

PARTY LINES WIRED OUT

Republican Support Assured to Creasy and Reilly.

REVOLUTION AGAINST QUAYISM.

Democratic Victory Brought Within Reach by the Terrific Indictment Upon Which the Business Men's Republican League Opposes Quay's Candidates.

No longer can the Democratic state committee or its campaign speakers be accused of idle boasting in their estimate of the anti-Quay Republican vote that will be cast for Creasy and Reilly. The Quay ranks are dismayed by the ringing appeal of the Philadelphia branch of the Business Men's Republican League of Pennsylvania to the members of their party throughout the state to work and vote for the defeat of the Quay candidates.

The league's terrific indictment of Quayism is answerable only by suit for libel or tacit confession of guilt. It is the most severely condemnatory synopsis yet made of the crimes charged against the ring now trying to drown state issue discussion with shouts for the tariff and McKinley's war policy. The league gives the Quay men every chance for redress, for the criminal accusations are signed by two of Philadelphia's most responsible business men, the president, William Sellers, head of the great machine works bearing his name, and the chairman of the executive committee, William T. Tilden, wholesale wool merchant.

Formally adopted by a body composed of representatives, all Republicans, of the commercial, manufacturing, professional and mechanical interests of Philadelphia, this declaration brands Farmer Creasy as "an honest man beyond the reach of the influences which must necessarily surround any machine chosen candidate."

The Business Men's Republican League, organized in 1896 for the purpose of aiding in the election of Mr. McKinley as president, has never until now overstepped party lines. Its aim has been to improve the character of the state government by opposing within party lines the selection of improper candidates by the Republican party for state offices. It has restricted itself to suggesting types of men, always Republicans, fit to be the standard bearers of their party. The league's present appeal to the voters of Pennsylvania is decidedly revolutionary, and may well be regarded as no less ominous than was the wall warning to Belshazzar. Its indictment and declaration of independence follow:

TO FIGHT OUTSIDE THE PARTY.

The league has invariably, actively or by its silence, aided the election of Republican nominees, firmly believing that the rising sentiment against the abuses in the management of state affairs by the corrupt Quay machine would become strong enough within the party to overpower the machine in spite of its high handed methods and the frauds through which it has maintained control.

Notwithstanding this machine's great power, the trend toward better government has given such promise of speedy triumph that in a last desperate effort to avert its overthrow it has taken away from the Republican voters the only remaining means by which it was possible to remedy existing evils, by action within the party. It has destroyed the power of the citizen's ballot at the primary elections by the adoption of rule No. 7, which practically disfranchises anti-machine Republicans in congressional, senatorial and judicial districts.

In the past this league has suffered unjust candidates to go unopposed for the sake of party regularity. But the time for such compliance is gone.

QUAYISM INDICTED IN DETAIL.

A corrupt candidate for United States senator, after being repudiated by the chosen representatives of the people, is appointed by a servile governor in violation of the constitution, and the party convention is packed to endorse this unconstitutional act.

Candidates of conspicuous unfitness are thrust upon the ticket.

Members of the legislature are offered bribes to vote for the notorious McCarroll jury bill in the interest of a criminally indicted senator.

Members of the legislature are offered bribes to vote for the machine candidate for senator.

The head of the machine is forced to the degrading necessity of pleading the statute of limitations to save himself from the penitentiary.

TAX ESCAPING FAVORITES.

In the interest of the tax escaping corporations and the brewers the appropriations for the public schools are cut down by unconstitutional acts.

In the interest of the tax escaping corporations and brewers the state's insane wards and hospital patients are cruelly deprived of the money needed for their care.

In the interest of the tax escaping corporations and the brewers the tax burdens of all unfavored citizens have been made heavier.

In the interest of the spoils hunting machine the cause of civil service reform, to which the Republican party is committed, is abandoned in the machine made state platform of Pennsylvania.

BACKERS OF ELECTION FRAUDS.

For the maintenance of a system of repeating at the polls, by which in the city of Philadelphia alone more than 50,000 fraudulent votes can be counted, constitutional amendments in the interest of an honest ballot are vetoed in defiance of the constitution.

A state chairman is appointed who is dismissed from office for aiding in an attempted treasury loot, and who is notorious for complicity in the wrecking of a state financial institution—a man who has declared through resolutions prepared by himself and adopted by a county convention under his control, that those who oppose the machine and his shameful acts are "towards and traitors."

For those and other crimes against the Republican party and the state this league refuses to accept the ticket of the Quay machine as a ticket representing the Republican party.

Next comes the league's renewed avowal of Republican principles, with a hearty and unequivocal indorsement of President McKinley's policy and of his candidacy for re-election. This rebuke to Quayite hypocrisy is given to hide behind McKinley so as to retain the grip on the state treasury, is followed by a good word for the only Republican nominee whom the business men will support—J. Hay Brown—for supreme justice.

THE HAYWOOD LETTER.

Writing That Speaks For Itself, irrespective of Results in the Courts.

The following letter, dated July 31, 1896, addressed to the president of the People's bank, was mailed in an envelope to John S. Hopkins, cashier of the bank:

"Dear Sir: On Monday we will mail you a check for one hundred thousand dollars for the credit of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, general fund, which will make a credit to our account of six hundred thousand dollars. The understanding is that I am not to draw against any part of this six hundred thousand dollars deposited until the Hon. R. R. Quay has paid or arranged satisfactorily to you the loan of one hundred thousand dollars, which you are to make him next week.

"Very truly yours,

"B. J. HAYWOOD,

"State Treasurer."

A telegram referring to the letter was dated at Musocco, Ontario, and addressed to John S. Hopkins, cashier, as follows:

"I wrote your president last Friday night, saying we would not draw any part of the deposit of \$600,000 until R. R. Quay had paid or arranged satisfactorily to you the \$100,000 you were to loan him this week.

"B. J. HAYWOOD,

"State Treasurer."

The loan of \$100,000 was made at that time, and carried down to the insolvency of the bank, but was paid immediately afterward.

A letter of Jan. 15, 1897, from M. S. Quay, reads:

"Dear John: Give George Huhn \$25,000 for me. It is for a margin in some stock. Send me a note for \$25,000 and I will sign and return."

Following is a letter of Sept. 4, 1897, from M. S. Quay:

"Dear John: I have yours of the 1st and enclosures, and return note signed, as per request; much obliged. It will be queer if the stock does not go down \$10 a share. My purchases always do, though they come out right in the end. U. G. I. and Sugar are saddening, but Dolan don't like us well enough to let us in on the first, and the second is a dangerous gamble."

The next letter from Quay, dated Sept. 21, 1897, reads:

"Dear John: I have at Huhn's 900 shares of Met. I wish you to take out for me. It stands \$110,812.50 Aug. 31, and with your \$61,625 will make \$172,437.50 I will owe your bank. I have \$100,000 New Jersey bonds, 1,500 shares of New Jersey stock, which I will change into Met, as soon as the top notch in Jersey is reached—that is to say, I will sell the Jersey securities and pay off the indebtedness to you. The Jersey bonds ought to go to par within 60 days. When they are par the stock will be at least fifty. It will pay a small dividend next year. Please write me a receipt of this."

A letter from Quay, dated Dec. 10, 1897, follows:

"Dear John: I have 1,000 shares of Sugar that Huhn bought at 142 which I wish you to pay for and take over to the People's. I have bought it for keep, but don't wish the stock to be placed in my name just yet, as I will sell if I find I can get it any lower. Get rid of the Met script and Consolidated Jersey stock as rapidly as you can at the figures fixed."

A receipt signed by George A. Huhn & Son, dated Dec. 14, 1897, follows:

"Received by the People's bank \$129,651.65 for 1,000 shares of Sugar Trust Certificate company, to be transferred to the name of John S. Hopkins, Esq."

Numerous other letters and telegrams from Quay were in nature similar to the foregoing. They included a telegram saying to Hopkins: "I hope you will discount Senator Brown's note for \$3,000," also the following telegram of Feb. 11, 1898:

"St. Lucie, Fla., John S. Hopkins: If you buy and carry a thousand Met for me, I will shake the plum tree."

New Interest Law an Inadequate Remedy For Treasury Abuses Recently Aired in Courts.

Here follows testimony, from a high Republican source, against Quay machine assertions that under the act of 1897 regulating in some degree state deposits of money and interest thereon, the state treasurer cannot continue abuses like those recently aired in the courts. Governor Hastings, on Oct. 15, 1898, at a Republican mass meeting in the Academy of Music, at Philadelphia, which Steve Chairman Ellis had called, declared:

"It cannot be questioned that the public funds have been used for political purposes by depositing them in favorite banks, where such deposits were expected to yield returns in the shape of political influence. This system cannot be defended. While the new interest law is an improvement, it does not, in my judgment, meet the difficulty and correct the evil. It should not be in the power of the state treasurer, or of any man or men controlling him, to say what banks shall handle the millions of dollars that are annually paid into the state treasury. It would be far better for the state to receive no interest upon the deposits than to suffer a system to continue which can be used for partisan political purposes, and, in my judgment, the evil will never be corrected until the state keeps in her own vaults, as do the United States and many of the states, the money that she owns."

A striking illustration of state treasury abuses referred to by Governor Hastings was presented on Aug. 24, 1898, to Auditor Holding, appointed by the court to take testimony concerning the defunct Chester County Guarantee Trust and Safe Deposit company. It had been a depository for state funds, and the late ex-Congressman Darlington, president of the concern, when asked what was meant by "current expenses," charged in the books, testified that they were political contributions "of from 2 to 3 per cent annually to the Republican state and county committees, paid pursuant to a sort of implied understanding with the parties who were influential in controlling the state deposits."

The men who controlled the state treasury in the periods of time referred to by Governor Hastings, by the Darlington testimony, and by the disclosures resulting from the People's bank failure, are the men who dictated the Republican nominations this year.

Treasurers Come and Go, But the Treasury Key Does Not Change Hands.

Let the state treasury's history for the last 20 years answer the question whether improvement can be expected from the success of the Quay ticket next November.

William Livezey, who has exiled himself from the state since 1891, was appointed cashier of the state treasury in 1880 by Treasurer Samuel Butler, Silas M. Bailey was elected treasurer in 1881, and continued Livezey as cashier. Livezey was elected state treasurer in 1882, and was succeeded in that office by Mr. Quay, who was elected in 1885.

By appointment from Quay Livezey returned to the cashier's desk, and held it until Quay, in the second year of his term, resigned, and Livezey was appointed to serve as treasurer for the remaining eight months. Upon William B. Hart's election as treasurer in 1887 he made Livezey his cashier. Hart died before his term closed, and again Livezey was appointed to a vacant treasuryship.

Henry K. Boyer, elected treasurer in 1889, gave the cashiership to Livezey, who retained it until he became a fugitive at the start of the treasury probing in 1891. Thus, for 11 years, as a representative of the machine, Livezey had held the key.

B. J. Haywood, falling to be nominated in 1893 to succeed Treasurer Morrison, was made cashier under Treasurer Samuel Jackson. Haywood was elected treasurer in 1895, and upon the election of the present treasurer, James S. Beacom, Haywood was restored to the cashiership, which he retained until his death.

TWO SIMILAR CASES.

Haywood's troubles had notable precedent in Livezey's case. In 1891 Livezey and his chief had permitted the treasurer of Philadelphia, as agent for the state, to collect \$367,604 of license money and to retain it for six months after its payment was due to the state treasury. This money, with other funds of the state and city, was in a rotten bank. Of the \$367,604, bondsmen, pursued by a Democratic attorney general and governor, made good \$120,000, and about \$30,000 additional was recovered through the exertions of the same officials, but there remained a net loss to the state of \$100,000.

TREASURER MORE THAN A CLERK. The treasury act of 1897 makes no practical change except in requiring the treasurer to collect two per cent per annum interest from all the state fund depositories except five "active banks," which pay one and a half per cent per annum on the daily balances. The treasurer is empowered to select all the depositories, "subject to the approval of the board of revenue commissioners," one of whom is himself, and the others the auditor general and the secretary of the commonwealth. As the present three commissioners owe their offices to the Quay machine, which they continue faithfully to serve, it is plain that no stronger check upon the selection of depositories exists now than before the new interest law took effect.

"What's the Constitution Between Friends?"

For every eleven dollars which the public schools formerly received from the state they get but ten dollars out of the appropriation unconstitutional reduced by Governor Stone. Nothing could be plainer than the constitutional language that while the governor may veto an item, he has no right to divide an item. Yet he cut a million dollars out of the item through which the legislature had voted in a lump sum, \$11,000,000 to the public schools.

The treasury deficiency which gave him the excuse for doing this had been caused primarily by former machine legislators in unnecessarily increasing public officials and petty clerkships in the several departments, and in unjustifiably increasing salaries. The efforts of the anti-machine majority in the late house to remedy this deficiency through the Creasy revenue bill and other measures were defeated by the Quay controlled senate.

The governor's disregard for the constitution is shown again in his obstruction of the movement for reform in the registration of voters. The late legislature adopted a resolution for submission to a popular vote a proposed constitutional amendment which would facilitate, among other reforms, personal registration, and would authorize enactment of laws for special legislation on this subject for the large cities in which election crime is rampant. After the adoption of this resolution by the next legislature the people could vote on the question. The governor, without right or justification, vetoed the resolution, and his cabinet officers, taking the cue, refuse to carry out the provision for advertising the proposed amendment. Thus is attempted a deprivation of the people's constitutional right to pass upon a question of amending their fundamental law.

Hope to Be Saved by Shouting For McKinley.

Quay attempts to cloud the issues now as he tried to do at the opening of the last gubernatorial campaign, when Candidate William A. Stone predicted that McKinley's conduct of the war with Spain would so absorb patriotic attention as to make opposition to the Republican ticket impotent. Quay and his henchmen now court the national administration's favor by advocating McKinley's renomination, and play the old game of arguing that their loss of the state treasury would be a slap in McKinley's face from Pennsylvania Republicans.

Suppose their candidate for state treasurer makes good promises. All their candidates for state treasurer have done that. Their candidate for governor last year was given no chance by the anti-machine coalition in the last house to act upon pinch or grab bills which he had promised on the stump to veto. But chances which he failed to improve included those of placing no unconstitutional obstruction in the way of reformed registration of voters; of respecting the constitutional prohibition against dividing an item of the general appropriation bill, as he did in depriving the public schools of a million dollars, and of refraining from contemptuous disregard of the legislative majority in his unconstitutional appointment of Quay.

FILIPINOS PUNISHED.

Driven From Trenches About Calamba With Heavy Loss.

AMERICANS TRAPPED BY TRUCE FLAG

Re-enforcements Under Major Reece Sent to Iloilo—Otis Will Not Treat With "Honorable President" Aguinaldo's Emissaries.

MANILA, Oct. 24.—The Filipinos around Calamba and Angeles have both ceded the Americans lately with their repeated attacks, like the most of these attacks, consisting of shooting a lot of ammunition into their opponents' camp from long range. Major Cheatham's battalion of the Thirty-seventh infantry, three companies of the Twenty-first infantry, a battery of the Fifth artillery and a Gatling gun sallied out yesterday morning from Calamba, drove the Filipinos from their trenches and pursued them for three miles, inflicting heavy loss on them. One American was killed, and three were wounded of the Twenty-first infantry.

Lieutenant Fergus, with 20 scouts of the Thirty-sixth regiment, reconnoitering near Labao, encountered a party of mounted Filipinos. He killed six of them and captured eight, with ten rifles.

Four men from the gunboat Mariveles were lured ashore 18 miles from Iloilo by a flag of truce, and the enemy killed one of them, wounded one and captured a third. The gunboat was unable to fire for fear of wounding the Americans.

The second battalion of the Nineteenth regiment, Major Reece commanding, has embarked for Iloilo to re-enforce the troops there.

A Filipino newspaper makes the statement that independence will be given to the islands in December, when Bryan will be elected president of the United States. The newspaper also makes the statement that the American casualties have been 23,000 since last February and that the policy now is a retreating fight.

YOUNG WINS VICTORY.

Filipinos Under General Pilar Lose Heavily.

MANILA, Oct. 21.—News has just been received here of an engagement between the forces of General Young and General Pio del Pilar at San Isidro. The

Philippines were defeated with heavy loss. The Americans lost three men wounded.

Batson's Maccabees met two companies of the insurgents strongly entrenched four miles north of Arayat. The Maccabees flanked them and drove them out of the trenches, killing six and wounding many.

One lieutenant and eight soldiers armed with rifles were captured. The Maccabees drove them three miles to Santa Rita, only one Maccabee being mortally wounded. Their first severe engagement the Maccabees carried off brilliantly.

Major Howard Killed. OMAHA, Oct. 23.—A cable dispatch has been received here announcing the death in the Philippines on Saturday of Major Guy Howard, son of General O. O. Howard. The cablegram, dated Saturday, was received by Judge J. M. Woolworth, father-in-law of Major Howard, and read as follows: "Guy Howard killed in action today." Major Howard was well known in Omaha, being on his father's staff when the latter was stationed here. He was married in this city 15 years ago to Miss Woolworth, and the nuptials were a notable society function. Mrs. Howard resides here with her three children.

Latest Peace Overture.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—General Otis' account of the last Filipino peace overture is as follows: "Message received at Angeles under flag of truce expressed desire of Hon. President Aguinaldo to send commission to Manila to arrange difficulties connected with delivery of Spanish prisoners and to discuss matter of particular character. Reply returned that commission accredited by any one other than General Aguinaldo, general in chief of insurgent forces, could not be recognized or received. No later correspondence."

Nebraska's Great Corn Crop.

OMAHA, Oct. 25.—The annual crop review of The Bee, compiled from reports of special correspondents in every county in Nebraska, shows that the corn crop of 1899 exceeds the record of the best previous year by 14,217,240 bushels. The crop of 1899 reaches the enormous figure of 244,125,063 bushels. The average yield per acre is 34.50 bushels, and the quality of the crop is excellent. The wheat yield is below that of the last two years.

Shamrock Will Leave Next Week.

NEW YORK, Oct. 24.—It is expected that the Shamrock will start from New York for England a week from today, but she will not leave Sandy Hook until the weather is fairly promising. The steam yacht Erin will tow her whenever possible, though in the roughest weather the Shamrock will travel under her own canvas.

Another Cup Challenger.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—A provincial paper is authority for the statement that if the Shamrock fails to win the America's cup, Mr. Levor, a millinaire soap manufacturer, intends to issue a challenge for a series of races in 1900.

The India Famine.

SIMLA, Oct. 21.—The number of persons now receiving famine relief throughout India reaches 363,000.

Advertisement for Montgomery Ward & Co. featuring an illustration of a large building and text describing their general catalogue and services.

Advertisement for Williamsport Dickinson Seminary, including a portrait of a man and text describing the school's educational offerings.

Large advertisement for Demorest's Family Magazine, featuring a portrait of a woman and text about the magazine's content and subscription information.

Advertisement for Alexander Brothers & Co., listing various products like cigars, tobacco, and candies, and providing contact information for dealers.

Advertisement for W. H. Brower's Carpets, Matting, and Oil Cloth, highlighting a wide variety of home furnishings available.