LOOTING THE TREASURY

Trail of Blood and Boodle Through History of Spoliation.

Life and Honor Freely Sacrificed to Feed the Rapacity of Republican Machine Managers, Who For a Quarter of a Century Have Been Preying Upon the Industry and Energy of the People.

The history of the Pennsylvania state treasury is an ever interesting though essentially pride-chastening study for the people. For years it has been a prolific source of graft and from the time that the late Senator Quay became secretary of the commonwealth and ex-officio commissioner of the sinking fund, a "trail of blood and boodle" has marked its records. Vast surpluses were unknown a quarter of a century ago, the fiscal officers of the commonwealth having been capable if not always conscientious, so that the receipts and expenditures about balanced. But Quay soon discovered that the sinking fund was an available fountain of funds and by conspiracy with a subordinate official of the treasury he abstracted large amounts for use in speculative operations. Since the keen scent of cupidity discovered the possibilities that are in big surpluses, taxes have been multiplied to create vast balances.

In a speech delivered at Pottstown, September 23d, by Eugene C. Bonniwell, Esq., of Philadelphia, the shameful record of this pool of iniquity is ! fully revealed. Mr. Bonniwell said:

The supreme issue which concerns us today is honesty. Ought the common standards ordinarily applied in society and business to be flagitiously ignored in the conduct of public affairs, and the funds of the people of Pennsylva-nia placed at the disposal of corrupt politicians and stock gam-blers? There can be no There can be no party

lines upon this proposition. No citizen professing to be re-putable can support the so-called Republican ticket in this campaign simply because it is labeled Repub lican. John Jay, the first chief justice of the United States, aptly aid that adherence to party has its limits, and they are marked and prescribed by that supreme wisdom which has united and associated true policy with honor, rectitude and self-respect.

The citadel which dominates the

The citadel which dominates the political battlefield of Pennsylvania is the state treasury. From its vaults have issued again and again the funds that have corrupted legislatures, debauched constituencies, nourished bankrupt politicians and financed colossal gambles for the enrichment of so-call-

ed statesmen. The citizen worthy of the name who proposes to vote for the Re-publican nominee for state treasurer must do so on one of two grounds-either the conduct of the state treasury in the past has been of so meritorious an order as to ustify the continuance of Repubontrol, or the c the Republican nominee is so signally inspiriting as to make cer-tain an honest conduct of the office despite his political affiliations. Tried by either of these tests the Republican organization hopeless-

Record of Flagrant Dishonesty.

Lest the frightful trail of dishonesty and blood of wrecked homes and broken hearts has become less than a memory, permit me to recapitulate the known history of the state treasury. Within our own time when Samuel But-ler, an honest man, was elected treasurer of the state of Pennsylvania, in 1879, he refused to receipt for the assets of the treas-ury because of the fact that \$260-000 was represented by nothing more than promissory notes of certain politicians. It was never denied that this money was taken out by Matthew Stanley Quay and lost in stock speculations. When exposure became imminent Blake Walters, cashier of the state treas-ury, shot and killed himself.

Amos C. Noyes, the retiring treasurer, a man of such rugged honesty that he was known as "Square Timber" Noyes, took to nis bed and died within a few nonths of a broken heart, and nothing save the action of Don Cameron in contributing the \$260-000 in cash for political purposes, prevented a public scandal that should have driven the Republican administration from power. It was asserted that at that time Quay

contemplated suicide.

Undeterred by the murder of these two men, in 1885 and thereafter, Quay having been elected state treasurer that year, renewed his raids on the state treasury. Following his brief term W. B. Hart was elected state treasurer and his friends have always believed that his untimely death was caused by the frightful knowledge of the condition of the state treas-

Livesy succeeded Hart In 1888 another colossal raid was made on the state treasury. With the as-sistance of A. Wilson Norris, then auditor general of Pennsylvania, Quay secured from Livesy \$400,000 ith which to purchase stock in a Chicago traction deal. So deeply did his connection with this case bear upon Norris that before the end of the summer of 1881 he had drunk himself to death.

The colored messenger of the

state department, named. Warren, who had helped Norris carry the securities to Philadelphia, was was found drowned in the Susquehanna canal, and William Livesy, in 1891, fled from the state of Pennsylvania and has never re-

Forced to Divide the Loot. Before he died Norris left a let-ter addressed to Senator Quay, requesting him to see that his widrequesting him to see that his widow received the \$10,000 which was his share of this gigaritic steal. When Quzy refused Mrs. Norris placed the matter in the hands of Biddle & Ward, a distinguished firm of lawyers. The response was instant and it is a curious commentary upon the condition of affairs in Philadelphia that the gentleman who then stepped in as representing Mr. Quay, and forestalled a public scandal of overwhelming proportions, was the same gentle-

man who within a few months has sought to erect himself into a bul-wark between outraged citizens of Philadelphia and demoralized ma-chine politicians. That eminently respectable member of the Union League of Philadelphia, who set-tled the Quay case with Mrs. Nor-ris, was Silas W. Pettit, chairman of the so-called Committee of Twenty-one, "pure and indefiled reformers within the party lines."

Through all these years had run the minor thievery. Favored banks, officered by corrupt business men, could always secure a share of the state deposits by promising to re-loan a portion of them to the poli-ticians who secured the deposits, and millions of the state's money has been for years in the absolute control of the political bankers of Pennsylvania without a return of a single cent of interest to the state Criminal Episode of the People's Bank

In 1898 the People's Bank of Philadelphia, long known as a political institution, which served as learing house for machine politicians, closed its doors. Immense sums of state moneys had been placed there on deposit and loaned Republican politicians for speculation or otherwic. John S. Hopkins, the cashier, following in the footsteps of Walters, blew out his brains, and James McManes, president, stockholder and politician, made up a deficit of \$600,000 to quiet a scandal; but in the dead cashier's desk were found papers which prove conclusively that Quay and others had secured state deposits to the bank in order that they might be reloaned to them-selves individually. One was the famous telegram, signed M. S. Quay, dated St. Lucie, February 11, 1898: "John S. Hopkins, cashier: If you will buy and carry 1000 Met, for me, I will shake the plum tree." And a letter was found from Ben-jamin J. Haywood, state treasurer, showing that the plum tree had been shaken; that he had placed an additional \$100,000 of state funds in the bank, and requesting the loan of a similar amount to Richard Quay, the son of the senator, B. J. Haywood died suddenly a few weeks before the time set for his trial with Senator Quay upon

the charge of criminal conspiracy. It is recent history to the people of Pennsylvania how the senior senator of this great commonwealth, brought to the bar of justice, avoided punishment for his manifold iniquities by pleading the statute of limitations The Philadelphia Press in 1885, in opposing the nomination of Quay for state treasurer, asserted it would take the lid from off the

treasury and expose secrets before which Republicans would stand dumb. The lid has never been lift-How much corruption seethes in its walls only the facile tools of the Republican machine can tell, unless the spectres of Noyes, Walters, Hart, Norris, Warren, Hopkins and Haywood, driven to their graves by a burden of guilt too great to bear, lend circumstantial corroboration to the stories of

Treasury Balance May Be Fictitious.

The books of the state treasury have never been audited, although the paper statements show a balance of \$10,000,000 annually. No school appropriation in Pennsylvania has ever been paid until long overdue, and then only in heed of clamoring of the district is. Indeed, there is a grave doubt that the \$10,000,000 is in the state treasury, and it may be that the state of Pennsylvania carries as a portion of that asset the personal notes, the memorandums of indebtedness and the I. O. U.'s of politicians many of them now out. politicians, many of them now out-

lawed beyond redemption.

If the state treasurer's accounts are straight, why deny inspection to the public? Why refuse that which every honest trustee demands, an auditing of his accounts? Why select the most pliant tool in the employ of the machine for this most responsible post? If any business man were contemplating the ap-pointment of a treasurer to handle, uncontrolled, the receipts of a great business, what sane man would select J. Lee Plummer? Upon his public record his ability is so contemptible that he has never been admitted to the councils of the Republican organization, his disposition so pliant that he served that organization as a messenger boy without inquiry as to the rights or wrongs of the orders he delivered; his record, persistently adverse to every good measure, and consistently favoring every corrupt measure. This man has made himself impossible to the most narrow partisan who holds a remnant of self-respect.

Supported Infamous Legislation.

He was an active supporter of the infamous Puhl bill, designed ripple law and order societies in their war upon the degrading forms of vice which menace our great cities; he was a supporter of the Ehrhardt bills which actually proposed to protect the unthinkable white slave dealers in Philadelphia county. He supported the Susque-hanna river grab; the Snyder water works grab; all three of the Phila-delphia ripper bills; the Grady-Salus libel law; the bill authorizing the county commissioners instead of the courts of Philadelphia to ap-point election officers, to further debauch election conditions in Phila-delphia. The chief bill to which he was recorded in opposition was the bill to increase allowances to the

township high schools No statement that I have made regarding Mr. Plummer is taken from any other source than the legislative record of his acts. He stands convicted upon his acts. He stands convicted upon his own record of a moral feebleness and turpitude that can be equalled only by that of any free citizen who votes for him. John Fisk, the distinguished economist, shortly before his death bemoaned "the fallen state of Pennsylvania morals, sunk in bondage to petty tyrants as in bondage to petty tyrants as cheap and vile as ever cumbered the earth." What words could be used to doniet the present leaders

of that once invincible organiza-

Opposed to this character the honest citizens of Pennsylvania have united upon a man the anti-thesis of J. Lee Plummer: a man who is the head of a large and successful manufacturing establishment; an employer of labor whose voice has never been raised, save in the interest of honest government; whose character among his neighbors is so transcendant that the town of Chester, which in November, 1904, gave that magnificent president of ours, Theodore Roosevelt, a majority of 1800, elected this man mayor of that town in February by a majority of 600. That man is William J. Berry.

Lessons in Manners.

A well-known lawyer is telling a good story about himself and his efforts to correct the manners of his office boy. One morning, not long ago, relates the Brooklyn Citizen, the young autocrat of the office blew into the office and, tossing his cap at a hook, exclaimed: "Say, Mr. Blank, there's a ball game down at the park to-day and I am going down."

Now the attorney is not a hardhearted man, and was willing the boy should go, but thought he would teach him a little lesson in good manners. "Jimmie." he said kindly. "that isn't the way to ask a favor. Now, you come over here and sit down and I'll show you how to do it." The boy took the office chair and his employer picked up his cap and stepped outside. He then opened the door softly and, holding the cap in his hand, said quietly to the small boy in the big chair: 'Please, sir, there is a ball game at the park to-day. If you can spare me I would like to get away for the afternoon." In a flash the boy responded: "Why, certainly, Jimmie, and here is 50 cents to pay your way in." There are no more lessons in man-

ners in that office. THE PIPES FOR HER.

Shoplifter Carries Away Over Two

Thousand Six Hundred. Recently a Parisian shoplifter was arrested and searched. To the amazement of the officials her plunder was not articles of feminine adornment, but several costly meerschaum pipes. When her apartments were searched no fewer than 2,000 pipes were found, some of which were handsomely colored. Although for a while she stoutly protested her innocence, she at last broke down and confessed that she had been addicted to the use of tobacco and suffered from a form of kleptomania which led her to steal every handsome pipe which she could make away with without discovery. She made no attempt to dispose of her pipes for profit, but kept them in cabinets in her home. Not one of the pipes, she admitted, had been paid for, but she declared that in taking them she was only obeying an irresistible impulse and was not morally responcible for her crimes.

Bees as Acrobats.

When wax is needed a certain number of self-elected citizens gorge with oney and hang up in chains or curtains, each bee clinging by her front feet to the hind feet of the one above her, like Japanese acrobats, and there they remain, sometimes for two days, until the wax scales appear pushed out from every pocket, says Country Life in America. It is not hard to understand that, since much honey is needed for the manufacture of wax, a bee after filling with the raw material would produce much more wax by keeping quiet than by using any of the gorged honey for energy in moving about and working. But the necessity of "holding hands" while this work goes on must ever remain to us another occult evidence of the close relations in the bee commune.

Here's a Fashion Tip.

A South African tailor is the inventor of a coat which may be worn the entire day without being out of place. The wearer starts out in the morning with a short-tailed coat that is quite in the proper mode, but as the afternoon draws on he feels the need of a frock and laces voluminous skirts to the short foundation. A second change is needed for dinner, but he has merely to change the skirts, and behold him in proper evening dress. The change is made by lacing, and herein lies the patent. Although the change can be quickly effected, there is no way of telling the lacing from an ordinary seam. and so long as plain black is retained the additional skirts provide the owner with three garments in one.

Size of Indian Territory. The Indian Territory is nearly as big as Indiana. It has 20,000,000 acres of arable land, 3,000,000 acres of good timber, 2,000,000 acres under which there is oil and gas, and 800,000 acres of coal. It has not much less than 1,000,000 people by this time, large and growing towns, well-tilled farms and a good railroad system for hauling their produce .- St. Louis Repub-

Great Explosive Discovered. Vigorite, the new explosive of Professor Shulz and Engineer Gehre of Switzerland, is a nitros compound which, united with saltpeter, has given results claimed to indicate a strength about ten times greater than that of any other explosive. In the open air it burns without exploding. It has the further advantage of being insensible to friction, shock of concussion, while it is not injured by wetting or by freezing.

Bore the Rockies. Another attempt is to be made to bore the Rocky mountain range west of Denver, in Summit county, for a mining and railway tunnel.

THE GRANGE

J. W. DARROW, Chatham, N. Y., Press Correspondent New York State

UNITY OF INTERESTS

HON. OLIVER WILSON OF ILLINOIS AT CHAUTAUQUA.

A Strong Plea For the Grange as a Factor In Advancing the Interests of All Labor Everywhere, by the Master of Illinois State Grange.

One of the strongest addresses delivered at grange field meetings the past summer was that of Hon. Oliver was the essential unity of interests between toilers in city and country, and he strenuously denied the charge sometimes made that the grange had little interest in

> any other than farm labor. "In my part of the country," said Mr. Wilson. "we have heard all sorts of things about members of the Order of Patrons of Husbandry. There is not a business or legislative undertaking of which it has not been said that the grange people were opposed to

it. We have been HON. OLIVER WILSON. said to be opposed to everything except that which directly contributed to our own interests. I say I believe these things have had current circulation, but I will say at the same time that I believe the American people are at last beginning to learn the truth about this organization and finding out that this is not so. We have been told that this organization has built a wall about itself to exclude the interests of all but those of the farm alone. I am fully persuaded that there is no agency at work today in any other country that is doing more to bring about this difference of affairs than the Order of Patrons of Husbandry.

"We recognize the rights of the American people as a whole. We ask no special favors; neither do we desire them granted to others. Equality before the law, whether the citizen follow the plow or work in a machine shop. is what we ask. We ask that the government shall enact such laws as will give an equal chance of earning an honest living. We ask also that conditions be such that the humblest citizen will after bidding his wife good-by. have an opportunity to see his family provided with not only the necessities of life, but also some of the luxuries.

"I believe that the grange should have political interests. I want you to remember, however, that the politicians do not always understand politics, for I use the word in the sense in which Webster defines it, 'the science of government.' Is there any reason why an organization which represents twofifths of the entire population of the United States should not dictate a part of the financial policy and determine how the country is in some matters vital to them to be governed?

"Our organization has not yet accomplished the object for which it was organized. It has commenced that work, but it will never have accomplished it until we see corruption banished from all high places, until we see the farms of this country yield their treasures in greater abundance than ever before, until each child of the farm has an actually practical education that will better fit him for his work."

Grange Exhibits at a Fair.

There are twenty-one granges in Orange county, N. Y., and fourteen of them had grange exhibits at the county fair at Middletown this fall. The exhibits were tastefully arranged in booths about fifteen feet square. Many of the exhibits were of great value from a historic point of view. Prizes of \$50, \$30 and \$20 were offered by the society for the greatest variety of finest specimens of fruit, vegetables and fancy products. Walkill valley grange won first premium.

Use of the Black Ball.

Very careful use should be made of the black ball. In the first place, no candidate should be recommended against whom any reasonable objection may be known. A few tactful words may sometimes prevent trouble. But if an unsuitable name be forced to a ballot and valid objections to the candidate are known then use the black ball. And always keep in mind your obligation.

The Higher Standard.

Those who would presume to measure the work and influence of the grange by a money standard alone utterly fall to have any adequate conception of its principles and are not in sympathy with its grand and lofty mis-

Explanatory.

"Initiative and referendum" is the name applied to a system of government where people express their desire by direct vote for or against a given measure. Several state granges have passed resolutions favoring it.

A grange in Pennsylvania made a gain of 800 pounds in membership at a recent meeting. That was the com bined weight of four candidates.

\$100,000 PACKAGE STOLEN.

Theft From Adams Express Company in Pittsburg.

Pittsburg, (Special). - The startling discovery was made that the Adams Express Company has been victimized to the extent of \$100,000, supposedly through the peculations of an employe. The following statement of the af-

fair was given out for publication:
"At 4.15 P. M. Monday, October 9, a bank of Pittsburg delivered to the Adams Express Company at its office at 610 Wood street, Pittsburg, a package of currency containing \$100,000. Of this amount \$80,000 was in \$100 bills, \$10,000 in \$50 bills and the remaining \$10,000 in \$5, \$10 and \$20 bills. The \$100 and \$50 bills, issue of the Farmers' Deposit National Bank of Pittsburg and the Bank of Pittsburg, N. A., were in the main entirely new; some had been slightly used. The \$5, \$10 and \$20 Wilson, master of the Illinois state bills were old currency. The package containing this large sum of money was consigned to a bank in Cincinnati, O. "This package was received and receipted for by Edward George Cunliffe,

> regular money clerk, who was ill. "Cunliffe left the office at the usual time in the evening, and in the morning, when he failed to report for duty, a hurried examination was made of hi department and it was learned that about \$1,000 of funds intrusted to his care were missing. General Agent Hiner, of the Adams Express Company, immediately called in detectives and placed the matter in their hands. Later developments brought to light the fact that in addition to \$1,000 missing the bank package containing the \$100,000 had not been received at the money forwarding office at Union Station, this

who was then acting in the place of the

'Inquiries made at his residence, 314 Lucerne street, West End, Pittsburg, showed that Cunliffe arrived home at the customary time, and after changing his clothes bade his family good-by, saying to his wife that he was going out for the evening, and nothing furher has been heard from him.

'Cunliffe has been employed by the Adams Express Company since March 1, 1904. Previous to that time he was aployed in the Pittsburg service of the American Express Company, the Elecric Express Company and the United States Express Company of Hartford conn., and bore a good reputation. He was methodical, accurate and an excelent clerk.

Mrs. Cunliffe, wife of the missing man, was visited by the detectives. She readily answered all questions concerning her husband. She said that he came home at the usual time. After eating his supper he prepared his toilet, and upon leaving the house he bade her good-by, as he was in the habit of do ing. She then asked the detectives if anything had happened to him, and when told that her husband was no working at the Adams Express office and that a large sum of money was missing she went into hysterics, and is in a serious condition. The detectives learned nothing of importance at the

The authorities are of the opinion that Cunliffe left the city immediately

1934 CROP A BIG ONE.

Exports of Cotton of Last Year's Yield Valued at \$404,209,293.

Washington, D. C., (Special).-The Census Bureau issued a bulletin showing the production and distribution of the cotton of the United States available between September 1, 1904, and September 1, 1905, to be 14,455,994 bales.

The exportation amounted to 8,834.-929 bales, the domestic consumption to 4,315,756 and the surplus to 1,365,309. the total 13,693,279 bales were inluded in the crop of 1904 and the renainder in that of 1905. The surplus ncluded stocks held in mills, at ports it interior towns and on plantations and n transit on September 1 last.

Of the quantity consumed in the Inited States 2,138,829 bales were used n northern mills and 2,140,151 in south-In addition to the totals given 124,469

pales of foreign cotton were imported nto the United States during the year. The exportation for the year covered xceeded that of any previous year by .144,452 bales and exceeded the averige for the past to years by 2,313,948 vales. New Orleans, with a total of 1,463,421 bales, held first rank as an exporting point, but was closely pressed by Galveston, with 2,388,318 bales. Sarannah, Ga., with 1,290,989 bales, held

The value of the total export of raw otton was \$404,200,203.

RESCUE TWENTY FROM DEATH.

Panic at a Fire in New York Tenement Building.

New York, (Special).-Cut off from ill escape, 20 persons were rescued from leath in a blazing tenement in Sixth treet by two unknown men and three policemen, everyone of the panicstricken tenants being saved before the irrival of the firemen.

Hearing the alarm that followed the fiscovery of a fire in the hallway on the second floor two laborers at work on a tas main in the street rushed into the placing building, and, making their way o the upper floor, helped many women ind children to the fire escapes. They were soon joined by three

policemen, who stationed themselves on he escape gallaries and passed the ocsupants down from hand to hand until ust as the fire engine arrived the last of the tenants was taken out unhurt. The upper floors of the building were completely gutted.

A Roadside Mystery. Haskell, I. T. (Special).-The bodies

of Miss Mergaret Lindsay, a schooleacher, and Joseph B. Young, a barber, were found in the road, three miles north of Haskell. There were marks of violence on the bodies, and a revolver was found near the scene. The couple were last seen alive on Sunday vening, when they drove out of Hascell in a buggy. The sheriff has found to definite clues upon which to work.

DEMOCRATIC CO. COMMITTEE--1908.

Bellefonte, N. W., J. C. Harper

"S. W., Patrick Gherrity
"W. W., George R. Meek
Philipsburg, 1st W., J. W. Lukens
"2nd W., Ira Howe
"End W., Ira Howe
"End W., Ira Howe
"End W., Ira Howe
"End W., E. G. Jones
Centre Hall, D. J. Meyer
Howard, Howard Moore
Millheim, Pierce Musser
Milesburg, James Noll
South Philipsburg, Joseph Gates
Unionville, P. J. McDonnel, Fleming
State College, D. G. Meek
Benner, N. P., John Y. Grove, Bellefonte
"E. P., W. J. C. Barnhart, Roland
"W. P., Lewis Wailace, Milesburg
Burnside, William Hipple, Plae Glenn
College, Nasthan Grove, Lemont
Curtin, R. A. Poorman, Romols
Perguson, E. P., W. H. Fry, Pine Grove Mills
"W. P., Sumner Miller, Penna, Furnace
Gregg, N. P., Joshah C. Rossman, Spring Mills
"E. P., H. P. Herring, Penn Hall
"W. P., John Smith, Spring Mills
"H. P., H. John Smith, Spring Mills
"E. P., L. D. Orndorf, Woodward
"W. P., Ralph E. Stover, Aaronsburg
Halmoon, Emory McAlee, Stormstown
Harris, John Weiland, Boalsburg
Roward, George B. Johnson, Roland
Huston, Henry Hale, Julian
Liberty, E. P., W. F. Harter, Blanchard
"W. P., Albert Berguer, Monument
Marion, J. W. Orr, Waiker
Miles, E. P., H. P. McMannaway, Wolfs Store
"M. P., George B. Winters, Smuliton
"W. P., George B. Winters, Smuliton
"W. P., George B. Spangker, Tusseyville
Rush, N. P., W. E. Frank, Phillipsburg
"E. P., Fred Wilkinson, Murson Station
"S. P., George Goodhart, Centre Hall
"S. P., George Goodhart, Centre Hall
"W. P., James B. Spangker, Tusseyville
Rush, N. P., W. E. Frank, Phillipsburg
"E. P., Fred Wilkinson, Murson Station
"B. P., John Mulfinger, Pleasant Gap
"W. P., John Mulfinger, Pleasant Gap
"W. P., John Meanley, Hublersburg
"W. P., John Cole, Zion
Worth, J. A. Williams, Port Matilda
Union, John O. Peters, Fleming

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