

# SHEATZ FALSIFIES HIS RECORD ON MACHINE BILLS OF 1903 SESSION

## He Voted for the Susquehanna Canal Bill Notwithstanding His Denial of the Fact.

### A Bad Record Made Worse by Adding Falseness to Recreancy.—Democratic Campaign in Full Sway and Lively Times Expected in the Near Future.

(Special Correspondence.)

Harrisburg, Pa., Oct. 16.

Some days ago the Philadelphia Record copied from a leaflet issued by the Democratic State Committee a paragraph in reference to the bills introduced into the Legislature of the State "creating new water companies with vast powers and increasing the already dangerous powers of some of the old companies." The statement added that Mr. Sheatz, the machine Republican candidate for State Treasurer, had supported these bills and that "the most atrocious of all these iniquities was known as the Kingston bill. It was among those which were stricken from the calendar of the Senate on the last day of the session for the reason that Pennypacker, weak as he was, threatened to veto them if passed."

The Philadelphia Record of Tuesday, October 8th, contains this communication or denial:

Under ordinary circumstances I would not reply to campaign literature, as the general public, from long experience, has little time for, and much less inclination to believe the extravagant writings, and in many cases absolutely false statements, of men employed for their ability in that line; but as you lay such stress on the so-called Water Snake bills, I feel that I must make reply to you, although knowing that the people have not forgotten.

You say in your news columns and editorially that I voted for the infamous Susquehanna Canal bill. Will you please look in "The Record" or any of the Philadelphia newspapers published under date of March 18, 1903, and note the vote—170 to 1—the "no" coming from Representative Sheatz, of West Philadelphia.

At that time all the leading newspapers throughout Pennsylvania commented most favorably on my stand. I not only voted against, but worked against the bills.

There is a proverb that a "guilty conscience needs no accuser" and it is completely exemplified in Mr. Sheatz's action. He had not been accused of voting for the Susquehanna Canal bill but specifically declares that he didn't. The denial of his vote for the Kingston bill is only inferential. That is, he says that he "not only voted against, but worked against the bills,"—note the plural. As a matter of fact he voted for both the Kingston water snake and the Susquehanna canal bill. The Canal Bill wasn't classed among the "water snakes" at any time. It was simply a repeal of the charter of the Susquehanna Canal, which had been abandoned years ago, and of that class of legislation which the late Mr. Joseph used to characterize as "a little thing for Poor Ped." There wasn't even the suspicion of bribery in connection with its consideration, though a bitter opposition to the measure was developed in some way and for some purpose.

### The Record Contradicts Sheatz.

Mr. Sheatz having magnified a mole hill into a mountain, however, his denial becomes important and the funny incidents relating to it interesting. For example the atrocious North American butted into the affairs the day after the publication of Sheatz's denial with this absurd editorial:

It should be stated further that Mr. Sheatz took special pains to vote right on the Susquehanna "snake." While in Philadelphia the day before the bill came up he inquired of The North American when it was to be called. Upon learning that the vote would be taken the following business engagement, and went to Harrisburg specially to do his duty and vote against the measure.

Now for the facts. The measure, House bill No. 279, was reported from the Committee on Municipal Corporations by Mr. Call of Philadelphia, March 4.—Legislative Record, 1903, page 1232. It passed first reading on March 5.—Legislative Record, 1903, page 1304. It was read the second time "and agreed to," on March 10.—Legislative Record, 1903, page 1370. It was taken up in its order for third reading on March 11 and defeated for final passage on the same day.—Legislative Record, 1903, page 1520. The nayes being 79 and the ayes 40. Mr. Sheatz voted against the bill but not alone, as he states. There were 39 others on that occasion.

On March 17th Mr. Shern of Philadelphia moved to "reconsider the vote by which House bill No. 279, the folio 939, was defeated on final passage." The motion was seconded by Mr. Samuel Ripp of Philadelphia and prevailed.—Legislative Record, 1903, page 1690. Obviously the machine needed that bill

for every available vote had been summoned and it passed finally, the vote being aye 170 and nay 1. But Mr. Sheatz was not the solitary individual who cast the negative vote. That distinction belongs to Mr. John Francis of the Second district, Allegheny county. On the contrary Mr. Sheatz voted aye.—Legislative Record, 1903, page 1691, or Journal of the House of Representatives, 1903, page 1081. He may have intended to vote no when he left the preposterous editor of the North American who thinks he owns Sheatz and aspires to the control of the Republican machine. But when he reached Harrisburg and came under the hypnotic power of Iz, he yielded promptly and surrendered unconditionally. His denial, therefore, marks him as a falsifier as well as a recreant.

### The Kingston Iniquity.

In view of these facts it is a matter of little consequence how Mr. Sheatz voted on any question or how he says he voted. The Legislative Record is badly indexed, probably, no doubt, and it is difficult to follow the work of a Representative for the purpose of review. The truth is however, that Sheatz voted for the vicious Kingston water snake. It was the worst of the lot and the measure upon which the gangsters depended. In protesting against it Mr. Crensy declared that it would give a corporation authority to "carry the whole body of a river around a city to change its course." But protests were unavailing. The machine wanted the authority to put the people under tribute and the bill passed finally, ayes 105, nays 64.—Legislative Record, 1903, page 2435.

On what it known as the Filtration bill Mr. Sheatz voted no the second time it was considered on final passage. This was another of the bills upon which the machine managed to get passed. It came up on March 11 when Mr. Sheatz dodged.—Legislative Record, 1903, page 1524. On March 12 the vote was reconsidered, on motion of Mr. Plummer of Blair county, on March 17 it was again "called up" for final passage by Mr. Colville of Philadelphia, and agreed to, Mr. Sheatz voting in the negative. On all the other water bills he either dodged the vote or voted in the affirmative. His statement that he not only voted against but worked against the water bills is, therefore, a falsification of the facts.

### The Grafters Have No Fear of Conviction.

"A wink is as good as a nod to a blind mule," and it requires little perspicacity to see that the lawyers of the capitol grafters are not in the least worried about the promised criminal proceedings. If each of the accused was convicted on each of the counts upon which he is indicted, they would all go to the penitentiary for life. That being the case it is not likely that the celebrated criminal lawyers who represent them would have voluntarily relinquished any advantages of delay or other technicalities unless they had obtained some sort of guarantees that their clients are in no danger of conviction.

The other day they were arraigned in court by proxy and all entered bail for appearance for trial on the 27th of January. The Attorney General wanted a speedy trial, the newspapers assure us, and the defendants tried for delay. They asked for a February 2 be filed as the day for the opening of proceedings. Finally the 27th of January was agreed upon and the prosecuting lawyers imagined that they had achieved a great victory. The defendants might have demanded preliminary hearings which would have involved delay and they might have done this or that to postpone the evil day, those hopefuls said. But they simply didn't do a thing but yield. Four or five days will not likely make much difference.

If there is to be no actual trial or in the event that the trial is to be made a farce like the trial of Salter who surrendered in much the same manner, it doesn't matter much whether it comes early or late. At best it is a difficult matter to prove a conspiracy when most of the conspirators are corporations as happens to be the case in the matter in point. But when the prosecution is more anxious to prove the accused innocent than guilty there is hardly a possibility of conviction. Everybody knows that from Governor Stuart down to the tipstaff of the court the authorities are anxious to vindicate the party rather than justice in the graft prosecutions.

### The Campaign in Full Sway.

The Democratic campaign is now well under way and during the next three weeks there will be lively times throughout the State. Mr. Harman has ceased to expect a favorable reply to his challenge to discuss the issues of the campaign with Mr. Sheatz in joint meetings. The Republican managers don't want the issues of the campaign agitated much. There is danger in bringing the facts into view and a joint discussion would have had that result. But Mr. Harman and other Democratic speakers will address the people wherever it is possible to reach them and tell the facts as they exist.

The trial of the capitol grafters before the election would have settled the question of the election, just as a thorough exposure of the crimes would have defeated the Republican party last fall. Then every Republican speaker denied that there had been any grafting and now the press and orators of that faith insist that Republican officials will punish the grafters. Then the false statements were believed but I don't believe that the people are so credulous now. They know now that Mr. Berry told the truth then and they understand that he is equally accurate now when he declares that the election of John G. Harman is essential to the completion of the reforms which he has begun.

G. D. H.

## Sheatz's Weak Plea. From the Pittsburg Post.

In his speech to the Grangers at Williams' Grove on Wednesday, John O. Sheatz, the Republican candidate for State treasurer, said much about the achievements of patriotic Pennsylvanians and of the high principles he had bequeathed to the present generation of citizens. His utterances serve to recall very similar ones frequently indulged in by one Samuel W. Pennypacker, who seemed to think that the good deeds performed by Revolutionary and other old-time patriots suffice to prevent their descendants from being guilty of all wrongdoing.

Mr. Pennypacker five years ago was presented to the people of the State as a most estimable and patriotic citizen, in whose keeping as governor the interests of the State would be entirely safe. He was the candidate of the same machine that has placed Mr. Sheatz in nomination for State treasurer, and every surviving member of the machine as it was constituted in 1902 is working hard for him and declaring that the interests of the people of the State will be safe if he is given the custody of their funds.

Mr. Sheatz is no more respectable or honest or patriotic or independent than Mr. Pennypacker was represented to be five years ago. And yet as governor the latter permitted the State to be robbed of millions of dollars by the capitol grafters. Every one of the latter is now supporting Mr. Sheatz and hoping for his election.

Mr. Sheatz protested that the Republican party ought not to be held responsible for the capitol steal. The men who perpetrated that steal, or connived at and made it possible, however, owed their opportunity to do evil to the machine which has for years dominated the affairs of the Republican party. That party is responsible for keeping that machine in power, and it therefore must bear the blame for the misdeeds of the creatures of the machine. Mr. Sheatz himself was selected as a candidate by that machine. His success will be the success of the machine and of its creatures, the capitol grafters.

## What the People Would do To Grafters. From the Eastern Argus.

If the people of the state had a voice in the matter the court trials would be attached before the date of the fall election. This is the contingency the Republican machine of the state is fighting hard to prevent. Its reasons in reality ought to react as an incentive to the officers in whose hands the matter rests to speed the action in order that the voters of the state may be made acquainted with all the features of the capitol steal that they might apply the information when they go to the polls in November to make their selection of a state treasurer to succeed W. H. Berry—the man who started the ball rolling.

## Sheatz a Gang Man. From the Johnstown Democrat.

Sheatz, the Republican candidate for state treasurer, is a Gang man. If he were not he would not be the Gang nominee. Sheatz's record clearly shows that he will go right along with the Machine. During the legislative season of 1903 as the Democratic leaders point out, Representative Sheatz "went along" with the Organization for what it wanted at Harrisburg. Probably Sheatz's most notable offense in that session was his vote for the Pennypacker-Salus-Grady "Press Muzzler." None but Gang men voted for that bastard.

## The Voters Know Now. From the Reading Telegram.

It is mainly in McNichol to put up the Penrose flag early in the game, so that voters may know what is coming. Every citizen who wants more of Penrose now knows he must vote for Sheatz.

## Not Asking Too Much. From the Norristown Register.

Surely the five hundred thousand Democrats in Pennsylvania are really not asking for very much when they seek to have only one representative in the state's government at Harrisburg. Give Harman a lift.

The Democratic State Committee is doing splendid work at the headquarters in Philadelphia and Democrats throughout the State ought to show their appreciation by giving it moral and material support. A mite from every voter who can afford to give it would create a potent agency for good and the improvement in the administration of the State government would be a generous recompense for the mite.

The false impression is being widely diffused that John O. Sheatz voted for William H. Berry for State Treasurer two years ago. As a matter of fact he did nothing of the kind. He voted and worked for Plummer at that election as he voted and worked with Plummer on nearly every machine measure considered during the legislative session of 1905.

There will be no prosecution of the capitol looters until after the election and if Sheatz is elected the trials will be postponed until the end of time. The Republican machine can't stand the exposure which will follow a court trial.

Vote for John G. Harman for State Treasurer in the interest of administrative honesty. It is not a political office and the election of either candidate will be without political significance.

## SCIENTIST'S NEW DISCOVERY.

### Believes Pictures Can be Made by Concentration of Mind.

An unexpected field of research has been opened to science by the announcement made by Commandant Darget on the subject of photographs of human radiations. At a recent meeting of the Societe Universelle d'Etudes Psychiques in Paris, photographs made by Darget, which had been obtained by the operator merely touching the sensitized plate with his fingers in an absolutely dark room for 10 or 15 minutes, while at the same time fixing his thoughts on a certain subject.

Without this concentration of mind the plates showed no mark whatever. On developing the plate the image of the subject thought of, or even of a scene called up in the mind of the operator, was found to be fixed on it, evidently by the emanation of rays not yet known to scientists.

### Cat Guards House.

Cats, while not so quick to learn as dogs, are equally interesting to those who are fond of them. An intelligent comfortable cat soon becomes an important and attached friend to the family.

A physician once had a cat named Tom, which was not at home one night when a guest came. In the morning the host was obliged to leave home very early, the friend rising for a friendly chat with him before his departure.

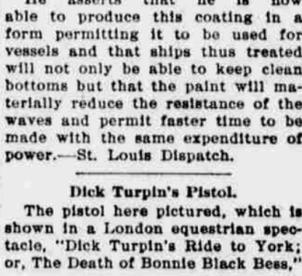
When the host left, the cat must have stepped in at the open door. Meantime the mistress of the house was still in bed. Suddenly she was awakened by a loud caterwaul, to find Tom in the middle of the floor, evidently much excited and quickly running toward the open door. Imagining that he had been in the house all night, his mistress hastily put on a dressing gown and followed him down the stairs. Instead of going to the back door Tom ran to the sitting room, where the guest was waiting for the rest of the family to appear. At the sight of the hostess simultaneously with the cat, he exclaimed: "What is the matter with that cat? It has been growling at me and acting as if I had no business here." Which was plainly the fact—in the cat's mind. On three occasions he had shown a pronounced dislike to strangers, and, like a dog, always challenged people not well dressed when they attempted to come in at the back door.

### Ships With Fish Skins.

A German inventor has been experimenting for years with various preservative paints for the bottoms of ships. Among those used at the present time even the best permit the growth of barnacles and marine vegetation upon the wood or metal sheathing, and the ship has to go into dry dock to have her bottom cleaned of the growths which so materially retard her progress.

### Dick Turpin's Pistol.

The pistol here pictured, which is shown in a London equestrian spectacle, "Dick Turpin's Ride to York, or, The Death of Bonnie Black Bess," is said to have been the actual property of the famous highwayman. It was found by a workman engaged in pulling down the Old Plough at Ealing, an inn which is known to have been one of Turpin's haunts, and which was kept by his grandfather. The pistol bears the initials "D. T." and the date "1737."



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At last night's meeting of the Strand Board of Guardians an application was received from an inmate of the workhouse named Kennedy for a set of false teeth. The applicant stated that being toothless he was unable to get work. It being stated that a set would cost six guineas, it was decided to see whether something cheaper could not be obtained. Recently the board paid three guineas for a false nose for another inmate to enable him to go out and get work, and some time previously a man was provided with a false ear for the same purpose.—London Telegraph.

### Slave Market in Morocco.

At Marrakech, in Morocco, is a great slave market. The proceedings are opened with a fervid prayer to Allah for a prosperous sale, and then the auctioneer marches the slaves, tricked out in gorgeous array, round and round the slave yard, while the prospective purchasers feel their muscles and observe their condition and bid accordingly.

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### FORETELLING A LONG LIFE.

Outward Signs Abundant—Physicians Easily Interpret Them.

Every person carries about with him the physical indications of his longevity. A long lived person can be distinguished from a short lived person at sight. In many instances a physician may look at the hand of a patient and tell whether he will live or die.

In the vegetable as well as the animal kingdom each life takes its characteristics from the life from which it sprung. Among these inherited characteristics we find the capacity for continuing its life for a given length of time. This capacity for living we call the inherent or potential longevity.

Herein are presented the two leading considerations, always present and always interdependent—the inherited potentiality and the reactionary influences of environment.

The primary conditions of longevity are that the heart, lungs and digestive organs as well as the brain, should be large. If these organs are large, the trunk will be long and the limbs comparatively short. The person will appear tall in sitting and short in standing. The hand will have a long and somewhat heavy palm and short fingers. The brain will be deeply seated, as shown by the orifice of the ear being low. The blue hazel or brown hazel eye, as showing an intermission of temperament, is a favorable indication. The nostrils being large, open and free indicates large lungs. A pinched and half closed nostril indicates small or weak lungs.

These are general points of distinction from those of short lived tendencies, but, of course, subject to the usual individual exception. Still, it is well acknowledged that the characteristics noted are expressions of inherent potentiality, which have been proven on the basis of abundant statistical evidence.

In the case of persons who have short lived parentage on one side and long lived on the other side, the question becomes more involved. It is shown in grafting and hybridizing that nature makes a supreme effort to pass the period of the shorter longevity and extend the life of the greater longevity. Any one who understands these weak and dangerous periods of life is forewarned and forearmed. It has been observed that the children of long lived parents mature much later and are usually backward in their studies.—Medical Record.

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### Narrowly Averted War With Germany.

That a war between the United States and Germany was possibly avoided by a narrow margin at the time of Prince Henry's visit to America, in 1902, is declared by Councillor Emil Witte, of the German Embassy, at Washington, in his book, "Secrets of a German Embassy."

The Kaiser's yacht Hohenzollern which conveyed Prince Henry, left New York suddenly several days before the scheduled time. Witte asserts that its sudden departure was due to the discovery of a plot to blow up the Hohenzollern in New York harbor, the plan being to involve the nations in war.

Witte professes to have begun his duties at Washington in 1899, and declares that he was intrusted with the task of getting pro-German articles into American newspapers. To accomplish this he asserts that he concealed his connection with the Embassy, representing himself as special correspondent for the North German Gazette, and became as chummy as possible with leading American newspaper men. He adds that Count M. G. Sacken-dorf, then the Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune assisted him, as a loyal German, with letters of introduction.

ELY'S CREAM BALM has been tried and not found wanting in thousands of homes all over the country. It has won a place in the family medicine chest among the reliable household remedies, where it is kept at hand for use in treating cold in the head just as soon as some member of the household begins the preliminary sneezing and snuffling. It gives immediate relief and a day or two's treatment will put a stop to a cold which might, if not checked, become chronic and run into a bad case of catarrh.

D'Auber—"I never heard of that old chap as an artist, but he says he draws." Palette—"Yes, I believe he draws a pension."

Between the ages of fifteen and forty-five, the time when womanhood begins and motherhood ends, it is estimated that the aggregate term of woman's suffering is ten years. Ten years out of thirty! One third of the best part of a woman's life sacrificed! Think of the enormous loss of time! But time is not all that is lost. Those years of suffering steal the bloom from the cheeks, the brightness from the eyes, the fairness from the form. They write their record in many a crease and wrinkle. What a boon then to woman, is Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It promotes perfect regularity, dries up debilitating drains, heals ulceration, cures female weakness, and establishes the delicate womanly organs in vigorous and permanent health. No other medicine can do for woman what is done by Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription.

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