THE WAY TO RFFORM.

For the Full Measure Both Democratic State Officials and a Democratic Legislature Should Be Chosen-But Even With an Unfriendly Legislature to Hamper Them, the Governor, Lieutenant Governor and Secretary of Internal Affairs Could Estop Much Waste and Many Steals.

Chairman Garman, of the Democratic state committee, has given out the following statement to show that with a machine governor and a reform legislature most of the abuses that have flourished at Harrisburg could still be continued as heretofore, and that an anti-machine governor is absolutely necessary for any important reforms: "If the voters of Pennsylvania desire

a full measure of reform they should elect not only the entire Democratic state ticket, but a Democratic legislature as well. That they will do so seems at this time more than probable, although the Republican machine will undoubtedly resort to every means to prevent it, and the assistant machine organs may try to prevent it by diverting independent Republican votes to Swallow, who has no chance of election, and by deceiving the voters with the false pretense that reform executive officials will be wholly useless for legislature with a machine governor would be preferable to a reform governor with a machine legislature.

"This is manifestly untrue, and if we can have only one it is far better that the executive offices be filled by the Democratic reform nominees than that a legislature composed of a majority more or less discordant elements united upon nothing save opposition to Quayism should be elected. With a Quayite in the gubernatorial chair, Quayites presiding in the senate and a Quayite controlling that asylum for the support of political incapables known as the Department of Internal Affairs, a reform legislature could do little or nothing in the way of reform that would not in some way or other be rendered nugatory and void. The veto would await all genuine reform bills, and the scandalous methods now prevailing in the score or more of bureaus, departments and commissions by which the state is, after all, really governed. would continue for four years longer without the least chance of reforming

GOVERNOR'S IMPORTANT AP-POINTMENTS.

"On the other hand, even the worst machine legislature would not be likely. with a reform governor in office, to attempt a repetition of the bad work of the sessions of 1895 and 1897, and should it do so, would unquestionably be checkmated and most severely rebuked. Meanwhile the governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of internal affairs and their appointees would, by their own unaided efforts and under the laws as they stand, bad as many of those laws are, effect many very material reforms in the way of shutting off extravagance and preventing steals.

"As conveying some idea of what the governor, lieutenant governor and secretary of internal affairs can do, even if they are to be hampered by the presence of an unfriendly legislature, the following facts are given. The governor appoints, among others, the secretary of the commonwealth, attorney general, adjutant general, commissioner of banking, secretary of agriculture. state librarian, superintendent of public buildings and grounds and superintendent of public printing.

EXTRAVAGANCE IN DEPART-MENTS.

"In every one of the bureaus or departments headed by these officials ernmental system. Its regiment of the answer to either question. subordinates do practically nothing for for needless work that is at least of public grounds and buildings department there has been a perfect revel of 1s 420,000. waste and swindling, and the public printing scandals are a stench in the nostrils of every Pennsylvanian, beof expense was \$387,292 in 1897. The state treasurer estimates the cost for 1898 at \$669,000. During the entire term of Governor Pattison, 1883-86, the total cost under this head was \$64,000 less than the treasurer's estimate for this one year, 1898. Even without a legislature to help them Messrs, Jenks, Sowden and DeLacy could and would put into operation a radical reform all along these lines. A BROAD FIELD FOR REFORM.

port warden's department in Philadelphia, the state fishery commission, the state live stock board, the dairy and food commissioners' work and that of the whole department of agriculture would be rigidly examined and conscientiously supervised, and many of the existing abuses discontinued. All these bureaus and departments would, as far as possible, be made of real use to the people by putting honest and intelligent men, instead of Republican machine heelers, in charge of them. The governor, lieutenant governor and secretary of internal affairs can of them-

"The board of public charities, the

selves do much and far reaching reform work, without other statutes than those already existing to help them. Mr. Sowden, the secretary of the commonwealth, the attorney general and Captain DeLacy would constitute the parlonger be manipulated to set thieving officials free and be used generally for the purposes of the machine, "Mr. Jenks would be chairman of the

new public buildings commission, and, fearlessly following its proceedings, that body ould be compelled to respect the will of the people and deal honestly and economically with the reople's moneys. He would occupy the futies of the governorship as the peosame position in the board of public ple want them discharged?

grounds and buildings. A like influ-ence would be felt there, and the waste would in great part stop, as well as the vicious exploiting of state supply contracts for the purposes of the machine. He would head the soldiers' orphans' schools commission, and whatever is wrong there would be corrected.

NO NATIONAL GUARD SCANDALS. "His adjutant general, taking his place ex-officio as a member of the state military board, could exert some power toward putting an end to the National Guard scandals, and regulating the use of the Guard in times of strike, so that it should be much less than heretofore like an instrumentality provided by the state to aid selfish corporations in keeping wages down to the lowest limit: His secretary of the commonwealth would be chairman of the sinking fund commission and a member of the board of revenue commissioners, and there would be some chance of getting at the books of the treasury.

"The mine and factory inspection departments would be wholly divorced from politics. The voice of the workingmen, for whose especial benefit and protection these departments were created, would be far more potent in the selection of men to head them. The laws on these subjects would be executed with greater care and more impartially and humanely. The board of charities would be so looked after that purposes of reform unless backed by a the officers and employes and state inreform legislature. Some of them even stitutions and others receiving aid from go so far as to contend that a reform the state would not have to play servitors to the machine in order to secure proper appropriations.

GOVERNOR COULD EFFECT MUCH. "There is law enough, if honestly and diligently administered, to authorize a very effective cleaning day on Capitol Hill, and Messrs. Jenks, Sowden and DeLacy would take their brooms in hand promptly and sweep thoroughly. A very large part of the wrong done in the legislature is prompted by machine state employes, and those of-ficials would be replaced under Governor Jenks by men pledged to reform, and devotion to the faterests of the people and the good name of the state. We want both a Democratic legislature and Democratic state officials, but if we can have only one of these boons the latter is plainly calculated to mete out to us the largest share of relief."

THE DUTY OF INDEPENDENTS.

What a Really Independent Republican Paper Has to Say Upon the Subject and Regarding the Chances in the Gubernatorial Contest-How Independent Voters Can Make Their Votes Count For Reform.

The Pittsburg Dispatch is the leading independent Republican paper of western Pennsylvania. It is independent in fact, and not alone by profession. It is owned and edited by men who have convictions, are not afraid or ashamed to express them, and it labors diligently and effectively for reform-within its party lines when possible; outside them when duty to the state and people demands. The following editorial article appeared in the Dispatch of Oct. 12:

The citizen who desires in this election to cast his vote for clean government, irrespective of the ordinary ties I make my vote most effective to secure that end?" He has two candidates to men are sincere and conscientious; each stands for honest government, and elther one, if elected, will faithfully do his best, according to his ability, to benefit the whole people and not corporations or political machines. How shall the voter choose between them?

The intelligent voter, carefully studying there has been reckless extravagance. this question, will make his decision by In some there have been outrageous the answers to the two following quessteals. The former secretary of the tions: First, which of these two andicommonwealth and the attorney gen- dates is likely to receive the largest eral's deputy were signers of the fa- vote, and, therefore, which is my vote mous 'indemnity bond.' The adjutant most likely to help in electing; and, secgeneral draws a salary increased dur- ond, which of the two is the best ing his term, which the constitution equipped to serve in public affairs, and, forbids. The banking department is therefore, will be most efficient in carryone of the most expensive of all the ing out the public work of reform? Take useless appendages to our state gov- the facts, and there is little doubt as to

First. Mr. Jenks has the united Demotheir salaries, and there have been cratic vote of Pennsylvania for a numore and worse bank failures since it cleus. At the last election for governor, was lifted to its present dimensions with an apathy that was overwhelming. than ever before. The state librarian the vote was 333,404; at the election for pockets large incident compensation governor before that it was 464,200; at the national election of 1896 it was 427.doubtful constitutionality. In the 125; at the national election of 1892 it was 452,264. The average of these votes

On the other hand, Dr. Swallow has the Prohibition vote for a nucleus, This vote in 1890 was 16,108, and in sides being a heavy and inexcusable 1894 it was 23,433. Last year, when, burden upon the taxpayers. This item except for Mr. Thompson's candidacy, Dr. Swallow was the candidate distinctly representing reform, he polled 120,000 votes; in the presidential election of 1896 the Prohibition ticket received 19,274 votes. If we take the average of the Prohibition vote, as in the Democratic case, it has been 45,000. The average Republican vote for the same elections has been 532,000. It will take the change of but 56,000 independent Republicans to overcome the average Republican plurality. It would require a change of 243,500 votes to bring the average Prohibition vote up to the average Republican; or if we suppose Dr. Swallow to start with his vote last year, the change required will be 206,000. In other words, an independent Republican vote given to Jenks will be nearly four times as effective as one

given to Swallow. Second. The independent voter wants the best equipped man in office. conscientious voter will select the one who, by training and experience, can do the best work for reform. Which of the two is it? Every one admits that George A. Jenks is a man of marked standing and high ability at the bar, He has had experience in the making of laws, in the interpretation of them and in their administration. He has served in congress; he took a leading place among the noted men who appeared in the Hayes-Tilden controverdon board, and that body could no sy, and efficiently discharged the duties of solicitor general of the treasury. Dr. Swallow's life has been that of a minister of the gospel, an editor of a weekly paper, and an agressive free lance candidate for state treasurer. Honorable and useful records, both of them, but can there be any doubt as to which affords the best evidence of qualification for the discharge of the

The Democratic Reform Nominees for State Offices.



When these facts have fully impress. When the day of reckoning comes, ed themselves on the public mind there should be little doubt as to where the interest it may be to mock the courts independent vote will go. Every citi- and to defy the popular will. The parzen can settle the subject by asking himself which of the two men he would of men who may be tempted and comof party, will naturally ask: "How can employ if he had private business to manded, as others before them in like be managed approaching in gravity and complicated character that which the of office and to say that those duly his personal staff were on board. The choose from, Jenks and Swallow. Both governor of Pennsylvania must conduct | convicted of high crime shall not be for the people.

LOOK TO THE PARDON BOARD

The Duty of Honest Citizens in the Present Crisis Clearly and Vigorously Pointed Out - "Let No Guilty Man Escape."

There are many things the people of Pennsylvania should bear in mind at this time. At the Jenks and reform mass meeting at Jenkintown on Tuesday last Edwin K. Hart, the well known independent Republican editor of Philadelphia, spoke as follows:

"There is one point rising in theminds of the people of Pennsylvania at this time of great importance, and under the circumstances full of suggestiveness. There is no page in the history of the state more disgraceful than that which records the action of the pardon board in defeating the ends of justice in connection with the riot bill conspirators of 20 years ago. The average citizen has no conception of what was going on at that time, out of sight of brought to bear in behalf of justly convicted men was only indicative of the tremendous power exercised by the political machine, and which at that time did not begin to compare in strength and general viciousness with what it is today. Influential men in every department of political, business and social life were dragooned into indorsing the unrighteous demand for the instant release of the notorious William H. Kemble and his co-partners in shameless guilt. Shall history repeat itself? It surely will, in case the men charged with criminal wrongdoing in relation to the state treasury should be convicted, as there is every reason to believe they will be, and should the Quay machine continue in power at the state capital. The pardon board is composed of the attorney general and secretary of the commonwealth, appointed by the governor; the lieutenant governor and the secretary of internal affairs, who will be elected this fall. Does any sane man believe that the nominees on the Republican ticket for the last two places named, Gobin and Latta, the obedient servants of Quay in all things, and the other two members of the pardon board who would be appointed by the Quay governor to act with them, would refuse the demand for immediate release, if the People's bank defendants should be behind prison walls? And not only in such a case, but in all others of like character, the pardon board, under machine control, would be subservient to the master and would do whatever was demanded of it sooner or later. Of this there can be no manner of doubt. The people of this great state are not vindictive; they believe in justice to all men, high and low, but they are profoundly convinced that the power of the political machine should not be permitted to interfere with the administration of justice. It is, therefore, their privilege and their duty to

shall not be controlled by those whose don board must not pass into the hands position were, to violate their oaths punished, because the power which they serve is stronger than that lodged within the organization of the state government itself. With George A. Jenks in the executive chair there would be no prostitution of the powers of the pardon board, or of any other department of the state government. No man has ever been before the people of Pennsylvania who was more thoroughly imbedded in the fundamental principles of honest government. His administration would be wise, just, economical, safe and honorable throughout, and his associates on the state ticket are all abundantly worthy of the united support of the honest citizenship of the commonwealth. With such a man for governor, and faithful Sowden, heroic DeLacy, and two honest untramelled and trustworthy associates in the pardon board, its motto would be the courageous injunction of the greatest soldier of the union armies, when, as president, referring to the betrayal of trust by. Belknap and others, he patriotically and firmly declared, "Let no guilty man escape!" No public malefactor, no matthe public, but the terrific pressure ter how high his position, the measure of his influence or the strength of his political "pull," would be permitted to break the laws with impunity, defy the courts, and escape the just consequence of his wrongdoing."

THE PRODUCE MARKETS

As Reflected by Dealingsin Philadel-

phia and Baltimore. Philadelphia, Oct. 11.—Flour quiet; winter superfine, \$2.15@2.40; Pennsylvania roller, clear, \$362.25; city mills, extra, \$2.50 @2.75. Rye flour scarce and firm at \$2.85 per barrel for choice Pennsylvania, Wheat firm; No. 2 red, October, 70@704c. Corn strong; No. 2 mixed, October, 341/269 34%c. Oats quiet, but steady; No. 2 white, new, 25c.; No. 2 white, clipped, new, 28%@25%c. Hay firm; choice timothy, \$11 for large, bales. Beef steady; beef hams, \$20@20.50. Pork steady; family, \$12.50@13. Lard firm; western steamed, \$5.17%. Butter firm; western cream-ery, 15@21c.; do, factory, 11%@14%c.; do. Elgins, 21c.: imitation creamery, 13@17c.; New York dairy, 14@18½c.; do. creamery, 15@20%c.; fancy Pennsylvania prints job-bing at 22@25c.; do. wholesale, 21c. Cheese dull; large, white and colored, \$%@8\c. small do., \$%@9c.; light skims, 6\%@7c. part do., 51/46c.; full do., 21/431/2c. firm: New York and Pennsylvania, 1814@

9c.; western, fresh, 171/e. Baltimore, Oct. 11.—Flour dult and un-Wheat strong; spot and month, 704c.; November, 704@704c.; December, 70@704c.; steamer No. 2 red, 65%@60.; southern, by sample, 65@714c.; do. on grade, 65%@704c. Corn strong; spot, month and November, 344@344c.; new or old November or December, January, 34@344c.; steamer mixed, 334@ 234c.; southern, white, 34@354c.; do. yellow, 514638c. Oats quiet and easy; No. 2 white, western, 266264c.; No. 2 mixed, 26427c. Rye strong and higher; No. 2 nearby, 504c.; No. 2 western, 524c. Sugar, butter, eggs, cheese, lettuce and whisky

York, -Oct. 11.-Beeves steady; cables dull; live cattle 104@11c., dressed weight; refrigerator beef, 9c. Calves steady; veals, \$5@8.50; no westerns or fore, their privilege and their duty to grassers. Sheep and lambs firm; sheep, see to it that the state government, \$3.5094.85; export wethers, \$5; good to choice lambs, \$696.50. Hogs nominal at

GENERAL LAWTON ARRIVES.

Home From Santiago With the Body of General Wikoff.

New York, Oct. 19.-The transport Michigan arrived in this port last night. She comes from Santiago, and it was understood that General Lawton and



GENERAL HENRY W. LAWTON.

Michigan anchored outside the bar for the night, as the high wind had disarranged the electric light connections with the channel buoys and the lights were not burning.

On the Michigan are the bodies of Acting Brigadier General Wikoff, who was killed in the battle of San Juan. and after whom the great camp on Long Island was named, and Captain A. M. Wetherell, of the Sixth United States infantry, who was killed in the assault of Santiago. The body of General Wikoff will have a military funeral at Easton, Pa., the general's former home. The body of Captain Wetherell will have a military funeral in Arlington cemetery, near Washington.

Banqueting the Peacemakers. Paris, Oct. 19 .- General Horace Porter, the United States ambassador, gave a banquet last evening at the American embassy to the United States and Spanish peace commissioners. Senor Villaurrutia, Spanish under secretary for foreign affairs, and a member of the Spanish peace commission, was prevented by indisposition from being present. The meeting of the two commissions at the same table is a notable event here, and borrows special Interest from the semi-prediction of the Paris correspondent of the London Times that the Spanish commissioners would not meet their opponents at dinner under the roof of the American Rider agents wanted. Learn how

Trenton, Oct. 19 .- Three of the members of the family of Harry Goldback who were poisoned Monday night from eating toadstools for mushrooms, died yesterday. The dead are Mrs. Goldback and two children. The toadstools were purchased from Herman Gebhart, who gathered them for mushrooms. The other five victims will recover. They are Mr. Goldback, young man who is employed as a clerk in person to w. in Goldback's store.

Three Dead From Eating Toadstools

Salt Rheum

Intense Suffering-Could Not Sleep -Cured by Hood's Sarsaparilia.

"I had salt rheum on my arms, which itched intensely and kept me from sleeping. The skin on my hands would crack open. My francis believed I was suffering from blood poisoning. I decided to take Hood's Sarsaparilla. I did not see any improvement with the first bottle but continued with the medicine and after taking five bottles I was completely cured. My hands are now as smooth as I could wish." A. D. HAGEY, Elroy, Pa.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best-in fact the One True Blood Purifier. Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5.

Hood's Pills are prompt, efficient and easy in effect. 25 cents.

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This is the oldest and most reliable firm in Centre county.

Do you deal there? If not -- Why not? Try it.

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Carried over from 1897 must be sacrificed now. New

High Grade,

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\$9.75 to \$17.00

Used wheels, late models, all makes, \$3 to \$12.

We ship on approval without a cent payment. Write for bargain list and art catalogue of swell '98 models.

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On first-class real estate security imited amount in sums of from \$500 will recover. They are Mr. Goldback,
Mrs. Goldback's mother, Mr. Goldback's sister, a female servant and a
roung man who is employed as a clerk

in person to W. GALER MORRISON,