

PATTISON'S FIGHT FOR PUBLIC HONESTY

An Unimpeachable Record of Official Fidelity.

GUARDED THE TREASURY

As Controller and Governor He Firmly Opposed All Forms of Extravagance and Fraud.

AGAINST BOGUS PAY ROLLS

Determined Efforts to Correct Appropriation Bill Evils—Plain Talk to Legislators.

FACTS FOR JUDGE PENNYPACKER

Special Correspondence.

Harrisburg, Sept. 30.—No citizen of Pennsylvania who has served the people in a public capacity has ever been more vigilant, courageous and faithful in the discharge of all the duties assigned him than Robert E. Pattison. This is the story of the record made during five year's occupancy of the city controller's office in Philadelphia, and eight years as governor. Upon one point particularly was this official most strenuous in demanding strict compliance with the law, in letter and spirit. He always stood at the door of the public treasury, guarding it to the extent of his power from illegal and unjust attacks. All the world knows that it was this fidelity to duty in the first office he held which impelled the people to call him up higher. He saved the taxpayers of Philadelphia a large amount of money and instituted reforms in the auditing of the public accounts which have continued to this day. Further, since 1882, no man has applied to that office who did not possess the very highest measure of public respect and confidence.

How He Watched Appropriations.

When he came to Harrisburg, in January, 1883, Governor Pattison said to a friend: "I expect to have about as hard a time as any man has ever had for the first year. After that it will be smoother sailing." In accordance with his clear ideas of duty, and invincible purpose to meet every objection, the governor promptly began the closest scrutiny of every bill sent him by the legislature, especially those involving appropriations of the public money. He disapproved a large number of measures of this kind. He returned the general appropriation bill of the regular session of 1883 with many sections disapproved, in whole or in part. He called attention to the fact that the items referred to had no proper legal standing and most vigorously contended for strict compliance with the law. He denounced the proposed payment of extra compensation to certain officers of the legislature, as "a most glaring attempt to increase salaries over fifty per cent. in plain violation of the constitution and laws." He discussed the matter in detail, with great clearness and conclusiveness. He expressed the earnest hope that he would be relieved in the future of the "unpleasant task of disapproving of so many items," but declared that he should rigidly maintain the provision of the constitution in question, both because he believed it to be his sworn duty and because he regarded the section quoted "as eminently wise and proper."

Again, in 1885, the governor met this issue, quoting in his support the just protest of Governor Hoyt, who, in 1881, had pointed out the illegality of extra compensation appropriations.

He showed that the practice objected to was utterly unjust, was without any warrant of law and was nothing less than a species of public robbery. The legislature, to its discredit be it said, both houses being Republican, disregarded the executive veto; but the governor's record must always commend him to the highest consideration of his fellow citizens. The amount he turned down effectively at the session of 1883, when the house was Democratic, was over \$35,000.

Scathing Rebuke to Legislators.

The people have not forgotten Governor Pattison's consistent and courageous action in disapproving the half million dollar appropriation bill passed at the fruitless extra session of 1883. This conscienceless grab as compensation for doing nothing and refusing to pass just apportionment bills, was exposed and denounced in a veto message of remarkable strength, a document that was read and heartily approved by all honest citizens regardless of partisan views. Here are some timely extracts from this historic rebuke to faithless legislators:

"After wasting six months in contemplating the constitution, members now send me this bill to pay themselves half a million dollars for refusing to do what they were elected and sworn to do. Every consideration of law and the simplest principles of common justice protest against such an attempt to take the money of the people without consideration. There is no law authorizing public officers to pay themselves for defying the law. No citizen in his private business capacity would sanction such a principle as that underlying this bill. Monstrous as such a claim would be under any circumstances, it is yet more repugnant

to law, equity and common sense, when asserted by officials who menace the very existence of republican government by refusing to obey the plainest and most imperative of constitutional commands and give to the people their most sacred and valuable political rights. So far as I am able I shall thwart the wrong by my disapproval."

Against Every Kind of Robbery.

With regard to special bills also, as observed, Governor Pattison set his face firmly against all manner of unjust grants of the public money, private pensions, contested election cases, fraudulent claims, reckless committee extravagance, public printing wastefulness, etc. At the session of 1893 he broke up a petty scheme of public plunder, a proposition to place a useless copy of an expensive legislative handbook in all the public schools of the commonwealth. He halted the notorious bird book extravagance likewise. Many appropriations to public institutions, made without sufficient warrant of law, necessity or usefulness, were promptly turned down at every session. Worthy charities, having legitimate claim upon the bounty of the commonwealth, were not made to suffer, but judicious watchfulness was exercised over the distribution of the public funds in every direction. This care extended to ordinary departmental expenditures, and everyone concerned came to understand that public treasury guardianship was a sacred trust. No one ever thought of intimating anything to the contrary.

Pennypacker a Self-Condemed Critic.

This has been reserved alone for the present alleged Republican candidate for governor, who, in his speech at Erie, by indirection and implication, tried to create the impression that Governor Pattison had been remiss with regard to this important matter. This suggestion, on the part of Judge Pennypacker, is all the more unjustifiable from the fact that during Governor Pattison's first term his present would-be critic was largely engaged, as a member of the bar, in a line of legal reporting and book making which made it absolutely necessary for him to keep fully informed as to what was being done by the law making body and the executive branch of the state government as well. He knew he was belittling the record at Erie, seeking to unjustly injure his opponent and make capital for himself without any foundation whatever for the statements and insinuations put forth. Governor Pattison earned the relentless hostility of a class of men who have disgraced the legislature at every session for a generation past, everyone of whom will unite in applauding Judge Pennypacker's course, but it must be unqualifiedly condemned by every fair-minded and honest man in Pennsylvania.

Quay's Candidate and His Company.

It is significant of what is expected of him that his candidacy for the executive office is the sole work of the machine and its allies, in town and country, and that the very worst elements in the political life of the state are united in his support. His political associations for many years have been with the personal followers, adherents and confidants of Senator Quay. He has enjoyed their company, rejoiced in their successes, endorsed their methods, sympathized with their efforts and given the weight of his personal influence, while holding an honored place upon the bench, in their behalf.

At the notorious banquet in Philadelphia where six hundred of his rollicking friends celebrated Senator Penrose's election, Judge Pennypacker sat near the head of the table, beside a favored ring contractor, who was at that time one of the financial backers of the machine. He was in congenial company. He had no word of condemnation for the scenes which had taken place at Harrisburg, at the time of the senatorial election, or for those which were then passing under his eye, so sadly and impressively illustrating the demoralizing influences of degraded politics in Pennsylvania, and to which a host of once promising and ambitious young men have been indebted for their irretrievable downfall. Even at Erie, when the chief speaker before an association of young men, Judge Pennypacker had no word of disapproval for the evils of our political system, no word of denunciation for the manifold sins of omission and commission of the machine; no word of inspiration for the friends of clean politics and good government; no word of encouragement for those who are self-sacrificingly striving to rescue the commonwealth from the polluted hands of its worst enemies.

Every movement of the Quay party is crooked. Even the big ball rolling project is a scheme to use Roosevelt's face as a mask for the baffled Pennsylvania boss. But intelligent voters see through it all.

Workingmen everywhere are realizing that their best weapon with which to maintain all their rights is an honest ballot. They are arraying themselves against the political crooks this year as never before. The rail-roads' endorsement of Pattison is a sign of the times that means great things for the cause of clean politics and good government.

Honest Republicans are beginning to see clearly that they cannot endorse Pennypackerism without continuing Quayism in power. The machine candidate has shown himself to be a weakling from whom nothing good may be expected.

JUDGE PENNYPACKER'S FATAL FOLLY.

Many times within recent years the political machine which is responsible for misgovernment in Pennsylvania has confessed the truth of the indictment against it and promised reformation. To this hour its pledges have been systematically violated, and the head of this organization, a little while ago, publicly stated that if it did not keep faith with the people in connection with ballot reform, it would sink into merited infamy. It has been reserved for the present candidate of this organization for the highest office in the gift of the people, to openly and falsely characterize a temperate statement of plain facts concerning misgovernment and self-confessed political degradation—these things being known of all men and deeply deplored by all good citizens—as an indefensible "wall, diatribe, denunciation of the state and its people." This amazing confession of weakness in answering Governor Pattison's speech of acceptance should prove fatal to Judge Pennypacker's misplaced ambition.

Has it come to this, that free speech is a crime? That the truth must no longer be told? That public protest must be stifled? That public wrongdoing must be passed by without notice? That faithless public servants and corrupt political leaders must not even be criticised, much less chastized, with the freeman's weapon, an honest ballot? The declaration of the Erie convention, which is a truthful summing up, in part, of glaring evils of the time in Pennsylvania, is flippantly referred to and its grave charges dismissed, as "a platform of mendacities." Is this the way in which the burning issues before the long-suffering citizens of this commonwealth are to be met?

The last session of the Pennsylvania legislature was without a parallel in defiant wrong-doing, the evidence of which was so conspicuous that there could be no denial that did not reflect upon the intelligence and sincerity of any apologist therefor. The second officer in the government of the state, thoroughly ashamed of the degradation he had witnessed from the presiding chair in the senate, publicly and indignantly declared that never in all his legislative career of many years was bribery and corruption so open and shameless. The most direct charges of venality were made in the public prints against men openly named, without even reply, much less denial. Defense or escape from public scorn and condemnation was impossible.

The widespread indignation of the people has been expressed in many ways, through leading newspapers, speaking shamefacedly for the party in power; through public assemblages; through a convention of self-respecting, intelligent and fair-minded citizens, representing more than 100,000 conscientious members of the Republican party, and in a union of forces, upon a non-partisan basis, with the avowed and determined object of redeeming the state government from flagrant and demoralizing misrule. There has been an uprising of honest, courageous and patriotic men which cannot and will not be silenced and put down, at the bidding of any man. It will not accept apologies or disclaimers or pleas for forgetfulness. It will not give ear to the unwise and unparliamentary cry of party regularity, the purpose of which is to cover up heinous offenses; to blot out the memory thereof, and to prevent any guarantee for the future, any assurance of better things.

Judge Pennypacker answers, with strange unwisdom and lack of true civic ideas, a flood tide of public criticism of his apologetic defense of machine iniquities, by again repeating and emphasizing anew the self-condemnatory statement that there are no evils to be corrected; that he sees no sins of omission nor commission, having words of praise and ill-founded and unjustifiable charity for evil-doers, and bitter-minded criticism of those who denounce public evils and demand their correction. He has no sympathy with those who are striving for better things. He servilely imitates his leader in seeking to divert public attention from the misdoings of the most odious legislature in Pennsylvania's history.

He even goes further, and plays upon the chords of public ignorance, prejudice and passion. He gives grave offense to every instinct of patriotism, to every sense of justice, by comparing men who represent and who courageously avow and stand for the best impulses, the best thought and the best purposes of a virtuous and patriotic people, to the misguided and desperate enemies of government and the public peace. This is a blunder of partisan zeal that is worse than a deliberate crime.

In his blind devotion to those whom he seeks to serve, this misguided apologetic defender of Quayism does not see that the worst anarchists this country has produced; the most dangerous enemies of the state and of society, are the men who have so deeply corrupted the political arena, so terribly polluted the very sources of government. In his public utterances thus far, Judge Pennypacker has conclusively shown his unworthiness of public trust and confidence; his blind unwisdom and pitiable weakness; that his election to the governorship of this great state as the ready servant of a corrupt machine would be a public calamity.

WHEN PATTISON...

It was hard sledding on the ground. Looters and extra salary grabbers while Governor Pattison was at Harrisburg. The record of executive disapproval of appropriations that were unwarranted is to be found in the official history of the sessions of 1883, 1885, 1891 and 1893. It will there be seen that judicious guardianship of the treasury was promptly and effectively exercised. In one case an appropriation bill, which was intended to compensate members who had been faithless to their trust and had disobeyed the constitutional mandate with regard to apportionment, and which involved nearly \$500,000, was vetoed; and at other times measures aggregating scores of thousands of dollars were turned down.

As he has courageously declared, the policy then pursued with regard to this matter, will be followed in the future. If the people commission the candidate nominated at Erie to conduct the executive department during the next four years. The taxpayers of the state know that this pledge of honest and economic administration will be kept in letter and spirit. That is one of the reasons why they are so enthusiastically and determinedly rallying to his support in all parts of the state.

KEEPING THE LID ON.

Judge Pennypacker does not seem to be capable of fair-minded statement in political controversy. His reference to two former Democratic state administrations is characteristically misleading and unjust. Within that period, appropriations to public institutions were not held up or tampered with corruptly. With Robert E. Pattison on guard in the executive chair this villainous work would not have been attempted. This is an evil of recent growth, a development of the intensified crookedness of political adventurers and mercenaries.

The most positive proof of the charge made, in one notorious instance, has been publicly given, an officer of this educational institution concerned frankly admitting an alleged "expense account" of 10 per cent., or nearly three thousand dollars, in securing an appropriation to which his school was honestly entitled. Many members of the legislature have bitterly complained of the treatment to which they have been subjected by public pirates, as these conscienceless public servants have been justly, though severely, termed. Judge Pennypacker has a hard time getting the lid on. It seems to be his special desire to cover every species of public crookedness, to hide all the evil doings of the degraded representatives of Quayism.

See that your Republican neighbor has the facts before him this year. Lend him this paper every week. If you want an extra copy a postal will bring it. Help along the good work of public enlightenment.

Be not deceived by false reports and campaign roborachs. The machine lie factory has started up earlier than usual this year. This is significant. But the truth will triumph.

Pennypacker will find out presently that the people propose to fight the battle for freedom against the machine and all its cohorts and apologists and defenders as well.

Penrose's fate is as good as sealed already and he knows it. He has been a monumental failure as senator and also as sub-boss. The whole outfit must go.

Turn out at every Democratic meeting and take your neighbor. The next four weeks is the political harvest time for good government.

EXECUTOR'S SALE

Best Farm Land on Susquehanna River. About 88 Acres.

The undersigned will sell at the Court House in Bloomsburg on **FRIDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1902**, at two o'clock p. m. to the highest and best bidder the following described real estate: (Being the unsold part of tract No. 7), known as the McClure farm, on the bank of the Susquehanna River in the town of Bloomsburg, Pa. Bounded south by said river, east by lands of estate of D. J. Waller, Bloomsburg and Sullivan R. R. Co., and Bloomsburg Carpet Works; north by said Carpet Works, Samuel Giger and others; west by lands of Citizens Land Association, Bryfogle and Hughes, whereon are erected a **FRAME DWELLING HOUSE**, frame barn and outbuildings. The eighty-eight acres is over and above the right of way of the D. E. & W. R. R., the Rupert & Bloomsburg R. R., the Bloomsburg & Sullivan R. R. and the Pennsylvania Canal, subject to which the sale is made. The tenants interest in crops reserved. Terms made known on application. **I. W. MCKELVY,** Executor of Wm. McKelvy, deceased. **D. J. WALLER, JR.,** L. E. WALLER, Executors of D. J. Waller, deceased.

PUBLIC SALE

140 Acres Limestone Farm Land.

The undersigned will sell at public sale upon the premises in Scott township near the town of Espy in Columbia County on **SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1902**, at 2 p. m. the following described real estate, bounded and described as follows to wit:

Beginning at a stone corner, in the public road, leading from Espy to Light Street; thence south in said road nine degrees east fifty-six perches to a stone corner in said road; thence by land of Sarah Snyder south twenty-nine and one fourth degrees east, forty-nine and nine tenths perches to a stone corner; thence south sixty and three fourth degrees west, six perches to a stone corner; thence south twenty-nine and one fourth degrees east, thirty-three perches to a stone corner; thence by land of C. W. Kline south seventy-seven and one-half degrees east, seventy-six and six tenths rods to a stone, formerly pine corner; thence north seventy-six degrees east, eighty-one and five tenths rods to a stone corner in the public road, leading from Espy to residence of Ellis Ringrose; thence by centre of said road and land of said Ellis Ringrose, north twenty-nine and three fourth degrees west, one hundred and sixty-four and four-tenths rods to a stone corner; thence north seventy-six degrees east, forty-three and nine-tenths rods to a stone corner; thence north twelve and one-fourth degrees west, nine and nine-tenths rods to a stone corner in the public road leading from the residence of Joseph Heckman to Wm. J. Hilday's; thence in centre of said road and land of Wm. J. Hilday, south seventy-seven and one-fourth degrees west, one hundred and sixty and eight tenths perches to a stone corner in the public road, the piece of beginning, containing **140 ACRES OF LAND** upon which is erected a **BRICK DWELLING HOUSE**, frame barn and outbuildings. A limestone quarry is also upon the premises and there is a large fine body of limestone developed. This farm formerly was the John Robison homestead and is one of the finest in the county, specially adapted to grass and grain. It has 100 rods north of the electric railway and Espy Hotel. Fine water, main public roads touch it upon three sides. TERMS—Ten per cent. at the striking down of the property, 30 per cent. April 1, 1903, and the balance one year thereafter with interest from April 1st, 1903. **W. C. ROBISON, LAURA ROBISON,** Wm. CHRISTMAN, AULY, Bloomsburg, Pa.

EXECUTOR'S SALE

Real Estate. Pursuant to an order of the Orphans Court of Columbia County, Pennsylvania, there will be sold at public sale on the premises in Bloomsburg, in said county at 10 a. m. **SATURDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1902** the following described real estate, late of Joseph Decker, deceased, to wit: Tract No. 1.—Beginning at a point on Poplar street in the Town of Bloomsburg, running thence westwardly one hundred and ninety eight feet to an alley, thence southwardly one hundred and ninety eight feet to Poplar street; thence northwardly along said Poplar street fifty feet to the place of beginning, whereon is erected a **FRAME DWELLING HOUSE**, and out buildings. The lot being designated as No. 23 in the general plan of East Bloomsburg. Conditions made known on day of sale by **J. H. MAIZE,** Executor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned appointed an auditor by the Orphans Court of Columbia county to make distribution of the fund in the hands of Charles C. Merrill and Thomas W. Merrill, Executors of said deceased, will sit at the office of John G. Freese in Bloomsburg, on Tuesday, October 14, 1902, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon to perform the duties of his appointment, when and where all parties interested in the fund in the hands of said Executors of said deceased will appear and prove the same or be forever debarred from coming in on said fund. **ALEX. C. JACKSON,** Auditor.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary on the estate of Elias Reichard, late of the Borough of Orangeville, county of Columbia, Pa., deceased, have been granted to D. J. Post, resident of Orange township, to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims or demands will make known the same without delay to **D. J. POST,** Executor.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary on the estate of Lucinda Seesholtz, late of the town of Bloomsburg, county of Columbia, Pa., deceased, have been granted to Andrew L. Fritz, resident of said town, to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims or demands will make known the same without delay to **ANDREW L. FRITZ,** Executor.

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PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

N. U. FUNK, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Mrs. Ent's Building, Court House Alley, BLOOMSBURG, PA.
A. L. FRITZ, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Office—Bloomsburg Nat'l Bank Bldg., 2d floor, BLOOMSBURG, PA.
J. H. MAIZE, ATTORNEY AT LAW, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE AGENT, Office, in Lockard's Building, BLOOMSBURG, PA.
JOHN G. FREEZE, JOHN G. HARMAN, FREEZE & HARMAN, ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW, BLOOMSBURG, PA. Office: Centre St., first door below Opera House.

A. N. YOST, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW

Wirt Building, Court House Square, BLOOMSBURG, PA.

H. A. MCKILLIP, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

Columbian Building, 2d Floor, BLOOMSBURG, PA.

RALPH R. JOHN, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Hartman Building, Market Square, Bloomsburg, Pa.

IKELER & IKELER, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

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CLYDE CHAS. YETTER, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

BLOOMSBURG, PA. Office in Wirt's Building.

W. H. RHAWN, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Office, Corner of Third and Main Sts CATAWISSA, PA.

CLINTON HERRING, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

Office with Grant Herring, BLOOMSBURG, PA. Will be in Orangeville Wednesday of each week.

WILLIAM C. JOHNSTON, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

Office in Wells' Building over B. A. Gidding's Clothing Store, Bloomsburg, Pa. Will be in Millville on Tuesdays.

H. MONTGOMERY SMITH, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Office:—Wirt building, over Alexander Bros. 11-16-99

EDWARD. FLYNN, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

CENTRALIA, PA. Office: Liddlet building, Locust avenue.

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Phila. of N. Y.	400,000	1,419,500
Queen of N. Y.	500,000	5,538,916
Westchester, N. Y.	300,000	1,733,907
N. America, Phila.	3,000,000	9,730,089
		2,064,7

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