He Supported Every Vicious Measure of Legislation Introduced.

SUBSERVIENT TOOL OF MACHINE

Republican Candidate For Auditor General Supported All Kinds of Grabs. Pinch Bills, Corporation Measures and Rippers Find Favor.

A summary of the vicious legislation t the past ten years would be an actrate record of Senator William P. nyder's legislative career. No inmity was too rank for him, no infamy too atrocious. He has been the cost subservient tool of the machine at all times and under all circumstances. The interests of the people have never challenged his attention, while every measure of spoliation for the benefit of corporations and political cliques has had his active support.

To give the list of infamous bills supported in the legislature by Senator Snyder from the beginning of his service in that body would occupy too much space. Such a summary would fill a volume. But we may take the record of the sessions of 1901 and 1903 and find room for the most conspicuously bad bills he supported. In the session of 1901 the storm centre of corruption was the bill known as the Pittsburg "ripper." The purpose of that bill was to legislate out of office public servants chosen by the people for no other reason than that they refused to yield willing obedience to the mandates of the boss. Senator Snyder was one of its most active supporters. He appeared to take delight in the infamy of his action.

Some Other Vicious Bills. But there were dozens of other bills reeking with corruption which had his earnest support during that session. Among them were the Philadelphia "ripper," subsequently declared unconstituional by the supreme court; the measure creating another court in Philadelphia against the protest of the bench, bar and a vast majority of the people, the franchise grabs, which bestowed upon a lot of political adventurers property of the people of the aggregate value of millions of dollars, and the Steinman canal grab bill. For the Philadelphia part of the franchise grab Mr. John Wanamaker offered the cash consideration of \$2,500,000, while the Pittsburg end, which went to Quay's son and the Bigelows, was equally valuable.

The Erie land grab was one of the tost unique swindles ever perpetrated 7 a corrupt legislative clique. Presne Isle is a large body of land which orms one side of the beautiful harbor f Lake Erie at the city of Erie. A roup of land-grabbers have been striving for years to get possession of that lovely spot. In the session of 1901 they swooped down on the legislature laden with boodle. The measure was pressed with impudent vigor and persistency. It was defeated in the House of Representatives, reconsidered and passed by fraud. The next day the fraud was exposed and the measure put back upon the calendar, where it remained for some weeks and was finally dereated. But it passed the senate t earnest supporters was Senator William P. Snyder.

The Multiplication of Offices. One of the petty swindles of that machine governed and boss ridden legislature was the measure increasing the clerk hire allowances of the supreme court judges. Under a previous law for which Snyder had voted each supreme court judge was allowed a clerk at a salary of \$1000 a year. At that it was a most desirable position and you couldn't have driven any occupant out with a battery of Gatling guns. But the machine wanted to increase the reward for party services to those gentlemen and a bill increasing their salaries to \$2500 a year was introduced. Some of the judges protested against the extravagance, but the machine legislature disregarded the protest and railroaded the bill through. One of the active leaders in the transaction was Senator William P. Sny-

Senator Snyder has always been, not so much for the old flag and an appropriation, as for new offices and an appropriation. During the session of 1901 there were several bills of that kind considered. Among them were bills creating new courts and additional judges. We have referred to the new court in Philadelphia and his vote on that measure. A bill was also introduced for a new court in Allegheny county and Snyder supported it with all the earnestness and zeal that a hungry man puts into consuming a palattable meal. The people of Pittsburg protested vehemently, but that made no difference to Snyder. Finally a vast delegation of business men representing the board of trade and other civic organizations went to Harrisburg and frightened the machine leaders until they abandoned the enterprise. But the last to give up was Snyder.

Montgomery County Court Bill.

The talk of the town during that session was the bill creating an orphans' court in Montgomery county. That county was represented in the senate of that session by Senator John A. Wentz, who protested most emphatically against the profligacy involved in the measure. He said the people were opposed to it almost unanimously and declared that if action was postponed on the measure for a few days he would prove his statement. Snyder, who was in the chair, and his machine associates on the floor refused to postpone and the bill was expedited. Nevertheless during the following recess from

remay to acoutay light benator Wents started a protest signed by thousands of citizens of the county, but that made no impression on Snyder's mind. He

voted for the bill and it was passed. There was another curious method for robbing the people of valuable property developed during that session of odious memory. It will be remembered that a group of political crooks and machine dependents had discovered a scheme by which it was possible to acquire without giving valuable consideration millions of tons of coal under the rivers of the commonwealth. The process was the same as that by which unclaimed lands are taken by patent. This gigantic system of spollation had been begun in Fayette and other western countles and warrants for the property had been issued. Representative Corey, of Luzerne county, thereupon introduced a bill to revoke the warrants and make further issues of the kind impossible. He showed by carefully prepared statistics fully authenticated and beyond dispute, that the loss to the state if his bill was not passed would amount to the enormous sum of \$50,000,0000. But that fact didn't restrain Snyder from voting against it. In fact it appeared to have only whetted his desire in the matter to a keen edge and he promptly and loudly voted no.

Voted For Every Bad Bill.

There were a number of other bills upon which Senator Snyder voted negnijvely and it has been said, not without good reason, that he voted for every bad bill and against every good measure during his ten years service in the senate. Among those which he voted against were the so-called Guffey ballot reform bill. In his speeches during the previous campign for election of senators and representatives in the legislature Senator Quay had pledged himself to the support of any fair ballot bill which Democratic National Committee an Guffey would recommend. Soon after the legislative session began a number of leading Democrats got gether and framed a bill which Colonel Guffey recommended. It was introduced in both houses of the legislature and Senator Quay was invited to fulfill his pledge. He went to Harrisburg and with other leaders of his party went into conference with an equal number of leading Democrats, including Colonel Guffey. After going over the measure carefully Quay admitted its fairness and the justice of the demand to make his pledge good, but said he couldn't control his men. Among those he couldn't control was Snyder, for he was among the most vociferous against the bill. But Quay had no trouble in controlling him subsequently for the franchise grabs and other vicious legislation.

Another bill which Senator Snyder refused to vote for during that session was one "requiring state officials to itemize statements of expenses in annual reports." There is no greater source of fraud in the public service than the expense accounts of state officials. That is where the money comes from to pay salaries on padded pay rolls and make up deficits on any old account. Expenses, so much, is a comprehensive and confusing expression. But if itemized statements were required there would be no opportunity to pad pay rolls or supply deficiency through other irregularities. For this reason the bill in question was introduced-and promptly defeated, among its most active antagonists

being Senator William P. Snyder. bill of that session, providing for the taxation of corporations to pay the expenses of road building, maintenance and improvement, was also opposed by Senator Snyder with equal energy and earnestness. He preferred to put that burden on the farmers.

The Session of 1903.

The legislature of 1903 was less prolific in vicious legislation, but it was not free by any means. As a matter of fact most of the crooked bills were killed or rather dropped on the last day of the session, for the reason, it was generally surmised, that Governor Pennypacker would veto them if they were passed. Among these were an act to repeal the act to authorize the governor to incorporate the Susquehanna canal, which was approved in 1835. It is believed that there were all kinds of money in that measure for the "gang." Another was an act to amend the act authorizing county commissioners to rebuild county bridges destroyed by flood or fire. This was likewise a juicy job and was said to be good for a million at least. An act providing for the incorporation of companies for the filtration and and purification of water and supply the same to the public. This was known as "the water snake" and was a special pet of the machine.

Another bill upon which the machine put much hope for loot was an act to authorize betting on horse races at county fairs. The lobby behind this measure was particularly bold and insistent. The scheme was to invade the several county agricultural fairs with a group of gamblers and rob the farmers mercilessly. Then there was the supplement to the corporation act to authorize the construction of dams in rivers and streams of the commonwealth for the purpose of storing water and power and generating electricity therewith. This was a measure for the millionaire bosses and promised vast returns. Any amount of money was given for votes for it, for the reason that it was expected to yield millions. Another rich man's job was the bill to authorize the purchase of property and franchises of corporations at judicial sale. The idea of that was to organize litigation against corporations which the gang aspired to control and force sales at sacrifices. It was a most

dangerous scheme. But these vicious measures were not stricken from the calendar at the in-

contrary, he supported every one of them at every stage and was ready to give them his vote on final passage. But the night before the final adjournment it was determined for some unexplained reason to drop them, and it was common talk in the lobbies that Pennypacker had made the kick that worked the result. Every vicious bill which did pass during the session was supported by Senator Snyder. These included the press muzzler abandonment of portions of railroads, increasing salaries of clerks in __ricultural department, the \$6,500,000 road law, the judicial salary bill, amendment to the act for the incorporation and government of elevated and underground railroads, authorizing railroads to acquire, hold and convey stock of other railroads in violation of the constitutional provision against the merger of parallel and competing rathroads. The bills for additional clerks and deputies in the factory inspector's office was supported most actively by Senator Snyder, as well as that increasing the salary of the chaplains of the legislature to \$6 a day and mileage, which will make it possible to tax the treasury for mileage from the most remote part of the state every day of

Senator Snyder, who is responsible in part, and a very large part at that, is the Republican candidate for auditor general, the officer of the state who passes upon all those accounts and ratifies the robbery of the public by legal processes. No wise man puts a convicted thief in charge of his finances, and it would be equally foolish to put a man who has proved himself an unfaithful servant in the legislature into an office which gives him infinitely greater opportunity to loot

WORKINGMEN WANTED

Using Socialism to Ald the Republican Machine. Democrats should be wary of the ef-

forts now being made by the Republican machine to entice them into the Socialist party.

The Socialist propagandists have been at work in counties that should be Democratic, and in counties where the party vote is too uncomfortably close for the Republican machine leaders. Republican counties are never invaded by these propagandists, or, if at all invaded, then only in the strong Democratic districts.

The history of the Greenback party in Pennsylvania should act as a warning to Democrats. Tom Armstrong. Charlie Brumm, Henry Cary Baird, John Kelly, Tom Mason, Terry Powderly and the whole phalanx of Greenback party leaders went over to the Republican party when their attempt at disuniting the Democracy was ended and they left nothing of that party but a mere tradition.

The Henry George movement in New York, ended as did the Greenback movement in Pennsylvania, by a final assault upon the Democratic ticket.

If the Socialist leaders were earnestly striving for the acceptance of their doctrines they would not begin their work by setting up candidates for political offices. Socialism is a matter of ethics that needs study and reasoning, not the hurly burly of political campaigns. If the theories of Socialism are ever adopted, those who accept such theories will be men who solve social problems in the quietude to the fervid harangue of some person who is most interested in securing a political office than in anything else on earth.

There are Socialists who honestly think that the government should own and control all tolls of trade, transportation and commerce and give the benefit of this ownership to the people as a whole. If there be any virtue in such a theory of government it will come into practical use by argument and debates made dispassionately, but never by thrusting it forward politically in the period of its infant growth. Socialism in France, Germany, Italy and Spain, has accomplished nothing of good, notwithstanding great success at times, in the election of Socialists to representation in political offices.

In none of those countries have the people been granted any less costly means of communication and transportation; the standing armies have not been decreased, but, on the contrary, they have been increased; the navy, too, has been increased and the power to earn wages has been so lowered that Socialists cannot point to a peasant laborer who is any better off now than he was before Socialism stepped into the political arena.

All that Socialism has accomplished in those countries is a political onslaught against religion, the Socialist leaders being nothing but Atheists pure and simple-and the same may truthfully be said of many of the So cialists of this country.

In any event let Democrats keep away from Socialists and their issues until the time at least when Republicans will have themselves joined the Socialist fold and voted that ticket.

The Democratic party has an excellent candidate for auditor general in Mr. Dewalt. The Republicans have a very bad candidate in Mr. Snyder. The former was the champion of the working people in the state senate. whilst the latter was the willing tool of the monopolist. The Republican party managers know that the miners at least know the bad record of Mr. Snyder. They fear they will vote against him. They seek to neutralize the defection from Snyder by urging their dupes to vote a Socialist ticket. Can you see the point?

THE "SLEEPING SICKALSS."

Experiments in Uguada Tend to Prove That It Is Communicated by the Tretse bay.

The British authorities in Uganda are making great efforts to discover the source of the terrible "sleeping sickness" which periodically decimates the natives of that territory and other parts of Africa, and, if possible, to find a means of preventing its spread, says the New York Times. In May last year the Royal society dispatched a commission to Entebbe, Uganda, for the purpose of investigating the disease, and early this year a second commission was sent from England for the same purpose.

The conclusions of the joint commission are now available through the publication of a progress report. This shows that the disease is caused by a minute parasite in the blood, which could not be conveyed from man to man. Consequently suspicion fell upon the tsetse fly, a species of which, simflar to the one prevalent in Zululand, was found abundant in Uganda, and experiments are now in progress to settle whether the Uganda tsetse carries in its blood the identical parasite which is peculiar to the disease, and whether it can pass it to an animal.

One rather tentative experiment seems to show this, and it is expected that the truth or falsity of the theory will soon be determined.

CAN'T GET INTO THE SCHOOLS.

Few Jews Allowed Privileges of Higher Education-Limitation a Serious Burden on Race.

A dispatch from Moscow points out that one of the regulations which is pressing heaviest on the better class of Jews in Russia, says the New York Sun, is that which limits the number of Jews who may be admitted to the rights of higher education. It is common to find Jews endeavoring to pass examinations for the universities and other schools which have rights equivalent to those of the universities merely in order to secure the privilege of residing in any part of the empire, which is accorded to those who have passed.

The difficulty of getting into the higher schools is enormous for anyone of Jewish birth. Only a certain percentage is accepted into the secondary educational establishments, from which alone entrance to the higher schools is gained. In the latter the percentage again bars the way. Only three, and in some cases five, per cent. of the total number of students may be Jews.

An example is given of one establishment which at the beginning of the present academic year had 330 vacancies. Seven hundred applications were made by young men who were qualified to enter. Of these 275 were Jews, but the maximum number of Jews it was possible to admit was 15.

THE ARMY'S NAVY.

Land Branch of Our Military Service Controls Nearly 350 Craft of Various Kinds.

Most persons forget that the United States army maintains a considerable navy. In fact, the various departments of the army own and run nearly 350 craft of all kinds and sizes, besides the 50 vessels belonging to the Mississippi river commission, which are mainly run under the direction of the army, says the Brooklyn Eagle. That pertion of the army's navy that the public hears most about is the transports. There are nearof their homes and not by listening ly a score of these, running in size from the little Seward, which has a gross tonnage of 697, to the Dix, of more than 6,800 tons. There are half a dozen transports varying in tonnage from 3,000 to more than 5,000, and half a dozen more running from 1,200 to 2,500 tons. Most of these vessels are named for the heroes of the army-generals such as Sherman, Sheridan, Hancock and Sedgwick They never carry officers of the navy except as passengers, and are in theory commanded by an army officer. The titular commander, however, has the assistance of civilian officers, who make themselves responsible for the naviga tion of the ship.

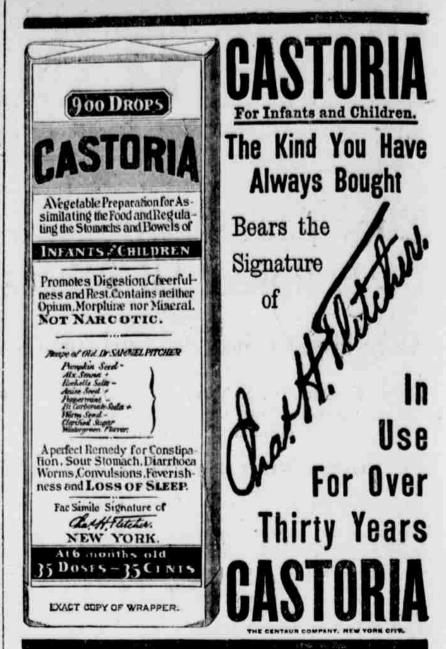
An Absurd Theory. There is absolutely no ground for the popular and gratuitous surmise that radium emits energy without loss or waste of any kind, and that it is competent to go on forever. The idea, a one time irresponsibly mooted, that it contradicted the principle of the conservation of energy, and was troubling physicians with the idea that they must overhaul their theories—a thing which they ought always to be delighted to do on good evidence—this idea was a gratultous absurdity and never had the slightest foundation. It is reasonable to suppose, however, that radium and the other like substances are drawing upon their own stores and internal atomic energy, and thereby gradually disintegrating and falling into other and ultimately more stable forms of matter, says Sir Oliver Lodge.

Disappointing to Look At.

Radium is not an impressive substance to the layman. There is a small quantity of it on exhibition at the New York Museum of Natural History, and it looks like a small pinch of light gray snuff in a glass vial. It is of marvelous power, of course, but as it lies in the carefully guarded case it does not look as if it had even a sneeze in It is the most disappointing thing that ever had itself announced to draw a crowd .-- Pittsburg Gazette.

Animal Language.

Animals have a language made up of signs or inarticulate sounds expressing impressions, sensations, passions, but never ideas. So this language excludes conversation, and is limited to interjections or signs or movements expressing joy, grief, anger, fear, all the passions of the senses, but never more.



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The chronic borrower is fond of good

Have You Eczema .- Have you, y skin disease or emptions? Are you subany skin disease or emptions? Are you sub-ject to chafing or scalding? Dr. Agnew's Oiatment prevents and cures any and all of these, and cures Itching, Bleeding and Blind Piles besides. One application brings re-lief in ten minutes, and cures in three to six nights. 35 cents. -22 Sold by C. A. Kleim,

A young man may be fast and still be loose

A Mt. Airy boy wants to know if a dining car is a chew-chew.

What does it profit a woman if she gain the whole world of knowledge and lose her own health? Young women students, and school teachers, eager, ambitious, and full of encegy, veay often neglect their health in the truggle to gain education. They est insufficient food, and at irregular hours, they allow irregularity of the womanly functions to be established, and the result is that they become chronic invalids with all their education practically worthless. There is a plain road back to health for such as these, marked by the feet of thousands. It is the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery for diseases of the stomach and digestive and nutritive organs, and Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription for diseases of the delicate or gans of womanhood. A cure so certainly follows the use of these remedies that out of treatment, ninety-eight in every hundred have seen perfectly and permanenly cured. Constipation, with its calamitous consequences, which is a common ailment of students, can be entirely cured by the use of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets.

THE MARKETS.

BLOOMSBURG MARKETS.

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The following letters are held at the Bloomsburg, Pa., postoffice, and will be sent to the dead letter office Nov. 3, 1903. Persons calling for these letters, will please say that "they were advertised Oct. 22, 1903",

Mrs. Harvey Keiser, Mrs. F. L. Ontterson, Miss Stella Mellick, Miss Louise Stetler, Mrs. F. S. Smith. One cent will be charged on each letter advertised.

J. C. BROWN, P. M.