

—And we can't beat Tyrons, even with a club.

—The nights are growing longer. How nice for the bridge fiends.

—The mortality under chloroform is one in ten thousand, but few people care to take a chance even against such good odds.

—A firm of Kentucky counterfeiters had an office on Wall street. They probably thought that "birds of a feather flock together."

—Bellefonte is not out of baseball entirely and the people of the town will yet have an opportunity of seeing one or two good games here.

—How in the world does the law expect to keep booze out of dry States when it can't keep it out of such places as the western penitentiary.

—Holding up railroad trains in Central Pennsylvania looks like the effete East has determined to show that the West hasn't so much on it after all.

—Now is the time when the church festival bill changes from "ice cream and other delicacies of the season" to "oysters served in every style."

—At last the QUAY monument has been ordered on Harrisburg. As a sentinel mute before the palace of graft we can conceive of nothing more fitting.

—The pleasant things the Lock Haven papers are saying to Renovo just now are only exceeded by the pleasant things the Renovo papers say to Lock Haven.

—A professor at Cornell says insect pests cost the farmers of the country seven hundred million dollars a year. We didn't know zoologists were so high priced.

—That Pittsburg religious society that proclaims the millennium to be only five years off is considerate, at least, in so far as it gives everyone ample time in which to get ready.

—United States Senator OLIVER is to be one of the political attractions at the Granger's picnic. The machine is evidently casting an anchor to the windward of the farmer vote on the coming campaign.

—JOHN GOLIGHTLY has resigned as collector of costs for the Luzerne county court. He couldn't collect enough to pay his own salary. If there is anything in a name it was wrong to give JOHN such a heavy job.

—The real sport nowadays seems to be the fellow who works a pass into the baseball game, bets a quarter on the home team, and, if it loses, puts in the rest of the week "erabbin'" at the management and the players.

—Boats of the French navy are at target practice now and so skillful have their gunners become that they can hit each other. On Tuesday the Gloire pumped six shells into her sister ship Marsellaise before it was discovered that their aim was so bad.

—The thought of one man holding up a Pennsylvania R. R. passenger train in the heart of Pennsylvania seems so much like a joke that few people will give the highwayman the full measure of credit for the nerve that pulled the job off so successfully.

—There were thirteen hundred flights made by air ships assembled for the international contest at Reims, France, and not a single person was killed. Give the "joy wagons" thirteen hundred chances like that and the undertakers would have to do some overtime working.

—English upper circles are circulating the story that the Duke of MARLBOROUGH is rather anxious to resume friendly relations with his wife, who will be remembered as Miss CONSUELA VANDEBILT. Probably it is not so much the lady herself that the Englishman wants as her pocket-book.

—From the 12th to the 16th will be Old Home Week in Phillipsburg and already we can see the countless good old souls who will be back to talk it all over with those who have spent all of their days in the burg. It ought to be a great event for Phillipsburg and we know no effort of the people there will be lacking in making it so.

—The ballot you will vote in the fall will be 4x24 inches in size, without the addition of the county ticket which will probably make it a few inches longer. It is all occasioned by the constitutional amendments that have to be voted on. Here is a blanket ballot, for sure. One that will be large enough to cover you should you fall asleep in the booth while studying it out.

—JOHN PARKER, the Pittsburger who courted one of twin sisters eloped with his love only to find out after they were married that it was not his love at all, but her sister. We presume JOHN will be happy enough because if MARY looked good to him CECILIA must look equally good, since they looked so much alike that their mother was never certain of which was which without looking at their teeth.

—Well, Dr. COOK has done what no man accomplished before him. He has discovered the North pole, and planted the American flag there. It is a great triumph for science, but inasmuch as the hoped for open sea is not there it is a question whether the seven hundred and fifty-four lives that are known to have been sacrificed in North pole expeditions are paid for in the discovery that it is nothing but everlasting ice.

Democratic Watchman

STATE RIGHTS AND FEDERAL UNION.

VOL. 54

BELLEFONTE, PA., SEPTEMBER 3, 1909.

NO. 35.

Atrocities at Schoenville.

The investigation of the charge of peonage at the Pressed Steel car company, Schoenville, near Pittsburg, appears to be developing some surprises. The hearings are being held in the Federal building, Pittsburg, and on the first day, Saturday last, the proceedings were public. At the close of that session, however, it was announced that no further public hearings would be had and since then it has been a Star-chamber affair. The United States District Attorney has been in attendance at all the sessions and the promise has been given that the evidence "will later on be sifted," and that all the facts will be laid before the grand jury. It is expected that this promise will serve until after the election. After that the people "can go hang."

Some of the testimony adduced during the only public hearing was actually startling. The first witness declared that he didn't know that he was hired as a strike breaker and when, upon arrival at the plant, the fact was disclosed to him he "wanted to leave the plant." When he got to the gate, he adds, he "was held back by the guards" and when he asked for his money, to quote him literally, "a guard ran up and struck me over the head with a blackjack. I was unconscious for ten minutes," he declared. Another witness testified that he had seen the assault thus described and when he asked for help for the victim of the crime he was told that "it was none of his business" and that "if he interfered he would get his head knocked off." He added that "he had seen men beaten most brutally when they were hungry and asked for a piece of bread."

FRANK CLANCY testified that he had been hired in Chicago as a boss bricklayer and had been told that the job was in Indiana. When he got inside the stockade he found others who had been similarly deceived and wanted to get away. "That night," continued Mr. CLANCY, "SAM COHEN came to me and said I'd get \$100 extra if I'd get the men to stay. I told him I wouldn't. Then he pulled a gun and shoved it against my stomach." ARTHUR HENNING also testified that he had been assaulted by one of the guards with a blackjack and GUSTAV VOGL swore that on an occasion 300 of the strike-breakers attempted to leave the plant in a body, but when they got to the gate they were stopped by armed guards. Among these guards, this witness testified, were troopers, meaning the state constabulary. Another witness testified that when he wanted to quit he was told by COHEN that he'd call the "troopers" to shoot him down.

To the shame of Pennsylvania it must be said that we are obliged to go out of the State for the evidence of these atrocities. We have newspapers in Pennsylvania which pretend to be Democratic and assume to be fair, and some gave a portion of the testimony in their news columns. But all that which referred to the perversion of power by the state constabulary was carefully cut out. We quote from the New York World of Sunday which appears to be beyond the reach of the corrupting agents of the iniquitous trusts and tariff-pampered corporations. The Philadelphia papers are not thus independent and if Pennsylvania Democrats must look to New York for the real news it might be a good idea to look to that source for all information.

Either Stupid or Calypso.

The Pennsylvania railroad paid its tax on gross receipts into the State Treasury, on the other day, the amount being \$173,000 in round figures. A few days previously the same company paid \$1,000,000 into the treasury, being the amount of its tax on capital stock. Other corporations have been paying their taxes freely and the total volume of receipts during the past couple of months has been exceptionally large. The balance in the general fund at the close of business for July was nearly \$8,000,000, though most of the school appropriations had been paid. The indications are that the balance at the close of August, the facts are not accessible at this writing, will be as great as a month ago.

These figures plainly show the absurdity of the action of the Governor in cutting down appropriations, contrary to law, after the close of the session of the Legislature. There were appropriation bills passed during the session which ought to have been vetoed, items in the general appropriation bill which ought to have been cut out and the constitution provided a way to accomplish that result. But the present balance in the treasury and the liberality of current payments of taxes clearly prove that all the appropriations made for just and worthy purposes might have been paid in full without impairing the credit of the Commonwealth or, which is worse, violating the constitution of the State.

While Governor STUART was deliberating on the question of cutting down appropriations in violation of the constitution, the WATCHMAN admonished him against such a misfeasance in office. We pointed out that the revenues and balance on hand

would be ample to pay all appropriations that ought to be paid, and that the greatest of all dangers to a State comes from unlawful purposes. A number of esteemed contemporaries joined in this wholesome admonition but the Governor paid no attention. He proceeded to violate the constitution which he had sworn to "support, obey and defend," and unless he is very stupid that action was exceedingly culpable.

Democratic and Republican Recruits.

The exuberance of youth and the enthusiasm of inexperience, taken together, may serve to excuse the editor of the Republican for his recent faux pas in discussing the relationship of Judge MOSCHIZSKER to the preposterous decision affirming the validity of the act of assembly, which increased the salaries of judges in commission. "If, as the WATCHMAN so indignantly avers," declares our contemporary, "this construction of the act was a perversion of power, it should have carried its indignation a little further and told the whole story. It should have explained that none other than SAMUEL GUSTINE THOMPSON, of Philadelphia, that well known and distinguished Democrat, while on the Supreme court bench, wrote and handed down the opinion affirming the decision of Judge VON MOSCHIZSKER."

If our esteemed young contemporary had studied the columns of the WATCHMAN as prayerfully as he appears to have read a single article hypocritically, he would have learned months ago that the WATCHMAN did "frankly say so," and that it condemned Justice THOMPSON quite as vehemently as it censured Judge VON MOSCHIZSKER. Not only that but we pointed out the significant fact that while Justice THOMPSON was universally reproached by his party at the time and has ever since been held as a political recreant, Judge VON MOSCHIZSKER has been generously rewarded by the machine which manages his party, the latest honor bestowed being the nomination for an office upon which, in the event of his election, his reputation would cast reproach. Justice THOMPSON has been properly consigned by his party to oblivion. Judge VON MOSCHIZSKER has been ostentatiously honored by his political associates.

Since this subject has been again brought within the focus of the limelight it may be appropriate to take the judiciary of the State as "electioneer" for weeks before two Judges could be found to render a decision so obviously absurd. The language of the constitution is so palpable, the intent of the framers of the instrument was so clearly expressed in the debates of the convention and the principles of justice and equity are so plainly revealed in previous decisions relating to other offices, that no man endowed with reasoning power could fail to understand that such a decision would bring obloquy and contempt from all fair-minded men. But the promise of preferment influenced one and other considerations probably the others concerned in the iniquity.

Fowler and Cannon.

It is a great pity that Representative FOWLER of New Jersey, delayed his denunciation of Speaker CANNON until after the committees for the present Congress had been announced. For several years Mr. FOWLER has been chairman of the House Committee on Banking and Currency and has given much thought to the subjects which are considered by that committee. During the closing period of the last Congress, however, he joined in a movement organized by other distinguished gentlemen of the House to curtail the power of the Speaker and at the opening of the special session of the present Congress announced himself as a candidate for Speaker in opposition to CANNON.

For these reasons Speaker CANNON appointed another to the chairmanship of the Committee on Banking and Currency. There may have been other reasons and it has been freely charged that the gentleman chosen by the Speaker for the office, Mr. VREELAND, of New York, is one of the agents of the Standard Oil company on the floor of the House, just as Senator ALDRICH, chairman of the Finance Committee of the Senate, is agent for that trust in that body. But Mr. FOWLER prefers to attribute his humiliation to the reasons first enumerated, and proceeds to administer a castigation which is the more severe because it is entirely just and deserved. He pictures CANNON as a coarse, arrogant and insolent boss.

Everybody who has even casually observed the methods of CANNON recognizes the accuracy of FOWLER'S estimate, but sets it aside with the statement that it is the ravings of a disappointed man and all the underlings of the congressional machine, and there never was a more servile organization, echo his reply. Thoughtful people will not be deceived, of course, but sets it aside with the statement that it is the ravings of a disappointed man and all the underlings of the congressional machine, and there never was a more servile organization, echo his reply. Thoughtful people will not be deceived, of course, but sets it aside with the statement that it is the ravings of a disappointed man and all the underlings of the congressional machine, and there never was a more servile organization, echo his reply.

Pushing the Quay Monument.

We have rarely had inclination and never before opportunity to coincide with the opinion of DAVE LANE on any question of public interest. Mr. LANE is the antithesis of everything that makes for political morality or civic righteousness. In administering municipal offices, a few years ago, that unless each of them polled five votes at the ensuing election, they would all lose their jobs, he expressed his real notion of official obligations. Following his suggestion involved the stuffing of ballot boxes, of course, but that made no difference to him or his party. In fact it may be said that because of the laxity of his political morals he is honored by his party as its guide and that the chairman-ship of the Republican city committee has been literally forced upon him, on account of his fitness, thus revealed, for the peculiar duties of that office.

But in his determination to compel the State Board of Public Grounds and Buildings to carry out the conspiracy of the occupants of the Boas mansion, Harrisburg, during the legislative session of 1905, and the then occupant of the executive mansion, to erect an effigy of the late Senator MATTHEW STANLEY QUAY in or adjacent to the "palace of graft," in that city, we are constrained to believe he is right. It is true that so long as the present political machine controls the public life of the Commonwealth no monument in marble or effigy in bronze is needed to keep his memory fresh. The acts of the Legislature and the proceedings of the conventions of his party are better monuments of QUAY than any artist of ancient or modern times could form in bronze or put upon canvas. The nomination of State Senator SISSON, former State Senator STROBER, for example, for offices which will entitle them to seats on the Board of Public Grounds and Buildings, was a higher tribute to the memory of QUAY than the construction of a hundred monuments in marble.

It is eminently fit, moreover, that Mr. LANE should lead in the agitation to bestow a dubious honor on the memory of QUAY. Mr. LANE ought to be active in the movement to canonize the iniquities of a period which was kind to him. He has grown very rich, notwithstanding a prolonged life of expensive luxuries, out of what might be termed the usufruct of QUAYISM, and it is natural that he would like to see the system condoned through a monument to QUAY. If QUAY had been caught before the statute of limitations could be made available for purposes of immunity, there would be no advocates of a monument for him now. But he was able to postpone the prosecution for his constitutional misdemeanors until the limitation had run against punishment and consequently has, as he deserves to have, the admiration of DAVE LANE and his kind.

Mr. Bringham's Easy Conscience.

City Treasurer BRINGHURST, of Philadelphia, might as well have allowed his conscience to continue the peaceful sleep in which it had been indulging for several years. He accomplished nothing by the brief awakening expressed in his recent letter to chairman LANE. He told Mr. LANE a few startling truths, unquestionably, and if he had the courage to pursue the subject to its logical conclusion, he might have aroused other consciences and achieved much good. But he was unequal to the emergency. He lacks the moral fibre which produces results and upon the first sign of resistance he quietly dropped back into his former state of moral torpidity. He is obviously a four-flusher.

Mr. BRINGHURST in an open letter to chairman LANE, the other day, protested against the policy of the political machine of Philadelphia, in refusing to open ballot boxes of voting districts in which it is alleged fraudulent votes were cast or false returns made, at the recent primaries, in the interest of the Republican machine candidate for District Attorney. The refusal, Mr. BRINGHURST alleged, cast a shadow upon the integrity of the candidate's title to the nomination, and is reprehensible in various ways. To this accusation Mr. LANE replied that there were no frauds perpetrated either in the votes or the returns in question, for he had interrogated the ward leaders on the subject, and they had all given him assurance that the vote was honest and the returns accurate.

Thereupon Mr. BRINGHURST obligingly withdrew his accusation, practically, and proceeded to eulogize not only the Republican candidate for District Attorney but the members of the Republican machine, in a subsequent letter, thus converting his accusation into an argument in behalf of the ticket which he had previously assailed. Mr. LANE could hardly have asked for a more effective campaign document, for, whereas, the charge conveyed the impression of an outraged conscience, the apology was a confession of a stupidity which did injustice to the high-minded gentlemen who compose the Republican machine. Honest men have more to fear from that sort of reformer than from professional ballot box stuffers.

The Stupendous Fraud of 1909 and the Need of New and Honest Leaders.

From the Nebraska State Capital, Republican.

The new Aldrich tariff bill is one of the greatest frauds ever perpetrated on the American people. It is in no way what the Republican party promised in the last campaign. It is a raise in tariff rates above those of the Dingley tariff of more than 3 per cent. Yet a swarm of congressmen and senators, part of them crooks and part of them block-heads, voted for the bill, and sent word home to their constituents that it was a "nearly perfect bill" and "a great improvement."

The ready-made clothing of men and boys gets a raise of \$125,000,000 a year. That is about \$4 apiece extra. That is one "improvement." The cotton and woolen cloths, and the ready-made clothing bought by women, all get raised in price. That is another "improvement." There were over 4,000 items in the tariff bill. President Taft asked for changes in eight of them. He gained his point in five and signed this "almost perfect" bill. On the face of the bill the increase in revenue is \$4,188,480. But there are important reductions along the line. If any tax on steel rails, or arsenic, or iron ore, or some rawhides for chemical and mechanical purposes, you come in for the benefit of the lower tariff. If you are building and want some flooring rough on both sides, or some ceiling unplanned and without grooves, you can get some of the "benefits."

But when you go to your stores and buy the common necessities of life you will have the pleasure of paying higher prices all along the line. In this the merchants are helpless. They have already received notice from the jobbers and manufacturers of the higher prices. The average reduction in the sugar schedule is one-fiftieth of 1 per cent. Remember that when you buy your sugar and pay whatever price the trust dictates. If you want the official figures, and showing the exact rate on every item of the new tariff, and its comparison with the Dingley tariff, ask your congressman to get for you Senate Documents 155 and 156. Don't take the word of any cheap politician, or any hungry office-hunter, or any sneaking whiff of an Omaha editor, but get the official figures, and get them quick.

Then, while you are digging down into your pockets for the increased price of the things you must pay, remember that a state convention instructed the Nebraska delegation to vote for whatever tariff was put up to them by a president who had given it but a casual examination. Remember that a gang of blockheads in that member thought more of catching trains for home than they did of the welfare of the people of Nebraska whom they pretended to represent.

What the Republicans of Nebraska need is honest, able and courageous leadership. Give us seven in solid delegation in Washington pledged to wipe out Cannonism and Aldrichism and pledged to restore actual representative government to the people.

There are good and able men in Nebraska—as good and as able as in any other state in the union. Let them be called to New York to serve. Let us have open war against the interests that are combined to choke the life out of the country. Give us some real men.

Home of Free Trade.

Manchester Cor. Philadelphia Record. And now I am in the very heart of this "decadent" industrial isle. It throbs and sends the life-blood to all the capillaries of trade throughout the empire. Manchester is the centre of the most densely populated and the most active district in England. I thought London was; but London isn't a circumstance, considering the area. Moreover, Manchester is the biggest manufacturing centre in the world.

I thought I had in my time seen some cotton mills—along the Piedmont slopes of the Carolinas and Hitting the streams of New England. I thought there were some smoking factory chimneys in Pennsylvania and "round about New Jersey, and that the laundryman had a club in Pittsburg. But I was mistaken as to their numbers. Like the fellow in the old frog yarn, who promised several carloads of frogs, I was deceived by the noise they made—that is, speaking comparatively.

Yesterday I cycled up a hill on the outskirts of this smoking city from which, but for the very density of them, I might have counted five hundred tall, towering "poor-man's hills" chimneys of cotton mills alone, to say nothing of the numerous ones of other sorts of factories. This, mind you, was in one vicinity alone. Remembering to the American vice consul, Mr. Thomas, who at present is in charge of the consulate, that I wanted to visit the cotton mill district, he smiled.

"You can go out on any road for 10 miles and see unbroken lines of cotton mills in every direction," he said. The 50 miles at Oldham form only one of the groups on one of the roads. And roads mean paved city streets. Going to these numerous towns, or "corporations," as they are called, from the center of Manchester, there is no break in the continuity of the houses in the solid blocks of brick; the road is continuously paved with Belgian blocks, and numerous factory chimneys tower from behind the shops and dwellings all the way.

Did It Ever Happen to You?

From the Pittsburg Post. Did you ever have the business end of an ugly gun poked at you suddenly and altogether unexpectedly by an entire and not at all prepossessing stranger who was in a hurry to annex a lot of money that didn't belong to him and who wanted your help or at least your entire compliance and non-resistance and did you succeed in baffling the fell intent? If not you are not at all qualified to say how much better account you would have given of yourself than those trainmen victims of the lone robber of Lewistown did Tuesday morning.

News from the Keystone.

—Notwithstanding the fact that several things have happened which threatened to destroy it, the peach crop this year in the vicinity of Everett, promises to be a record breaker.

—As the steel business is now flourishing so are the brick manufacturers and Mt. Union is feeling the prosperous wave. The two plants average twenty cars of fire brick a day or about 126 car loads per week.

—Lewistown property owners are suffering from the depredations of fruit thieves, who help themselves to the ripening apples, pears and plums. The outraged property owners threaten to shoot if they catch the lawless intruders.

—The Huntington pin mill is very prosperous at the present time, and orders are still coming in. Fifteen men are now employed, and an average of 63,000 wooden pins a week is the output of the factory. L. M. Rhodes is in charge.

—The plant of the Palmer Window Glass company, which failed at Shingle House for \$325,000, was sold at trustees' sale for \$70,000, to first mortgage creditors. The validity of the bonds will be tested in court. The plant will be operated.

—Among the floats in Huntington's floral day of Old Home Week will be a locomotive made of flowers, entered by the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. A wooden ship with flowers growing in it will be the offering of the reformatory.

—Thomas Armstrong, of Phillipsburg, has been elected superintendent of the C. and G. Steel Railway company and the Phillipsburg Electric Light company. He assumed his office on September 1st and will succeed Harry Beck, who has resigned.

—Mrs. W. A. Stone, wife of a prominent citizen at Uniontown, who mysteriously disappeared from her home on December 2nd and eluded all attempts of detectives to locate her, has returned to her husband's home. They will not tell where the woman was.

—It is believed that there are 1,500 feet of oil standing in the abandoned No. 3 well of the Union Oil and Gas company, at East Waterford, Juniata county. The company will make an investigation and if there is oil in any quantity to be found drilling will be recommended.

—So many stories have come to the division of economic zoology of the state department of agriculture of the finding of specimens of a so-called horn-tailed snake, that Professor H. A. Surface, head of the division, has offered a reward of \$50 for one. He says there is no such reptile.

—Mrs. J. C. Blair has added another \$10,000 to the gift for the J. C. Blair Memorial hospital now being planned for Huntington. This makes a total of \$120,000 in the hands of the commission. Work is now being pushed on the excavations and in September the present force will be doubled.

—Walter Cardon, who was injured by the elevator in the Hotel Dimeling, at Clearfield, in February, is suing the Clearfield Hotel company for \$10,000. The Fidelity and Casualty company, of New York, is the real defendant and will be obliged to pay any damages that the plaintiff may be awarded.

—The mining region centering around Patton is booming. All the mines of the Pennsylvania Coal and Coke company are working, some to their full capacity, and new men are seen in all the slopes. Forty-seven were given employment in one day at Hastings and orders are coming in as plentifully as can be expected.

—Samuel Kerr, the young Pittsburg boy who invented a wireless telegraph with which he hopes to surpass Marconi, was honored by a visit by Jack Binn, the wireless telegraph operator whose heroism on the fated ship, the Republic, stirred up the land. The two will conduct experiments with the machinery the boy has built.

—The Haws Coal company at Holsopple will double its output in the next few months. It now employs ninety men and sends out 500 tons a day. Double the number of men will be hired and the output will be made 900 tons. The Lin Coal company at Nanty-Glo will also increase its operations. It has secured options on 100 acres of adjoining territory and will endeavor to get the mining right to 700 acres.

—Eight year-old Olive Clark of Madsenville, Huntington county, had her little baby sister out in a baby carriage and not having a very good hold on the handle of the carriage, it slipped from her grasp and went down over a fifteen foot embankment. There was a creek at the bottom of this, but although the carriage went on into the stream the baby was luckily thrown out and was found on the bank, only slightly bruised as the result.

—The County National bank of Clearfield, has brought suit in the Cambria county courts against the Barnesboro Water company to recover \$4,000 with interest from August 1st, 1909. It is alleged that on June 1st, the defendant drew to order of J. L. Spangler and H. F. Bigler, of Bellefonte, and James A. McCain, of Spangler, promissory note of \$4,000 payable August 1st. The gentlemen it is claimed, endorsed the note, which when payment fell due was protested.

—The fifteenth annual convention of the Pennsylvania Bankers' association will be held at Bedford Springs on Tuesday and Wednesday, September 7th and 8th. The program includes a number of addresses by prominent financiers of the state and elsewhere, and at the banquet the principal addresses will be by Dr. Edwin Eric Sparks, president Pennsylvania State College; Hon. Henry Houck, secretary of Internal Affairs of Pennsylvania, and Thomas B. Holmes, editor of the Trenton, N. J. Gazette.

—According to reports issued today, the Relief funds of the Pennsylvania system have in twenty-three years paid out a total of \$28,762,947.75 in benefits to employes of the railroad. Of this amount, \$15,896,435.59 were paid to members who were unable to work, while the remainder, \$10,866,512.19, was paid to the families of employes who died. Reports for July show payments amounting to \$95,292.70 on the lines east of Pittsburg and Erie. To members incapacitated for work, \$50,757.10 were paid, while to the families of members who died there was paid the sum of \$38,496.60. The total amount paid out of the Relief fund of the lines east of Pittsburg since it was established in 1886 is \$19,477,989.52.