LEGISLATIVE EMPLOYES.

How Their Number and Cost Have rown Since the Democrats Had a Voice in the Matter -- A Dead Swindle in the Thing--Extra Clerks and Employes Paid for Twice--The Chief Clerks Defy the Law's Limitations as to Contingent Expenses, Etc.

The number and cost of the officers and employes of the two houses of the and employes of the two houses of the legislature are justly objects of much criticism. If the public business were expedited by the constant increase of the number of this class of hangers on, with the attendant large expense involved, there would be no complaint. But it is plain that so large a force is not needed. Many of them do nothing at all, practically, to earn the money they draw from the treasury. Some of them spend but little more than as at all, practically, to earn the money they draw from the treasury. Some of them spend but little more than as much time in Harrisburg as will suffice to sign the requisite vouchers and draw their pay. Those that are at hand are so numerous that they crowd each other and are in each other's way. There are certain periods of the session at which some of the clerks, notably those in the transcribing rooms, are required to work hard, and even excessively, but this is compensated for by the far more numerous other times, when they have little or nothing to do. Outside of two or three in each house, none of them put in as much time, or render as much service, as would be exacted from them in private or corporate employ for much less remuneration.

Up to and including 1883 the force was large enough in all conscience. It is not easy to dig out of the records—they are generally in so unsatisfactory a state as to details, and change their form so frequently from year to year—with absolute accuracy, inst the

—they are generally in so unsatisfactory a state as to details, and change their form so frequently from year to year—with absolute accuracy, just the information of which one is in search. But, in so far as can be gathered from the reports of the auditor general and the general appropriation acts, the senate in that year had 41 officers and employes and the house, which was Democratic, 37. The very next legislative year (1885), however, the number in the house was increased to 58 regulars and two extras, making 60 in all. There was no need or reasonable excuse for the jump. The 7 clerks of 1883 did as much work as the 10 of 1885, the 6 pasters and folders of 1883 put up and sent out the documents as promptly as the 11 of 1885, and the 10 pages of 1893 served the personal needs of the members as faithfully and fully as the 15 of 1885. But there was demand for more sinecures to compensate the "workers," who had repaired in 1885 the damage the machine had suffered at the hands of the Democrats and Independents in 1882, and they had to be provided.

There were no apparent increases of the force in either body for the ensuing

they had to be provided.

There were no apparent increases of the force in either body for the ensuing 10 years, the 41 sufficing in the senate and the 58 in the house. But in 1895 came an enormous jump, the number in the senate being increased to 47 and that in the house to 69. In fact, excepting the "extra employes," which gave rise to the indemnity bond scandal, there were no more in 1897 than in 1895. It was the legislature of the last named year that was the primary offender in this regard, notwithstanding the fact that it was scarcely noticed last named year that was the primary offender in this regard, notwithstanding the fact that it was scarcely noticed by the gentlemen who were so indignant and outraged by the performances of 1897. And in connection with the 1895 employes in the senate, there is something singular. An act of March 5 of that year authorizes the chief clerk to appoint an executive clerk at \$1,500, two additional transcribing clerks at \$7 per day and two additional janitors at the compensation usually allowed that class of employes. These appointments were made, and the auditor general's report shows that the salaries stipulated were paid to the appointees direct from the state treasury. But it shows also that \$3,700 was paid to the chief clerk for the "salaries of additional officers and employes under the act of 1895." Who did that \$3,700 got to? Not to the executive clerk and the others lawfully, though needlessly authorized, for they got their money from the treasury on the regular pay roils. Who, then, got it? Are we not right in saying that it is difficult to determine from the records how many officers and employes there are?

There is a very loose and entirely

there are?

There is a very loose and entirely unconstitutional process resorted to in both houses to provide for extra employes and for their compensation. Section 10 of Article III of the constitution, which article covers the subject of legislation, says:

"The general assembly shall provide by law the number, duties and compensation of the officers and employes of each house, and no payment shall be made from the state treasury or be in any way authorized, to any person, except to an acting officer or employe elected or appointed in pursuance of law."

law."

Section 16 of the same article is to the following effect: "No money shall be paid out of the treasury except upon appropriations made by law and on warrent drawn by the proper officers in pursuance therof."

Yet, on the last day of the session of the house of 1897, Mr. Keyser of-

fered and the house passed the follow-

fered and the house passed the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the payment for extra labor in the house of representatives for session of 1897, including committee and transcribing clerks, not proyided for by special items in the appropriation act, be paid by the chief clerk, on vouchers approved by the speaker and attested by the chief clerk, warrant to be issued by the auditor general to the chief clerk or the state treasurer therefor."

The house has no constitutional right

The house has no constitutional right The house has no constitutional right to vote money in that way. The state treasurer has no right to issue his warrant upon any such authorization. The auditor general has no right to pass such an account. The question of lawful right or constitutionality will never, however, amount to a deterrent when the machine has a purpose to fulfil, so long as the machine remains dominant in the legislature. There is but the cause over the Democrats must can nant in the legislature. There is but one cure. The Democrats must capture the body named. The Democratic house of 1833 was as well, if not better, served by the 37 lawfully authorized clerks and employes as was the Republican house of 1897 by 69, nearly, if not twice, the number. The \$27,885 paid during the regular session of 1833 for

i the service was sufficiently extravagant. The \$74,197 paid in 1897 for no
better service, if as good, was more
than half of it thrown away. And yet,
if Hastings had permitted it, the appropriation would have been \$12,500
more, that being, in round figures, the
sum of the governor's vetoes in this
line. The increase in the cost of the
senate clerks, etc., has been just about
as great. The appropriation for 1883
was \$23,700. The appropriation for
1887-88 was \$47,710, and was \$54,976 before being trimmed by the vetoes. And
if William A. Stone should be elected
governor and a majority of machine
legislators returned, every item vetoed
by Hastings will be reinserted in the
general appropriation bill to cover "a

general appropriation bill to cover "a

general appropriation bill to cover "a

graphy in the senate of the senate of

general appropriation bill to cover "a feficiencies in salaries, etc.," passed and approved.

The contingent funds of the senate and house indicate a like degree of fraud and extravagance, even if we admit that the money is actually expended as professed. In 1883 an appropriation of \$4,000 for the senate and \$5,000 for the house, to be paid out by the chief clerks, was considered adequate to cover all contingencies. In addition, the librarian of the senate got \$1,200 for recess postage, etc., and the resident clerk of the house got \$1,000 for the same purpose. In 1897 the appropriation for the senate for contingencies was illmited to \$8,925, and for the house to \$13,500 for the same purpose. In 1897 the appropriation for the senate for contingencies was illmited to \$8,925, and for the house to \$13,500 for the senate and \$10,800 for the house. Notwithstanding this, however, the actual expenditures by the chief clerks for contingencies in that year were \$5,500 in the senate and \$14,741 in the house. In the senate the limitation was exceeded by \$800 and in the house by nearly \$3,900. It is not so much the amounts thus expended that is to be deplored as the impudent and daring disregard of constitution and statute law that characterized them, and the evidence it affords that, under Republican sway, all the departments of the state government are in constant collusion to loot the treasury and swindle the people.

COLONEL STONE'S TEN THOUSAND.

His Fee Three Times Larger Than the Amount Recovered--The Accus tion, the Admission, and All the Details.

In the Philadelphia Press of April 18, 1897, was an address delivered by Major George W. Merrick, of Tioga county, who was a schoolmate of Colonel W. A. Stone, the Republican candidate for

A. stone, the Republican candidate for governor, in which he said:

"I have undertaken to state from the stump that Colonel William A. Stone, now of Allegheny, late of Tioga county, is the slated candidate for governor: that his candidacy was agreed upon by the powers that be some two years since; that he had served the machine faithfully, during the whole of his political was ince that he said to me frequently during the past eight years that his great ambition in politics was to be governor, but that he could not be a candidate for office diffull the 'Old Man' said so, but he would be when he did say so; that two years ago in the senatorial campaign, he made the declaration that his relations to Mr. Quay were such that his political fortunes would rise or fall with those of Mr. Quay. I asserted also that I did not deem him a safe man for governor to stem the tide of corrupt approach upon the state treasury, since in private life he had charged the state \$10,000 for collecting \$2,400.

"Mr. Stone has undertaken to deny the last statement. Addressing a meeting at Royersford, April 13, he said: 'It has been said that I charged the state \$10,000 for a case which returned \$2,400. I never made a charge against the state.' By this statement I understand Colonel Stone to deny the allegation that he received a fee of \$10,000 for collecting \$2,400. Does he mean to charge me with accusing him falsely? I will submit the record, and you may judge, gentlemen, who is guilty of duplicity.

"In Colonel Stone's speech last week in Williamsport, not for the purpose of helping me but to injure me, that I had charged the state of Pennsylvania \$10,000 for collecting \$2,400. This is an old story and retold in the campaign against me in 1890, but I never lost a vote. I never denied the facts, and I do not deny them now, but I never lost a vote. I never denied the facts, and I do not deny them now, but I never lost a vote. I never denied the facts, and I do not deny them now, but I never lost a vote in the facts of wild provents and

Major Merrick is a prominent attorney. He is a Republican and a native of the county where Candidate
Stone was born, and lived many years.
He was Stone's schoolmate and his
friend in later years. He was everything that would have inclined him
to be Stone's friend. Charges of so
grave a character, coming from such
a source, would be a serious business,
even without Stone's admission of their
truth, as above avowed.

WAR INDEMNITIES

he Penalties Imposed By Nations Upon Their Conquered Foes. Perhaps the most onerous terms ever

imposed by a conqueror upon his defeated foe were those to which Ger-many subjected France in 1871, at the close of the historic conflict that culminated in the capitulation of Paris. They consisted of the cession of the major portion of Alsace and of Lor-raine, including the great fortresses of Strasburg and of Metz, and the payment of war indemnity amounting to the colossal sum of \$1,000,000,000. The entire civilized world was startled by the magnitude of the sum, and very widespread doubts were expressed as to whether poor France, which was believed to be crushed beyond recov-ery, would ever be able to pay. But these apprehensions proved to be unfounded, and the billion of dollars was paid with such rapidity and with so little apparent effort that Prince Rismarck and the German authorities, past and present, have never ceased to lament ever since that they did not stipulate for double the amount. This indemnity is worthy of especial notice, for the reason that it greatly exceeded the actual expense to which Germany was put by the war, and was therefore a punitive or "moral and intellectual damage" indemnity, to some extent, such as "Oom" Paul Kruger wanted to collect from England for the Jameson raid. In the war of 1870-71, the time was twenty-eight weeks from the entrance of German troops into French territory to the surrender of Belfort. The German troops engaged may be taken, for practical purposes, as an even million, the official figures of the active forces being 781,000 at the commencement of little apparent effort that Prince Bis being 781,000 at the commencement of the war and 937,000 at its close. The the war and 937,000 at its close. The total German losses are placed at 128,000, the killed alone numbering 29,-

Germany therefore received in cash Germany therefore received in cash \$35 a week for each man's services, or \$8,000 for each man lost; on the whole pretty good pay. But Germany—or Prussia—has a habit that way. Only four years before the war with France she took \$41,750,000 from Austria and her allies, beside \$3,750,000 requisitioned during the campaign. This war lasted only a month. Prussia had lasted only a month. Prussia had 437,000 men in the field, and lost 11.

asked only a month. Frussia had 437,000 men in the field, and lost 11,000. The indemnity gave her \$25 a week for each man's services, or \$4,250 for each man lost. However, it was an enormously expensive war for Frussia, costing her some \$115,000,000, so that the indemnity did not make her balance good.

It is thanks to the intervention of Russia that Japan was prevented from exacting an indemnity of analogous proportions at the close of her war with China. She was forced to content herself with a mere bagatelle of \$185,000,000, receiving in addition thereto the island of Formosa and the Pescadores, neither of which had ever been of any use, either financial or political, to China, and which will make necessary the expenditure of much treasure and life before Japan can derive any profit therefrom. The was leaded about nine months and \$0.

make necessary the expenditure of much treasure and life before Japan can derive any profit therefrom. The war lasted about nine months and 80,000 troops were engaged on Japan's side. The indemnity paid, therefore, \$60 a week for each man.

The Turko-Russian war of 1877 came to a close with the treaty of San Stefano, the terms of which were revised in 1878 by the congress of Berlin. They comprised, among other things, the surrender of the sultan's protectorate over Roumania and Servia, the practical abandonment to Austria of Herzegovina and Bosnia, the grant of independence to Bulgaria and of autonomy to Rumelia, the Prince of Bulgaria remaining, however, subject to the suzerainty of the sultan. The treaty likewise provided for the cession of a strip of Turkish territory to Greece, but this clause was never enforced, and finally the Sublime Porte was compelled to pay a war indemnity to Russia amounting to the sum of \$160,000.00. Russia demanded a much larger indemnity than that, however.

to Russia amounting to the sum of \$160,000,000. Russia demanded a much larger indemnity than that, however. For costs of the war she demanded \$450,000,000, and for losses to Russian subjects and Russian commerce \$251,000,000, a total of \$701,000,000. The indemnity finally awarded to her in cash and land, amounts to \$6.25 a week for each soldier engaged in the war. Great Britain has received two indemnities of considerable amount from China. The first was one of \$20,000,000 altogether, but part of it went to compensate merchants for opium delivered up to the Chinese government, and the portion specifically claimed on account of the expenses of the expedition just equalled the vote of credit. The second indemnity, of 1860, was about \$10,000,000, or less than one-tilied of the vote of credit for the war. The settlement of Canada's claim for indemnity for the Fenian raids from this country its recovery the recoverity. By the indemnity for the Fenian raids from this country is noteworthy. By the in the the our call 20,000 volunteers to arms; she had to guard the frontier with 17,000 register to a man thirty-one wounded; she had to guard the frontier with 17,000 register to a man the same than the frontier with 17,000 register to a man the same than the frontier with 17,000 register to a man the same than th Her farmers lost heavily, as the raid occurred at a busy time of the year; and she had to pay away a lot of money in pensions and gratuities. Yet the United States did not pay a farthing compensation! When Canada pressed the matter on the home government she was assured that it was not worth while making a claim, as "the amount of compensation would be so small."

No indemnity was exacted from

be so small."

No indemnity was exacted from Denmark at the close of the war of 1864, neither was any money exacted at the close of the war of 1859 between Austria on one side and Italy and France on the other. In fact, the exaction of war indemnities may be regarded as a practice of relatively medern origin, the victors in former times having contented themselves with the surrender of territory on the part of the defeated toe.

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A Limbless Millionaire.

Portland, Ore., corresdonpence of the San Francisco *Bulletin*. Henry Wendhoff, of Mauch Creek,

Penn., at present visiting friends here, is perhaps the only armless and legless millionaire known on earth. His arms were amputated below the elbow and his legs below the knees twenty-two years ago, so that by this time he has succeeded in accepting his affiction most believe his affiction

most philosophically.

Mr. Wendhoff, who came here re cently, attended by a valet, weighs 200 pounds, and is as jolly as if he were in possession or perfect physical health and all his limbs. His valet has been with him ten years, and he says that he yet has to see Mr. Wendhoff out of temper, despite the many discomforts his physical disability entails. The afflicted man manages to walk fairly well on two automatic legs made for him in Vienna and fitted up with an ingenious mechanism that materially aids his locomotion. He also has two mechanical forearms, the hands of which enable him to hold a handkerchief, newspaper, book, etc. and to pick up articles from the table. These four artificial limbs cost \$25,000 before they were brought to their present state of perfection.

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Tickets will be sold October 8 to

3, good to return until October 17, nclusive. The return limit of nclusive. tickets from Harrisburg and points east thereof can be extended to Oc october 31 upon depositing same on October 13 to 17 with the Joint Agent at Pittsburg and the payment of fifty cents.

OFFENSIVE EVEN TO MYSELF .- F. A. Bottom, druggist, Cookshire, Que., says: "For twenty years I suffered from catarrh. My breath was very offensive, even to myself. I tried everything which promised me a cure. In almost all instances I had to pro-In almost all instances I had to pro-claim them no good at all. I was in-duced to try Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder. I got relief instantly after first application. It cured me and I am free from all the effects of it." Sold by C. A. Kleim.

Almost a Complete Wreck

St. Patrick's church, at Audenried, almost a complete wreck because of extensive depressions under the foundation wails. The altar and all fixtures pertaining thereto have been removed from the church and other furniture taken from the rear to the front of the property to be in readiness for another crush. Forty hours devotion services, for which preparations had been made, have been in definitely postponed and the church will be abandoned for the present.

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Catarrh caused difficulty in speak.

ing and to a great extent loss of hearng. By the use of Ely's Cream Balm dropping of mucus has ceased, voice and hearing have greatly improved.— J. W. Davidson, Att'y at Law, Monmouth, Ill.

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