

SHEATZ FALSIFIES HIS RECORD ON MACHINE BILLS OF 1903 SESSION

He Voted for the Susquehanna Canal Bill Notwithstanding His Denial of the Fact.

A Bad Record Made Worse by Adding Falseness to Recreancy.—Democratic Campaign in Full Sway and Lively Times Expected in the Near Future.

(Special Correspondence.)

Harrisburg, Pa., Oct. 16.

Some days ago the Philadelphia Record copied from a leaflet issued by the Democratic State Committee a paragraph in reference to the bills introduced into the Legislature of the State "creating new water companies with vast powers and increasing the already dangerous powers of some of the old companies." The statement added that Mr. Sheatz, the machine Republican candidate for State Treasurer, had supported these bills and that "the most atrocious of all these iniquities was known as the Kingston bill. It was among those which were stricken from the calendar of the Senate on the last day of the session for the reason that Pennypacker, weak as he was, threatened to veto them if passed."

The Philadelphia Record of Tuesday, October 8th, contains this communication or denial:

Under ordinary circumstances I would not reply to campaign literature, as the general public, from long experience, has little time for, and much less inclination to believe the extravagant writings, and in many cases absolutely false statements, of men employed for their ability in that line; but as you lay such stress on the so-called Water Snake bills, I feel that I must make reply to you, although knowing that the people have not forgotten.

You say in your news columns and editorially that I voted for the infamous Susquehanna Canal bill. Will you please look in "The Record" or any of the Philadelphia newspapers published under date of March 18, 1903, and note the vote—170 to 1—the "no" coming from Representative Sheatz, of West Philadelphia.

At that time all the leading newspapers throughout Pennsylvania commented most favorably on my stand. I not only voted against, but worked against the bills.

There is a proverb that a "guilty conscience needs no accuser" and it is completely exemplified in Mr. Sheatz's action. He had not been accused of voting for the Susquehanna Canal bill but specifically declares that he didn't. The denial of his vote for the Kingston bill is only inferential. That is, he says that he "not only voted against, but worked against the bills."—note the plural. As a matter of fact he voted for both the Kingston water snake and the Susquehanna canal bill. The Canal Bill wasn't classed among the "water snakes" at any time. It was simply a repeal of the charter of the Susquehanna Canal, which had been abandoned years ago, and of that class of legislation which the late Mr. Joseph used to characterize as "a little thing for Poor Ped."

There wasn't even the suspicion of bribery in connection with its consideration, though a bitter opposition to the measure was developed in some way and for some purpose.

The Record Contradicts Sheatz.—Mr. Sheatz having magnified a mole hill into a mountain, however, his denial becomes important and the funny incidents relating to it interesting. For example the atrocious North American butted into the affairs the day after the publication of Sheatz's denial with this absurd editorial:

It should be stated further that Mr. Sheatz took special pains to vote right on the Susquehanna "snake." While in Philadelphia the day before the bill came up he inquired of The North American when it was to be called. Upon learning that the vote would be taken the following day, he canceled an important business engagement, and went to Harrisburg specially to do his duty and vote against the measure.

Now for the facts. The measure, House bill No. 279, was reported from the Committee on Municipal Corporations by Mr. Call of Philadelphia, March 4.—Legislative Record, 1903, page 1232. It passed first reading on March 5.—Legislative Record, 1903, page 1304. It was read the second time "and agreed to," on March 10.—Legislative Record, 1903, page 1370. It was taken up in its order for third reading on March 11 and defeated for final passage on the same day.—Legislative Record, 1903, page 1520. The yeas being 79 and the nays 40. Mr. Sheatz voted against the bill but not alone, as he states. There were 39 others on that occasion.

On March 17th Mr. Shern of Philadelphia moved to "reconsider the vote by which House bill No. 279, file folio 939, was defeated on final passage. The motion was seconded by Mr. Samuel Ripp of Philadelphia and prevailed.—Legislative Record, 1903, page 1690. Obviously the machine needed that bill

for every available vote had been summoned and it passed finally, the vote being ye 170 and nay 1. But Mr. Sheatz was not the solitary individual who cast the negative vote. That distinction belongs to Mr. John Francis of the Second district, Allegheny county. On the contrary Mr. Sheatz voted aye.—Legislative Record, 1903, page 1691, or Journal of the House of Representatives, 1903, page 1081. He may have intended to vote no when he left the preposterous editor of the North American who thinks he owns Sheatz and aspires to the control of the Republican machine. But when he reached Harrisburg and came under the hypnotic power of it, he yielded promptly and surrendered unconditionally. His denial, therefore, marks him as a falsifier as well as a recreant.

The Kingston Iniquity.—In view of these facts it is a matter of little consequence how Mr. Sheatz voted on any question or how he says he voted. The Legislative Record is badly indexed, probably, no doubt, and it is difficult to follow the work of a Representative for the purpose of review. The truth is however, that Sheatz voted for the vicious Kingston water snake. It was the worst of the lot and the measure upon which the gangsters depended. In protesting against it Mr. Creasy declared that it would give a corporation authority to "carry the whole body of a river around a city to change its course." But protests were unavailing. The machine wanted the authority to put the people under tribute and the bill passed finally, yeas 105, nays 64.—Legislative Record, 1903, page 2435.

On what it known as the Filtration bill Mr. Sheatz voted no the second time it was considered on final passage. This was another of the bills upon which machine managers depended. It came up on final passage for the first time on March 11 when Mr. Sheatz dodged.—Legislative Record, 1903, page 1534. On March 12 the vote was reconsidered, on motion of Mr. Plummer of Blair county, on March 17 it was again "called up" for final passage by Mr. Colville of Philadelphia, and agreed to, Mr. Sheatz voting in the negative. On all the other water bills he either dodged the vote or voted in the affirmative. His statement that he not only voted against but worked against the water bills is, therefore, a falsification of the facts.

The Grafters Have No Fear of Conviction.—

"A wink is as good as a nod to a blind mule," and it requires little perspicacity to see that the lawyers of the capitol grafters are not in the least worried about the promised criminal proceedings. If each of the accused was convicted on each of the counts upon which he is indicted, they would all go to the penitentiary for life. That being the case it is not likely that the celebrated criminal lawyers who represent them would have voluntarily relinquished any advantages of delay or other technicalities unless they had obtained some sort of guarantees that their clients are in no danger of conviction.

The other day they were arraigned in court by proxy and all entered bail for appearance for trial on the 27th of January. The Attorney General wanted a speedy trial, the newspapers assure us, and the defendants tried for delay. They asked that February 2 be filed as the day for the opening of proceedings. Finally the 27th of January was agreed upon and the prosecuting lawyers imagined that they had achieved a great victory. The defendants might have demanded preliminary hearings which would have involved delay and they might have done this or that to postpone the evil day, those hopefuls said. But they simply didn't do a thing but yield. Four or five days will not likely make much difference.

If there is to be no actual trial or in the event that the trial is to be made a farce like the trial of Attorney who surrendered in much the same manner, it doesn't matter much whether it comes early or late. At best it is a difficult matter to prove a conspiracy when most of the conspirators are corporations as happens to be the case in the matter in point. But when the prosecution is more anxious to prove the accused innocent than guilty there is hardly a possibility of conviction. Everybody knows that from Governor Stuart down to the tipstaff of the court the authorities are anxious to vindicate the party rather than justice in the graft prosecutions.

The Campaign in Full Sway.—

The Democratic campaign is now well under way and during the next three weeks there will be lively times throughout the State. Mr. Harman has ceased to expect a favorable reply to his challenge to discuss the issues of the campaign with Mr. Sheatz in joint meetings. The Republican managers don't want the issues of the campaign agitated much. There is danger in bringing the facts into view and a joint discussion would have had that result. But Mr. Harman and other Democratic speakers will address the people wherever it is possible to reach them and tell the facts as they exist.

The trial of the capitol grafters before the election would have settled the question of the election, just as a thorough exposure of the crimes would have defeated the Republican party last fall. Then every Republican speaker denied that there had been any grafting and now the press and orators of that faith insist that Republican officials will punish the grafters. Then the false statements were believed but I don't believe that the people are so credulous now. They know now that Mr. Berry told the truth then and they understand that he is equally accurate now when he declares that the election of John G. Harman is essential to the completion of the reforms which he has begun.

G. D. H.

Sheatz's Weak Plea.

From the Pittsburgh Post.

In his speech to the Grangers at Williams' Grove on Wednesday, John O. Sheatz, the Republican candidate for State treasurer, said much about the achievements of patriotic Pennsylvanians and of the high principles they had bequeathed to the present generation of citizens. His utterances serve to recall very similar ones frequently indulged in by one Samuel W. Pennypacker, who seemed to think that the good deeds performed by Revolutionary and other old-time patriots must suffice to prevent their descendants from being guilty of all wrongdoing.

Mr. Pennypacker five years ago was presented to the people of the State as a most estimable and patriotic citizen, in whose keeping as governor the interests of the State would be entirely safe. He was the candidate of the same machine that has placed Mr. Sheatz in nomination for State treasurer, and every surviving member of the machine as it was constituted in 1902 is working hard for him and declaring that the interests of the people of the State will be safe if he is given the custody of their funds.

Mr. Sheatz is no more respectable or honest or patriotic or independent than Mr. Pennypacker was represented to be five years ago. And yet as governor the latter permitted the State to be robbed of millions of dollars by the capitol grafters. Every one of the latter is now supporting Mr. Sheatz and hoping for his election. Mr. Sheatz protested that the Republican party ought not to be held responsible for the capitol steal. The men who perpetrated that steal, or connived at and made it possible, however, owed their opportunity to do evil to the machine which has for years dominated the affairs of the Republican party. That party is responsible for keeping that machine in power, and it therefore must bear the blame for the misdeeds of the creatures of the machine. Mr. Sheatz himself was selected as a candidate by that machine. His success will be the success of the machine and of its creatures, the capitol grafters.

What the People Would do To Grafters.—

From the Eastern Argus.—If the people of the state had a voice in the matter the court trials would be attached before the date of the fall election. This is the contingency the Republican machine of the state is fighting hard to prevent. Its reasons in reality ought to react as an incentive to the officers in whose hands the matter rests to speed the action in order that the voters of the state may be made acquainted with all the features of the capitol steal that they might apply the information when they go to the polls in November to make their selection of a state treasurer to succeed W. H. Berry—the man who started the ball rolling.

Sheatz a Gang Man.

From the Johnstown Democrat.

Sheatz, the Republican candidate for state treasurer, is a gang man. If he were not he would not be the gang nominee. Sheatz's record clearly shows that he will go right along with the Machine. During the legislative season of 1903 as the Democratic leaders point out, Representative Sheatz "went along" with the Organization for what it wanted at Harrisburg. Probably Sheatz's most notable offense in that session was his vote for the Pennypacker-Salus-Grady "Press Muzzler." None but Gang men voted for that bastard.

The Voters Know Now.

From the Reading Telegram.

It is manly in McNichol to put up the Penrose flag early in the game, so that voters may know what is coming. Every citizen who wants come of Penrose now knows he must vote for Sheatz.

Not Asking Too Much.

From the Norristown Register.

Surely the five hundred thousand Democrats in Pennsylvania are really not asking for very much when they seek to have only one representative in the state's government at Harrisburg. Give Harman a lift.

The Democratic State Committee is doing splendid work at the headquarters in Philadelphia and Democrats throughout the State ought to show their appreciation by giving it moral and material support. A mite from every voter who can afford to give it would create a potent agency for good and the improvement in the administration of the State government would be a generous recompense for the might.

The false impression is being widely diffused that John O. Sheatz voted for William H. Berry for State Treasurer two years ago. As a matter of fact he did nothing of the kind. He voted and worked for Plummer at that election as he voted and worked with Plummer on nearly every machine measure considered during the legislative session of 1905.

There will be no prosecution of the capitol looters until after the election and if Sheatz is elected the trials will be postponed until the end of time. The Republican machine can't stand the exposure which will follow a court trial.

Vote for John G. Harman for State Treasurer in the interest administrative honesty. It is not a political office and the election of either candidate will be without political significance.

A WEEK'S NEWS CONDENSED

Wednesday, October 9.

Two men were drowned by the sinking of a coal barge at Fall River, Mass.

The Association of Spanish War Nurses held their annual session at Old Point Comfort, Va.

The annual convention of the United Brethren churches and Sunday schools of Pennsylvania was held in Johnstown.

Miss Julia Elizabeth Swindell, the daughter of the late George Swindell, of Baltimore, Md., was married in London.

Springfield, Mass., boarding house mistresses have formed a boarding house union and raised the price of board from \$5 to \$6 a week.

Thursday, October 10.

Millersburg Female College, at Millersburg, Ky., was destroyed by fire, entailing a loss of \$25,000.

J. E. Riddick, associate justice of the Arkansas supreme court, died at Little Rock, of typhoid fever.

The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad company has contracted for \$1,500,000 worth of Ohio wood railroad ties, to be delivered from Hawaii during the next five years.

The Pennsylvania board of grounds and buildings awarded a contract to the York Bridge company, for the construction of a bridge across the Susquehanna river at Jersey Shore.

Friday, October 11.

Mrs. James Burns and Miss Stella Ryan, wealthy and prominent residents of Redwood, N. Y., were drowned in Butterfield lake while fishing.

Three men were killed and two fatally injured by the falling of a derrick where a new bridge is being erected over the Cuyahoga river at Cleveland, O.

The home of Harry Mitchell, near New Holland, O., was destroyed by fire, and the aged mother of Mrs. Mitchell and three young children of the Mitchells were burned to death.

Mrs. Mary C. Breckinridge, widow of General John C. Breckinridge, vice president of the United States under President Buchanan, and Confederate secretary of war, died at her home in New York.

Saturday, October 12.

Omaha, Neb., was chosen as the next meeting place of the National Association of Rural Free Delivery Carriers.

The plant of the International Harvester company at Minneapolis, Minn., was destroyed by fire, entailing a loss of \$100,000.

Charles Bleeger, an artist, died in New York of wounds he sustained when he was attacked by thugs and beaten with a blackjack.

The Farmers' Union of Georgia, with a membership of 80,000, has gone on record in opposition to the attempts to flood the south with foreign immigrants.

Monday, October 14.

Miss Helen Gould has given \$25,000 for the equipment of the new gymnasium of the new \$225,000 Naval Y. M. C. A. building at Norfolk, Va.

Mrs. Bertha Mund, who strangled her three children at Buffalo, N. Y., three weeks ago, has been committed to the Buffalo State Hospital for the insane.

In a wreck on the Northern Central railway at Troy, Pa., Engineer William Mackey was covered in wreckage and 15 cars were destroyed, as the air brakes gave out.

Charged with implication in the forgery of notes aggregating \$3250, a young man, who claims to be First Lieutenant Alban Lefort, U. S. A., is under arrest in New York.

Tuesday, October 15.

Frank A. Leach has assumed his duties as superintendent of mines.

Arthur A. Murmod, son of a millionaire, committed suicide in a hotel at St. Louis.

While picking chestnuts on a tree near Philadelphia, George Jones, aged 16 years, fell from the top and broke both his legs.

Patrick M. Dunn, judge of the orphan's court of Schuylkill county, Pa., died suddenly at his home in Minersville, of acute indigestion.

While gunning near Millerstown, Pa., Earl Patterson, 12 years old, accidentally shot and killed Edgar Wyland, his young companion.

PRODUCE QUOTATIONS

The Latest Closing Prices in the Principal Markets.

PHILADELPHIA—FLOUR quiet; winter extras, new, \$3.75@4.00; Pennsylvania roller, clear, \$4.25@4.40; city mills, fancy, \$3.10@3.25. RYE FLOUR firm, at \$4.85@5 per barrel. WHEAT steady; No. 1 Pennsylvania, red, \$1.07 1/2 @1.08. CORN steady; No. 2 yellow, local, 72 1/2 @73c. OATS firm; No. 2 white, clipped, 59c.; lower grades, 57c. HAY steady; timothy, large bales, \$20.50. PORK steady; family, per barrel, \$20.50. BEEF firm; family, per barrel, \$20.50. POULTRY: Live steady; hens, \$15 1/2 @15 3/4; old roosters, 11c. Dressed firm; choice fowls, 14c.; old roosters, 9 1/2c. BUTTER steady; extra creamery, 34c. EGGS steady; selected, 27@28c.; nearby, 25c.; southern, 20@22c. POTATOES steady, at 68@70c. per bushel; North Carolina sweet potatoes, per basket, 33@36c. BALTIMORE—WHEAT strong and higher; No. 2 spot, \$1.12; steamer No. 2 spot, \$1.06; southern, \$1.05 1/2 @1.09 1/2. CORN strong; mixed spot, 72 1/2c.; steamer mixed, 69 1/2c. OATS firm; white, No. 2, 58@59c.; No. 3, 56@57c.; No. 4, 51 1/2 @52 1/2c.; mixed, No. 2, 64 @64 1/2c.; No. 3, 53@53 1/2c.; No. 4, 51 1/2 @52c. BUTTER firm; creamery separator extras, 30 1/2 @31c.; prints, 31 @32c.; held, 32@33c.; Maryland and Pennsylvania dairy prints, 19@20c. EGGS firm; fancy Maryland, Pennsylvania and Virginia, 25c.; West Virginia, 24c.; southern, 22@23c.

Live Stock Markets.

PITTSBURGH (Union Stock Yards)—CATTLE steady; choice, \$6.15@6.30; prime, \$5.80@6.10. SHEEP steady; prime wethers, \$6.60@6.75; culls and common, \$4.25@4.50. LAMBS, \$6.75@7.25; veal, \$4.25@4.50. HOGS slow and heavy Yorkers, \$1.15@1.20; medium Yorkers, \$1.25; light Yorkers, \$1.00@1.10; pigs, \$6@6.25.

Bellefonte Shoe Emporium.

SHOES

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The New Season

Came in nicely. The late styles are on exhibition and all are invited to look them over. We offer the best in styles and makes and always save you money.

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We are showing new Fall Goods all over the store, every department is bright with new goods. Everything that is new and stylish in Dress Goods. A full line of Plaids from 10c. up to the all Wool and Silk mixed at \$1.00 per yard. All Wool novelties in the new checks and stripes all new colors from 50c. to \$1.50. The largest line of Black Dress Stuffs and best assortment of Black Dress Goods in the town. Everything new. Broadcloths, fancy weaves, stripes and figured effects from 50c. to \$1.75. Special line of Grays in voils. The Wool Batist and novelty checks.

LADIES' WINTER COATS.

A large assortment of Ladies' Coats in black and all the new colors in the new loose and half fitting models and full lengths, lined and unlined, from \$7 to \$25.00.

MISSSES COATS.

Misses Coats, everything in the new plain cloths and plaids, all the new colors and models from \$3.90 to \$18.00.

CHILDREN'S COATS.

Children's Coats, new styles, and all the latest colorings. Also white, all colors, in Bear Skins and Astrakan and lowest prices. Caps to match.

NOTIONS.

Everything new in Trimmings, Notions, Laces and Embroideries, Hosiery, Gloves and Corsets.

CLOTHING.

We have just received a new line of Men's, Boy's and Children's Clothing.

Men's Suits from \$5.00 to \$20.00.

Boy's Suits from \$3.50 to \$10.00.

Children's Suits from \$1.50 to \$5.00.

Men's Overcoats from \$3.50 to \$25.00.

Boy's Overcoats from \$2.50 to \$7.50.

Children's Overcoats from \$1.00 to \$5.00.

SHOES.

A full line of Men's Working Shoes.

A full line of Men's Dress Shoes.

A full line of Boy's Working Shoes.

A full line of Boy's Dress Shoes.

A full line of Ladies' and Children's Shoes.

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A complete line of Men's, Women's and Children's Fall and Winter weights in Wool and Cotton Underwear.

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