



REPUBLICAN EXTRAVAGANCE

ENORMOUS WASTE OF THE PUBLIC MONEY.

Difference of State Expenses Under Pattison and Hastings.—How the People's Money Was Squandered.

State Chairman John P. Elkin in his recent defense of the Republican party, called attention to the fact that the state had been rescued from eight years of Pattison rule, says the Harrisburg Commonwealth, of the 5th.

As showing the difference between the cost of two years under the last administration, in which the Democrats had control of the executive officers and part control of the legislature, and that of the last two years with Republicans at the top, the bottom, sides and the middle of things, the following series of figures will be found interesting. They cover the outlay for the executive, legislative and judicial departments of the state government for two years—1883-4—under Pattison as compared with that for 1897-8 under Hastings. The figures are all taken from the appropriation bills, excepting those for printing and binding. No specific sum is voted under this head. As exhibiting, therefore, the enormous waste of the tax payers' money through the public printing office, at the orders of the legislature and the heads of departments, we give the actual expenditures for 1886-4, as reported by Treasurer Beacom, adding to his estimate the amount that will be expended before the year has expired.

EXECUTIVE EXPENSES.

	Pattison.	Hastings.
Executive Department.....	\$12,500	\$17,800
State Department.....	59,600	77,800
Auditor General's Department.....	49,600	116,200
Treasury Department.....	29,950	46,800
Attorney General's Department.....	16,400	33,900
Internal Affairs Department.....	67,200	128,800
Public Instruction Department.....	33,000	42,600
Adjutant General's Department.....	34,400	47,400
State Library Department.....	19,400	43,100
Printing & Binding Department.....	4,600	7,100
State Reporter.....	6,000	16,400
Superintendent buildings and grounds.....	11,800	42,000
Keeping grounds in order (limits).....	14,000	2,000
Sinking fund commission.....	3,800	3,800
Revenue commission.....	2,400	3,800
Board of public property.....	1,200	3,000
Board of public accounts.....	3,000	3,000
Board of pardons.....	7,000	9,600
Harbor officers, Philadelphia.....	10,000	102,600
Banking department.....	124,000	124,000
Agricultural department.....	7,800	17,800
Factory inspectors.....	53,000	45,000
Fish commissioners.....	45,000	45,000
Soldiers' orphans' commission.....	21,800	21,200
Board of health.....	62,000	62,000
Medical commission.....	62,000	62,000
Board of public charities.....	18,800	30,200
Mine inspectors.....	66,000	132,000
Insurance department.....	4,100	30,200
Board of game commissioners.....	800	800
Total.....	\$517,006	1,513,971

LEGISLATIVE EXPENSES.

Salaries, mileage, stationery and postage for Senators.....	\$78,440	\$79,824
Other postage, Senate.....	5,000	8,300
Contingent fund, Senate, (limit fixed in appropriation bill).....	4,000	8,926
Salaries and mileage of officers and employes, Senate.....	35,265	68,362
Paid committee on appropriations for expenses.....	3,400	3,400
Total Senate.....	\$123,304	168,811
Salaries, mileage, stationery and postage of members of house.....	343,612	333,570
Other postage.....	850	5,600
Salaries and mileage of officers and employes, house.....	33,330	95,303
Contingent fund, House, (limit fixed in appropriation bill).....	5,000	13,580
Paid committee on appropriation for expenses.....	6,025	6,025
Total, house.....	\$392,892	474,055
Investigating committees.....	3,653	28,400
Contested elections.....	1,653	21,001
Funerals of members.....	950	950
Legislative Record.....	29,919	43,580
Total cost, legislature.....	\$414,111	784,828

JUDICIARY EXPENSES.

Supreme court.....	113,000	132,000
Superior court.....	1,653	127,482
Common pleas court.....	686,000	840,000
Orphans' courts.....	58,000	104,000
Associate judges.....	64,000	64,000
Holding courts in other districts.....	46,000	73,000
Total.....	\$977,000	1,342,682
Palce printing and binding.....	605,863	1,130,984
RECAPITULATION.....	\$1,517,006	5,133,971

RECAPITULATION.

These figures need little explanation. They show that in fourteen years, under the unbroken direction of Republican law makers executive departments have been multiplied, salaries increased, new and useless deputies and clerks employed and contingent funds padded, until from a half a million our executive expenses have swelled to a million and a half for each two years.

They show that while the number of senators and members and the allowances for mileage, stationery and postage are the same as in 1883, by increasing the already large enough force of clerks and other employes, by adding enormously to contingent expenses to fee party favorites, by awarding pay for the regular committee services, by increasing whitewashing and fraudulent investigating committees (whose perquisites were not vetoed), by piling up the cost of contested elections, etc., they have swelled the charge upon the people for holding a legislative session about \$20,000, or over thirty-five per cent.

They show that the expenditure for printing and binding the often worse than useless state publications has almost doubled since 1883, although the actual cost of doing that kind of work has been very materially reduced in the interval.

They show that even the bench has been made to contribute to the imposition largely by laws that multiply the number of judges beyond all reason and then making laws that enables some of them to add almost fifty per cent. to their legal salaries by holding court in other districts in years when in order to keep up with the trial lists, they must have other judges come and hold court in their own districts.

Apprehensions of Trouble.

It is learned that the situation both in the Philippines and Cuba is a growing source of anxiety to the Administration. During the past few days the President has frankly stated to parties who have urged him to consent to the mustering out of additional regiments that he feared that too many regiments had already been mustered out of service, and that there are apprehensions that there will be need for not only all the troops of the regular army, which have done such splendid service in the last campaign, but for all the volunteers in the various camps who have been retained. The reports from Havana indicate that Blanco is far from pleasant in his dealings with the Americans; that large amounts of supplies are being hurried into the city since the blockade has been raised; that public property is being as rapidly as possible smuggled out of the city, and that both the troops of the regular and of the volunteer army in the Province of Havana are showing an ugly disposition.

Reports come from Porto Rico that the Spaniards are destroying arms and ammunition, and that with the withdrawal of the Spanish forces the island must be generally garrisoned in order to protect property against marauders, incensed by years of Spanish misrule. With the sole exception of the province of Santiago in Cuba, where Generals Lawton and Wood seem to be exercising admirable tact and much executive ability in dealing with current problems, all the other provinces in Cuba are still in a state of anarchy and will require armed force to maintain authority and protect lives and property.

Until the question how large a portion of the Philippines the United States proposes to maintain is disposed of, it will be impossible to decide how many troops must be maintained in garrison in those islands.

POLITICAL DRIFT.

The Maine election, on Tuesday, shows a falling off of the Republican majority.

Quay has been laboring hard to patch up peace in his party for his own sake.

The Vermont election resulted in a largely decreased majority for the Republicans.

The Democrats of Union county nominated Francis E. Brown for assembly. He is a No. 1 man.

The next Senator from this district will be Wm. C. Heinle, and we guarantee he will support measures for Reform.

Teddy Roosevelt, commander of the Rough Riders, is likely to be the Republican nominee for governor of New York. Gov. Black would like to be re-nominated.

"No!" When a mileage steal comes up in the senate, Heinle will vote No; when an increase of salary is proposed, he will vote No; when new offices are to be created, he will vote No; when trusts ask for monopoly legislation, he will vote No. Then shall Heinle be elected to the senate? vote "Yes."

Constables and their Mileage.

George M. Bilger, solicitor of Clearfield county, publishes the following: An item has been going the rounds of the press to the effect that a decision has recently been handed down by the supreme court of Pennsylvania construing the act of 1875 relating to the fees of constable to mean that constables are entitled to ten cents per mile circular instead of ten cents per mile direct, as decided by various common pleas courts and by the superior court, and the commissioners' office is in receipt of communications from several of the constables asking how they shall render their bills at the common quarter sessions.

In answer to the inquiry addressed to Charles S. Greene, prothonotary of the supreme court, we are in receipt of a communication from him stating that no such decision has been rendered, and that no case involving the point in question is before the Supreme court to his knowledge.

Constables will be paid as heretofore at the rate of five cents per mile circular or ten cents per mile direct on all papers from justices of the peace, and on quarter sessions subpoenas according to the sheriff's bills.

You invite disappointment when you experiment. De Witt's Little Early Risers are pleasant, easy, thorough little pills. They cure constipation and sick headache just as sure as you take them; for sale by Smith & Crawford.



HON. WM. C. HEINLE.

WM. C. HEINLE, ESQ.

Will of the Late Clevan Dinges.

Biographical Sketch of the Democratic Nominee for State Senate.

The Democrats of this Senatorial District, composed of the counties of Centre, Clinton and Clearfield, were exceedingly fortunate in nominating Wm. C. Heinle for Senatorial honors. He is an able and eloquent gentleman who is admired, by all of both political parties who are acquainted with him, for his candor, broadness of mind and humanitarian views, and for the possession of these traits of character, there are many Republicans who will consider it an honor to vote for him at the November election.

Mr. Heinle is a member of the Presbyterian church, a noble and generous hearted man, a kind neighbor and a good citizen. He was born in Miles township, Centre county, November 30, 1849, and is a son of Jacob Heinle, a graduate of a German University, a ripe scholar and a gentleman of the old school. After coming to this country, he became somewhat reduced in circumstances; but up to the time of his death, he retained the full confidence and high esteem of his neighbors and the public. His mother's maiden name was Catherine Fedrie, she was born and raised in Halfmoon township, Centre county, Pa.; she was a true and faithful Christian woman.

His son, William, at an early age, was thrown upon his own resources, and is now emphatically a man of the people and the architect of his own fortune. He received his preliminary education from his father who was a finished scholar. At the age of eight years he went to live with William Walker, in Lamar township, Clinton county, in which place he worked for different farmers in the summer, and went to the district school every winter, with the exception of one, until seventeen years old. He then went to the Rebersburg Normal school, from which he graduated with honors, between sessions of which he worked on a farm and in the woods to earn the necessary money to pay for his schooling. In 1872 and 1873 he was Principal of the Philipsburg public schools, and in 1875 succeeded Gov. Hastings as Principal of the Bellefonte public schools. Afterwards, was elected Principal of the Preparatory Department of the Pennsylvania State College. In the mean time he read law with Col. J. L. Spangler, of Bellefonte and was admitted to the Centre county Bar in 1898. His ability was such as to enable him to become an influential member of his profession, and the next year was elected District Attorney, and was afterwards re-elected for a second term, serving in that capacity for six years.

Of ability as a teacher, he made a fine record; as an able lawyer, he has done equally as well, and now stands among the foremost at the Centre county bar. Such are the leading features of the character of the man aspiring to a seat in the State Senate, and whom the people would like to honor, as his election would shed honor on them, for he is of them and for their welfare.

While Mr. Heinle is an aggressive man, defending his clients' rights before court and jury with a marked degree of force, vigor and power, thoroughly in earnest in everything he does, radical in his Americanism, would resort to any means for patriotic purposes, yet in truth and in fact when his whole life is known it is a story of humane kindness to his fellow man.

Death of a Child.

The little six-months-old daughter of Dr. and Mrs. H. S. Braught, of Milesburg, died this week, of cholera morbus, and was taken to Spring Mills Tuesday for burial.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

THE WAR DEPARTMENT TO BE INVESTIGATED.

Some One to be Held Responsible for Alger's Mismanagement.—Alger Will Have to Go.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12th.—Mr. McKinley has been convinced by official evidence and the advice of some of his long-headed friends, that he could not afford to continue to ignore the charges of mismanagement made against the War Department, thus virtually himself assuming responsibility for what Secretary Alger has done, and more especially what he has left undone in looking after the health of the soldiers, and has allowed the announcement to be made that he would appoint a commission of eminent men, whose report will enjoy the confidence of the country, to investigate the entire conduct of the war. Secretary Alger, who had repeatedly said that no investigation was needed, was compelled, before he left Washington, on an inspection tour of the camps and hospitals, which, by the way, he was also compelled to make, to write a letter to Mr. McKinley asking that an investigation be made. If Senators and Representatives, who have been in Washington during the last few days correctly represent the views of Congress, there will also be a congressional investigation, regardless of what the Commission, to be appointed by Mr. McKinley may do. The desire to get at the truth, regardless of who it may hurt—to place the responsibility for the death and semi-starvation of so many volunteers, and to punish the guilty—is growing every day, and will continue to grow until the truth and the whole truth shall be known. The official report of a military Commission, which investigated the charge against those in charge of Camp Thomas, at Chickamauga, found the charges true, and placed the responsibility upon Maj. Gen. Brooke, his surgeons and a lot of hospital contractors. This report says: "We can find no reasonable excuse for the lack of supplies, which could have been easily obtained, and were not, by those responsible, and they should have been held strictly responsible." There is more of the same sort, and this report was not signed by the correspondents of "sensational newspapers," but by Milo B. Ward, Major and Brigade Surgeon; James J. Johnson, Major 2nd Arkansas Volunteers, and Emil S. Hellburn, Major 2nd Kentucky Volunteers, and is now in the hands of Maj. Gen. Breckenridge. It is no wonder that sporting men are offering odds that Alger will have to go.

There are not many shrewder politicians in the country than Mr. McKinley, and he has not displayed a slicker bit of his shrewdness lately than in taking three out of the five Peace Commissioners from the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, which must approve the treaty that will be made by the Commission if it is to have any chance to be ratified by the Senate. Senators Davis and Frye are depended upon to get all the Republican Senators to support the treaty, and Senator Gray is expected to get enough Democratic Senators to make up the requisite two-thirds. Secretary Day is on the Commission, solely to be Mr. McKinley's mouth-piece, as he has been at the head of the Department of State; Whitelaw Reed was selected—well, nobody knows what in the deuce he was selected for, unless it was to show boss Platt that his protests did not always count. The Commissioners are to meet Mr. McKinley this week, previous to sailing to Europe next Saturday. According to current gossip, the administration will only ask for one island—Luzon—in the Philippine group.

The news received at the headquarters of the Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee gets more encouraging every day. In many districts that were some time ago put in the Republican column by a small margin, or were considered doubtful, the Democrats are now confident of winning. There is a feeling among Democrats that the House can be captured, and a determination to do it. In a number of states the Republicans are divided into factions, which will add to the chances of electing Democrats in Congressional districts now represented by Republicans. The Republicans are dropping their boastful attitude, and instead of talking of increasing their majority in the House, as they were doing a little while back, they are talking of trying to hold their own, and sending out appeals to a number of states, to get together.

Gen. Shafter, who came to Washington under orders from Mr. McKinley, called on Gen. Miles, at his office in the War Department, but it was a duty call upon his commanding officer and not a social call. Gen. Shafter absolutely declines to talk for publication, but it is an open secret that he has got it in for Miles, because of his taking the recently published interview with Miles to mean an attempt to deprive him of the credit of conducting the Santiago campaign. Miles is tickled to death over the investigation, and, if allowed, will render valuable aid in getting at the truth.

He then directs that all his property, not otherwise disposed of, shall be sold and converted into cash to carry out the bequests, and if there is not sufficient realized to pay them it shall be divided as follows: One-half to his wife, one-fourth to his mother and the balance to be divided equally between his sister Anna S., and brothers, H. W. and S. P. Dinges.

How Our Soldiers Were Fed.

Since the return of the 5th Maryland Regiment a few days ago from Southern camps grave charges are being made against certain officers of Baltimore's crack military organization that promises to develop into a scandal. Some of the best known men of the city are in this command, and among the officers are club and society men.

For two months, and particularly during the time the regiment was at Tampa, the members, in letters to relatives, complained of the neglect and harshness on the part of the officers. Now the soldiers, though afraid to talk for publication, are telling their friends and relatives of their ill treatment. Among the charges made against the officers are drunkenness, inefficiency in treatment of the sick, inactivity in securing pay and camp conditions.

It is also charged that the canned beef was allowed to lie in the sun, exposed until it became stale, when the commissary department caused it to be cooked up in hash. Its disease breeding taint was still there, however, and eating it caused sickness. The accusation is also made that strong influence was exerted to keep the regiment in camp instead of having it sent to the front.

Important to Insurers.

On and after the first day of October, 1898, all insurance policies or renewals thereof shall be governed by the following rules: This policy or renewal thereof, shall become void on the 30th day from date of issue, unless the premium or consideration named herein shall have been actually paid at or before 12 o'clock noon of the said 30th day, and this notice is accepted as sufficient to comply with the cancellation notice required by lines No. 51 to 55 (inclusive) of the printed conditions of this policy. All insurance cancelled under this notice can be continued only by the issue of a new policy and payment of earned premium on every cancelled policy and a fee of fifty cents per policy.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Cuttings of More than Ordinary Interest from Everywhere.

There was a criminal in a cart
A going to be hanged;
Respite him was granted,
And cart and crowd did stand,
To know if he would marry a wife
Or rather choose to die;
"T'other's the worst—drive on the cart!"
The criminal did reply.

More modern is this verse:

I would advise a man to pause
Before he takes a wife;
In fact, I see no earthly cause
He should not pause for life.

Who, by the way, is the author who describes a second marriage as being "the triumph of hope over experience?"

Samuel Lover's matrimonial epigram is very apposite:

Though matches are all made in Heaven, they say,
Yet Hymen (who mischief oft hatch-
es)
Sometimes deals with the house t'other
side of the way,
And there they make Lucifer
match-ees.

The streams are low.

Keep above doing small things.

Wheat is not having an up-move.

Wm. C. Heinle never flinched in any campaign.

Many persons don't see their mistakes until too late.

Farmers are having a week's outing camping at the grange picnic.

The Democratic county ticket is admitted to be made up of the best of men.

The nights and mornings have been cool this week, and some localities report frost.

Mrs. Jacob Strohm advertises letters of administration on the estate of her husband.

Rev. Rearick and family have returned from their Snyder county visit by carriage drive.

If the pic-nic don't strike rain this week it will, for once, have a fortunate weather arrangement.

Typhoid fever, we are told, is still raging in Milliflinn, and that last week there were 88 cases.

The recent dashing rains followed by hot sunshine have checked the sprouting wheat in hardening the surface.

Solomon Candy, of Howard, died at his home Wednesday of last week, age 75 years. He was a millwright by trade.

Mrs. Mary Dinges and daughter Annie are about to leave their home in this place and move to Williamsport. Sorry to see them leave.

Simon P. Dinges will continue the insurance office, of his brother, Clevan Dinges, dec'd, at Williamsport, in all respects as heretofore.

Among the prominent grangers from the other side, attending the picnic, we observe Col. Weaver, of Boggs, and Isaac Frain, of Marion.

The political fight in this county will open up soon, Capt. H. Taylor in command of the Democratic host, with every indication of a victory.

Mrs. Rebecca Tolbert, widow of the late captain Tolbert of Walker township, died at her home at Nittany, on Monday night, 5th, of dropsy aged 77 years.

By an examination of the label subscribers can find how much they are in arrears. At this time it would be a favor to have remittance of dues on the Reporter.

Isaac Stoner, a farmer, of Ephrata township, Lancaster county, has just threshed wheat from a two and three-fourths acre field, and the yield was 110 bushels, a yield that is almost unprecedented.

Strange as it may seem, with thirty years of the best common school facilities in this State, there are occasional calls in the Reporter sanctum from men who inform us they can not read nor write.

Mrs. John Dashem, of Redmill, sent two tomatoes to the Reporter office of giant sizes; one is of the light yellow variety and the other red. The first weighs about two pounds, and the other near the same. These tomatoes are hard to beat and put Mrs. Dashem against the county.

Huntingdon County Telephone Company, which proposes to operate and maintain a telephone system in the counties of Huntingdon, Bedford, Blair, Centre, Fulton, Mifflin, Juniata and Perry, and to connect with other lines, was chartered in Harrisburg last Friday. The capital stock is \$2,500.

Persons who are kicking over the revenue stamp tax apparently do not remember that under the old internal revenue law tax of 1862 a tax of \$1 was levied upon gold watches, 50 cents upon silver watches and \$10 on carriages. There were various other provisions in that which makes the present seem bearable.