it will form a soft ball when dropped in cold water. Stir in all the shredded coconut until cold. Make into balls and roll in dry granulated sugar or drop in melted chocolate.

Ice Cream Candy.—Boil two pounds of granulated sugar, one cupful of cold water, with one tablespoonful of vinegar, without stirring, till brittle. Pour on buttered tins, and when nearly cold, pull rapidly till white and brittle.

Medical.

ALL HUMORS. 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.

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