

State Treasury Tactics.

THE PROFITS MADE BY THE QUAY-MAGEE RING—A STATE TREASURER WHO DEFIES THE LAW—A CAREFUL AND TRUSTWORTHY ANALYSIS OF THE TREASURY FIGURES AND SOME SOLID FACTS.

The passage during the regular session of the legislature of the Humes bill, to compel the investment of the \$2,700,000 cash in the sinking fund in State or United States bonds, has again brought to the front the past disgraceful management of the State Treasury. It may be true, as asserted by the Republicans, that the state has never lost a dollar of the money belonging to it through the practices which prevail. If this be true, why did State Treasurer Mackey refuse to answer the questions propounded to him several years ago by Senator Wallace when his management of the Treasury was under investigation? We simply refer to this as one of the many futile efforts of the Democrats to get at the bottom facts concerning State finances. We believe it is a duty the people owe to themselves, without regard to party, now that they have elected an honest Democratic Governor, to also elect an honest Democratic State Treasurer, that these stories of speculation may be forever set to rest.

That they may see the necessity of this action, we desire briefly to call their attention to Mr. Bailey's mismanagement of his official trust. But first, let us call attention to the present condition of affairs concerning the state debt, brought about by Republicans so as to make speculation easy and possible for years to come. The policy of funding the debt in long-time bonds at a low rate of interest, so far as the state is concerned, was for the purpose of indefinitely continuing our debt on the idea that "a public debt is a public blessing." The state debt is \$19,350,000. The constitution requires \$250,000 of the principal to be paid annually. The debt was refunded by the act of 1877, \$8,000,000 reimbursable in 1892; by the act of 1879, \$2,000,000 reimbursable in 1894; by the act of 1881, \$6,940,000 reimbursable in 1912, and \$2,510,000, \$250,000 of which falls due annually, so as to enable the Treasurer to annually redeem the \$250,000 required by the constitution.

AS TO THE SINKING FUND. We then have the \$500,000 Agricultural College bond due in 1922. It will thus be seen that our state debt is so placed that but \$250,000 falls due annually till 1892. Now the proceeds of the sale of the public works, which is the constitutional sinking fund, and one-half of certain corporation taxes which belong to the sinking fund by the act of 1879, bring to that fund annually at least \$1,500,000. The interest on the public debt and the \$250,000 of the principal which the constitution requires to be paid annually calls for \$1,124,460 for the year ending Nov. 30, 1883, thus leaving a surplus in the sinking fund this year of \$376,000. With the law as it now exists that surplus will increase next year \$10,000 or in 1885 \$20,000, 1886 \$30,000, and so on till 1892. Thus we see if there had not been a dollar in the sinking fund Nov. 30, 1882, under existing law that fund would on the 30th day of November, 1892, amount to \$4,834,000.

Add to this the \$2,017,073 cash in the sinking fund November 30, 1882, and we find the Republican policy and management of the Treasury by November 30, 1892, \$6,851,073. Therefore we see by this outrageous Republican management that the sinking fund moneys alone enable the State Treasurer to control the politics of the whole state by his judicious distributing of this money among the banks, together with the money in the general fund. But so far we have only dealt with the sinking fund. But it must be remembered there is another source from which the sinking fund may and should be replenished. By the act May 9, 1874, it is made the duty of the State Treasurer on his first business day of January, April, July and October of each year to carry to the account of the sinking fund all moneys in the general fund in excess of \$500,000. This law has never been obeyed, and Mr. Bailey told the senate in written communication in answer to resolution of inquiry offered by Senator Humes that he would not obey it. Yet by virtue of this law Treasurer Butler on April 1, 1882, turned over from the general to the sinking fund \$960,000.

A HUMILIATING CONFESSION. There has been at no time during Mr. Bailey's administration less than \$1,084,000 in the general fund. And there is to-day in that fund almost \$2,000,000. It is therefore clear that if the law of 1874 was obeyed there would be from \$8,000,000 to \$10,000,000 cash in the sinking fund in 1892. Now, what is the result? Let us admit the people will not lose one cent of the principal of this vast sum. This money is distributed among favorite banks, and Mr. Bailey makes the humiliating confession that if he withdraws the \$2,700,000 belonging to the sinking fund from the banks and invest it as required by Senator Humes' bill it will destroy the credit and may ruin some of the banks. If \$2,700,000 gives the Treasurer so much power and places the credit of 60 banks in his hands, what would be his power if he had in 120 banks \$8,000,000? It cannot be denied that the state moneys are worth to the banks four per cent. Now, the \$2,017,073 surplus in the sinking fund November 30, 1882, by 1892 at four per cent, will net these banks \$809,829.20. The \$4,834,000 which will be accumulated under the existing laws by 1892, at four per cent for one-half that time, or four and one-half years, will net these banks \$870,120. Or in other words, the Humes' Sinking Fund bill will take from the banks by 1892 the total sum of \$1,676,948.20. It being clearly the duty of the Governor to compel the execution of the law of May 9, 1874, and that he through his Attorney General will enforce it, is as certain as death, there will be taken from the banks in this way during the next ten years \$500,000. Is it any wonder, then, that State Treasurer Bailey, who is the creature of these banks, hesitates to comply with the provisions of Senator Humes' bill? By investing this money in state bonds, or United States bonds, the people will receive the interest. Therefore what his bill takes from the pockets of wealthy bankers is saved to the state.

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WHAT THE HUMES ACT SAVES THE PEOPLE.

It is clear under the existing revenue laws, after paying the premium on bonds at their market rates Senator Humes' bill requires, the investment of the surplus funds in the Treasury will by 1892 save the people more than \$1,500,000. The State Treasurer now loans, under a guise of a deposit, state moneys to some sixty banks. If it was a deposit and not a loan, and no one was getting rich by the use of this money, does any man believe the State Treasurer would hesitate an instant in obeying these salutary laws? While we have only intended to call attention to the provisions of Senator Humes' bill, and the effect it will have upon the future of the State Treasury, it might be not amiss to refer to another question closely connected therewith. It will be remembered that Hon. Charles S. Wolf, of Union county, denounced the management of the State Treasury in 1881. And we see by the public print that he declares he will not support Magee's candidate for State Treasurer this year. That the management of the Treasury is in the interest of rich bankers cannot be denied. Then let the people ponder this question well, and ask themselves, what can we expect from Magee's late officer in the English army?—a man who has acted as chief of Treasurer Butler and now is chief of Treasurer Bailey, who is thoroughly schooled in the present management of the Treasury that deposits in Magee's bank over \$800,000. Was he not nominated by Magee and Quay because they knew their man, and because they desired no new man to go over the books? These favored banks and bankers will be required to come down heavy this year, for if a Democrat is elected the act of 1874 and 1883 will be executed and the Republicans will lose at least \$40,000 of their political corruption fund derived from the use of state moneys.—Phila. Sunday Truth.

How General Harney was Whipped. "General Harney, of the army," said an old officer the other evening, "whose name was made a household word in the land by his deeds during the Mexican war, was an inveterate swearer. He wore the belt for many years as the most versatile and prolific dispenser of oaths the country could produce. At the beginning of the Mexican war he was in command of the Second Dragons, and his regiment was at one time at San Antonio, Texas, preparing to cross over into the enemy's country, but his wagon trains were not in good order. The best thing that could be done was to hitch up a number of wild Texan mules, and you can imagine the fun the boys had. One afternoon on the plaza, or public square, of San Antonio, a big, burly Texan was endeavoring to drive eight of these untrained animals, harnessed to a wagon containing supplies for Harney's men.

"Suddenly and without warning the eight beasts began to kick and snort, and then they gave a mule chorus of roars that made the driver look as though he was sick at his stomach. In the midst of the confusion Harney, accompanied by an orderly, rode up and commenced to curse the mules. Then he swore at the driver, but the latter was in no mood for trifling, and he gruffly asked who the officer was. 'I am Colonel Harney, in command of the Second Dragons.' 'Well,' said the Texan, 'if you will pull off that coat, and come down off that horse, I will teach you better manners.' Harney threw his coat to his orderly, and in about five minutes he was the worst whipped man in San Antonio. One eye was closed entirely, and there was an air of general dilapidation in his 'make-up.' Harney lost no time in asking his antagonist to 'let up,' and after he had recovered his breath, and said with a gasp: 'Who are you, my friend?' The man told him he was only an ordinary teamster in the army.

"How much do you get?" asked Harney. "Twenty-six dollars a month," was the reply. "With an oath of very generous proportions Harney said:

"That will not do. I have frequently had personal encounters with the men under me, but I never was whipped before. While in Florida during the Seminole war, I had plenty of fighting to do besides fighting Indians. You are the only man that ever whipped me in a 'rough and tumble.' No man who has whipped Colonel Harney can be allowed to work on a salary of \$26 a month. You will have more pay." Harney then mounted his horse and rode to his headquarters. The next morning the Texan who had almost whipped him 'out of his boots,' was made a master of a section of wagon trains at a salary of \$100 a month."—Boston Traveller.

Puzzled Physicians. Doctor's Disagree Over a Case that Perplexed the Whole Faculty—How a Woman's Life was Saved—A Remarkable Cure.

A talented reporter of that sprightly journal, the Pittsburgh Commercial-Gazette, tells in the most highly interesting manner, a terrible story of the sufferings of a gentle little lady named Mrs. Milo Ingram, now 43 Fayette st., Allegheny City, Pa., the daughter of Captain Hugh McKelvey, of same place. It was told to the reporter by Mrs. Ingram herself, and the news gatherer says it would have been too much to believe only the evidence was close at hand to substantiate every word of what she said.

"It was another instance," says the reporter, "of the culpable ignorance of a large class of practitioners of medicine who, while they pretend to be perfectly familiar with the minutest details of the science, are often brought to bay by some unusually difficult case, which they are ashamed to acknowledge they do not understand. The little lady gave the names of some of the most reputable physicians in the two cities, to whom she had paid large sums of money for treatment, and all they had succeeded in doing was making big fees, while she grew rapidly worse.

Her troubles began about six years ago, when she experienced a fall while attempting to cross a sewer drain that had just been dug. A large swelling came on her right side, which rapidly spread, became very much discolored, and caused the most intolerable pain. She sent for the leading physician of Allegheny, who summoned a consultation of prominent physicians and surgeons, who united in pronouncing it a case of malignant cancer, and they told her it was incurable. She next consulted a well known cancer doctor of Kittanning, under whose treatment she remained six months. Her case not manifesting the slightest improvement, she experienced the most excruciating torture all the time. Her relatives took her to Rome, New York, where she remained for two years under the care of Dr. Kingsley. He pronounced it rose cancer, and although he failed to cure her, he very much relieved her sufferings. He also pronounced her case incurable.

The flesh of her breast was eaten away down to the ribs, the breast-bone was laid bare, and the disease made its way upward, causing the breast to become detached from the wall of the chest, hanging loose from above. After awhile this healed partially, and the disease made its appearance in the limbs, with even ten-fold greater virulence not only eating away the flesh, but attacking the bones beneath. It affected both limbs, and then broke out on her head and face, affecting her eyes, making her almost blind, and causing her face to swell out of all its former likeness. Her mind was affected, and at last her death became only a question of time. A very reputable herb doctor pronounced her at death's door.

At this juncture, her friends were told of the remarkable recoveries effected by PERUNA, and without any real hope of benefitting her, they determined to see if the wonderful remedy would be of any avail in her case. Four months after commencing the use of PERUNA she showed remarkable signs of improvement, and to-day she is a perfectly healthy woman. All her sores are healed.

Some fearful scars remain behind to tell the terrible story. Her sight is completely restored, and a more grateful patient a doctor never had. She says she never grows tired sounding PERUNA'S praises.

Mrs. Ingram says they had paid over one thousand dollars to her previous doctors, without any permanent good, and her father would gladly have paid as much for PERUNA had a cure been guaranteed. About one hundred bottles of PERUNA, each containing half an ounce of iodide of Potassium, was the whole cost of her cure. She took at first one tablespoonful four times daily, and gradually increased the dose, until she took four tablespoonfuls every two hours. Notwithstanding these large doses, her appetite at once improved, and continued good all the time until she was perfectly cured. She gained forty-five pounds while under treatment.

There are only two cases on record where it is known to have required half as many bottles to effect a cure. Generally speaking, ordinary chronic cases require only from six to thirty bottles, and thousands of cases of recent date have recovered perfectly on a single bottle.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, is overrun with tramps.

A woman in New York, who was depressed in spirits because she couldn't collect money from her tenants, drank a quantity of beer and then swallowed oxalic acid to kill herself. The fact that she had drank the beer saved her life, as she vomited as soon as she swallowed the acid. It might not be safe for beer drinkers to try oxalic acid in getting rid of an overplus in their stomach, but the above experiment shows that one poison does sometimes counteract another poison.

It appears that over 40,000 miles of railroad have been built in the United States since and including 1873. This is about one-third of the entire mileage of the country. Last year alone the amount raised to build these roads was over \$700,000,000.

(Continued) CHAPTER II. wonderful and mysterious curative power is developed which is so varied in its operations that no disease or ill health can possibly exist or resist its power, and yet it is— Harmless for the most frail woman, weakest invalid or smallest child to use. Almost dead or nearly dying. For years, and give up to physicians of bright and other kidney diseases, liver complaints, severe coughs called consumption, have been cured. Women gone nearly crazy! From agony of neuralgia, nervousness, wakefulness and various diseases peculiar to women. People drawn out of shape from exciting passions of rheumatism. Inflammatory and chronic, or suffering from scrofula! Erysipelas! Salt rheum, blood poisoning, dyspepsia, indigestion and in fact almost all diseases trail. Nature is heir to Have been cured by Hop Bitters, proof of which can be found in every neighborhood in the known world. 39 ct.

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