

PARTY LINES WIPED OUT

Republican Support Assured to Creasy and Reilly.

REVOLUTION AGAINST QUAYISM.

Democratic Victory Brought Within Reach by the Terrific Indictment Upon Which the Business Men's Republican League Opposes Quay's Candidates.

No longer can the Democratic state committee or its campaign speakers be accused of idle boasting in their estimate of the anti-Quay Republican vote that will be cast for Creasy and Reilly. The Quay ranks are dismayed by the ringing appeal of the Philadelphia branch of the Business Men's Republican League of Pennsylvania to the members of their party throughout the state to work and vote for the defeat of the Quay candidates.

The league's terrific indictment of Quayism is answerable only by guilt for libel or tacit confession of guilt. It is the most severely condemnatory synopsis yet made of the crimes charged against the ring now trying to drown state issue discussion with shouts for the tariff and McKinley's war policy. The league gives the Quay men every chance for redress for the criminal accusations are signed by two of Philadelphia's most responsible business men, the president, William Sellers, head of the great machine works bearing his name, and the chairman of the executive committee, William T. Tilden, wholesale wool merchant.

Formally adopted by a body composed of representatives, all Republicans, of the commercial, manufacturing, professional and mechanical interests of Philadelphia, this declaration lauds Farmer Creasy as "an honest man beyond the reach of the influences which must necessarily surround any machine chosen candidate."

The Business Men's Republican League, organized in 1896 for the purpose of aiding in the election of Mr. McKinley as president, has never until now overstepped party lines. Its aim has been to improve the character of the state government by opposing with party lines the selection of improper candidates by the Republican party for state offices. It has restricted itself to suggesting types of men, always Republicans, fit to be the standard bearers of their party. The league's present appeal to the voters of Pennsylvania is confessedly revolutionary, and may well be regarded as no less ominous than was the wall warning to Belshazzar. Its indictment and declaration of independence follow:

TO FIGHT OUTSIDE THE PARTY.

The league has invariably, actively or by its silence, aided the election of Republican nominees, firmly believing that the rising sentiment against the abuses in the management of state affairs by the corrupt Quay machine would become strong enough within the party to overpower the machine in spite of its high handed methods and the frauds through which it has maintained control.

Notwithstanding this machine's great power, the trend toward better government has given such promise of speedy triumph that in a last desperate effort to avert its overthrow it has taken away from the Republican voters the only remaining means by which it was possible to remedy existing evils, by action within the party. It has destroyed the power of the citizen's ballot at the primary elections by the adoption of rule No. 7, which practically disfranchises anti-machine Republicans in congressional, senatorial and judicial districts.

In the past this league has suffered unjustly to go unopposed for the sake of party regularity. But the time for such compliance is gone.

QUAYISM INDICTED IN DETAIL.

A corrupt candidate for United States senator, after being repudiated by the chosen representatives of the people, is appointed by a servile governor in violation of the constitution, and the party convention is packed to endorse this unconstitutional act.

Candidates of conspicuous unfitness are thrust upon the ticket.

Members of the legislature are offered bribes to vote for the notorious McCarrall bill in the interest of a criminally indicted senator.

Members of the legislature are offered bribes to vote for the machine candidate for senator.

The head of the machine is forced to the degrading necessity of pleading the statute of limitations to save himself from the penitentiary.

TAX ESCAPING FAVORITES.

In the interest of the tax escaping corporations and the brewers the appropriations for the public schools are cut down by unconstitutional acts.

In the interest of the tax escaping corporations and brewers the state's insane wards and hospital patients are cruelly deprived of the money needed for their care.

In the interest of the spoils hunting machine the cause of civil service reform, to which the Republican party is committed, is abandoned in the machine made state platform of Pennsylvania.

BACKERS OF ELECTION FRAUDS.

For the maintenance of a system of repeating at the polls, by which in the city of Philadelphia alone more than 50,000 fraudulent votes can be counted, constitutional amendments in the interest of an honest ballot are vetoed in defiance of the constitution.

A state chairman is appointed who was dismissed from office for aiding in an attempted treasury loot, and who is notorious for complicity in the wrecking of a state financial institution—a man who has declared through resolutions prepared by himself and adopted by a county convention under his control, that those who oppose the machine and his shameful acts are "towards and traitors."

For these and other crimes against the Republican party and the state this league refuses to accept the ticket of the Quay machine as a ticket representing the Republican party.

Next comes the league's renewed avowal of Republican principles, with a hearty and unequivocal endorsement of President McKinley's policy and of his candidacy for re-election. This rebuke to Quayite hypocrisy in trying to hide behind McKinley so as to retain the grip on the state treasury, is followed by a good word for the only Republican nominee whom the business men will support—J. Hay Brown—for supreme justice.

THE HAYWOOD LETTER.

Writing That Speaks For Itself, Irrespective of Results in the Courts.

The following letter, dated July 31, 1898, addressed to the president of the People's bank, was mailed in an envelope to John S. Hopkins, cashier of the bank:

"Dear Sir: On Monday we will mail you a check for one hundred thousand dollars for the credit of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, general fund, which will make a credit to our account of six hundred thousand dollars. The understanding is that I am not to draw against any part of this six hundred thousand dollars deposited until the Hon. B. R. Quay has paid or arranged satisfactorily to you the loan of one hundred thousand dollars, which you are to make him next week.

"Very truly yours,  
"B. J. HAYWOOD,  
"State Treasurer."

A telegram referring to the letter was dated at Musocco, Ontario, and addressed to John S. Hopkins, cashier, as follows:

"I wrote your president last Friday night, saying we would not draw any part of the deposit of \$600,000 until R. R. Quay had paid or arranged satisfactorily to you the \$100,000 you were to loan him this week.

"B. J. HAYWOOD,  
"State Treasurer."

The loan of \$100,000 was made at that time, and carried down to the insolvency of the bank, but was paid immediately afterward.

A letter of Jan. 15, 1897, from M. S. Quay, read:

"Dear John: Give George Huhn \$25,000 for me. It is for a margin in some stock. Send me a note for \$25,000 and I will sign and return."

Following is a letter of Sept. 4, 1897, from M. S. Quay:

"Dear John: I have yours of the 1st and enclosures, and return note signed, as per request; much obliged. It will be queer if the stock does not go down \$10 a share. My purchases always do, though they come out right in the end. U. G. I. and Sugar are saddening, but Dolan don't like us well enough to let us in on the first, and the second is a dangerous gamble."

The next letter from Quay, dated Sept. 21, 1897, reads:

"Dear John: I have at Huhn's 999 shares of Met. I wish you to take out for me. It stands \$110,812.50 Aug. 31, and with your \$61,825 will make \$172,437.50 I will owe your bank. I have \$100,000 New Jersey bonds, 1,500 shares of New Jersey stock, which I will change into Met, as soon as the top notch in Jersey is reached—that is to say, I will sell the Jersey securities and pay off the indebtedness to you. The Jersey bonds ought to go to par within 60 days. When they are par the stock will be at least fifty. It will pay a small dividend next year. Please write me a receipt of this."

A letter from Quay, dated Dec. 10, 1897, follows:

"Dear John: I have 1,000 shares of Sugar that Huhn bought at 142 which I wish you to pay for and take over to the People's. I have bought it for keep, but don't wish the stock to be placed in my name just yet, as I will sell if I find I can get it any lower. Get rid of the Met script and Consolidated Jersey stock as rapidly as you can at the figures fixed."

A receipt signed by George A. Huhn & Son, dated Dec. 14, 1897, follows:

"Received by the People's bank \$129,651.65 for 1,000 shares of Sugar Trust Certificate company, to be transferred to the name of John S. Hopkins, Esq."

Numerous other letters and telegrams from Quay were in nature similar to the foregoing. They included a telegram saying to Hopkins: "I hope you will discount Senator Brown's note for \$3,000;" also the following telegram of Feb. 11, 1898:

"St. Lucie, Fla., John S. Hopkins: If you buy and carry a thousand Met for me, I will shake the plum tree."

New Interest Law an Inadequate Remedy For Treasury Abuses Recently Aired in Courts.

Here follows testimony, from a high Republican source, against Quay machine assertions that under the act of 1897 regulating in some degree state deposits of money and interest thereon, the state treasurer cannot continue abuses like those recently aired in the courts. Governor Hastings, on Oct. 15, 1898, at a Republican mass meeting in the Academy of Music, at Philadelphia, which State Chairman Elkin had called, declared:

"It cannot be questioned that the public funds have been used for political purposes by depositing them in favorite banks, where such deposits were expected to yield returns in the shape of political influence. This system cannot be defended. While the new interest law is an improvement, it does not, in my judgment, meet the difficulty and correct the evil. It should not be in the power of the state treasurer, or of any man or men controlling him, to say what banks shall handle the millions of dollars that are annually paid into the state treasury. It would be far better for the state to receive no interest upon the deposits than to suffer a system to continue which can be used for partisan political purposes, and, in my judgment, the evil will never be corrected until the state keeps in her own vaults, as do the United States and many of the states, the moneys that she owns."

A striking illustration of state treasury abuses referred to by Governor Hastings was presented on Aug. 24, 1898, to Auditor Holding, appointed by the court to take testimony concerning the defunct Chester County Guarantee Trust and Safe Deposit company. It had been a depository for state funds, and the late ex-Congressman Darlington, president of the concern, when asked what was meant by "current expenses" charged in the books, testified that they were political contributions "of from 2 to 3 per cent annually to the Republican state and county committees, paid pursuant to a sort of implied understanding with the parties who were influential in controlling the state deposits."

The men who controlled the state treasury in the periods of time referred to by Governor Hastings, by the Darlington testimony, and by the disclosures resulting from the People's bank failure, are the men who dictated the Republican nominations this year.

Treasurers Come and Go, But the Treasury Key Does Not Change Hands.

Let the state treasury's history for the last 20 years answer the question whether improvement can be expected from the success of the Quay ticket next November.

William Livezey, who has exiled himself from the state since 1891, was appointed cashier of the state treasury in 1880 by Treasurer Samuel Butler. Silas M. Bailey was elected treasurer in 1881, and continued Livezey as cashier. Livezey was elected state treasurer in 1883, and was succeeded in that office by Mr. Quay, who was elected in 1885.

By appointment from Quay Livezey returned to the cashier's desk, and held it until Quay, in the second year of his term, resigned, and Livezey was appointed to serve as treasurer for the remaining eight months. Upon William B. Hart's election as treasurer in 1887 he made Livezey his cashier. Hart died before his term closed, and again Livezey was appointed to a vacant treasurer'ship.

Henry K. Boyer, elected treasurer in 1889, gave the cashiership to Livezey, who retained it until he became a fugitive at the start of the treasury problem in 1897. Thus, for 17 years, as a representative of the machine, Livezey had held the key.

B. J. Haywood, failing to be nominated in 1893 to succeed Treasurer Morrison, was made cashier under Treasurer Samuel Jackson. Haywood was elected treasurer in 1895, and upon the election of the present treasurer, James S. Beacom, Haywood was restored to the cashiership, which he retained until his death.

TWO SIMILAR CASES.

Haywood's troubles had notable precedent in Livezey's case. In 1891 Livezey and his chief had permitted the treasurer of Philadelphia, as agent for the state, to collect \$367,604 of license money and to retain it for six months after its payment was due to the state treasury. This money, with other funds of the state and city, was in a rotten bank. Of the \$367,604, bondsmen, pursued by a Democratic attorney general and governor, made good \$129,000, and about \$90,000 additional was recovered through the exertions of the same officials, but there remained a net loss to the state of \$148,604.

TREASURER MORE THAN A CLERK.

The treasury act of 1897 makes no practical change except in requiring the treasurer to collect two per cent per annum interest from all the state fund depositories except five "active banks," which pay one and a half per cent per annum on the daily balances. The treasurer is empowered to select all the depositories, "subject to the approval of the board of revenue commissioners," one of whom is himself, and the others the auditor general and the secretary of the commonwealth. As the present three commissioners owe their offices to the Quay machine, which they continue faithfully to serve, it is plain that no stronger check upon the selection of depositories exists now than before the new interest law took effect.

"What's the Constitution Between Friends?"

For every eleven dollars which the public schools formerly received from the state they get but ten dollars out of the appropriation unconstitutional reduced by Governor Stone. Nothing could be plainer than the constitutional language that while the governor may veto an item, he has no right to divide an item. Yet he cut a million dollars out of the item through which the legislature had voted in a lump sum, \$11,000,000 to the public schools.

The treasury deficiency which gave him the excuse for doing this had been caused primarily by former machine legislators in unnecessarily increasing public officials and petty clerkships in the several departments, and in unjustifiably increasing salaries.

The efforts of the anti-machine majority in the late house to remedy this deficiency through the Creasy revenue bill and other measures were defeated by the Quay controlled senate.

The Governor's Disregard for the Constitution is Shown Again in his Obstruction of the Movement for Reform in the Registration of Voters.

The late legislature adopted a resolution for submission to a popular vote a proposed constitutional amendment which would facilitate, among other reforms, personal registration, and would authorize enactment of laws for special legislation on this subject for the large cities in which election crime is rampant. After the adoption of this resolution by the next legislature the people could vote on the question. The governor, without right or justification, vetoed the resolution, and his cabinet officers, taking the cue, refuse to carry out the provision for advertising the proposed amendment. Thus is attempted a deprivation of the people's constitutional right to pass upon a question of amending their fundamental law.

Hope to Be Saved by Shouting For McKinley.

Quay attempts to cloud the issues now as he tried to do at the opening of the last gubernatorial campaign, when Candidate William A. Stone predicted that McKinley's conduct of the war with Spain would so absorb patriotic attention as to make opposition to the Republican ticket impotent. Quay and his henchmen now court the national administration's favor by advocating McKinley's re-nomination, and play the old game of arguing that their loss of the state treasury would be a slap in McKinley's face from Pennsylvania Republicans.

Suppose their candidate for state treasurer makes good promises. All their candidates for state treasurer have done that. Their candidate for governor last year was given no chance by the anti-machine coalition in the last house to act upon pinch or grab bills which he had promised on the stump to veto. But chances which he failed to improve included those of placing no unconstitutional obstruction in the way of reformed registration of voters; of respecting the constitutional prohibition against dividing an item of the general appropriation bill, as he did in depriving the public schools of a million dollars; and of refraining from contemptuous disregard of the legislative majority in his unconstitutional appointment of Quay.

LIPTON UNDISMAYED.

Anxious For Another Chance at the America's Cup.

WILL NOT COME OVER NEXT YEAR

But in 1901 He Expects to Bring Over Another Yacht Designed by Mr. Fife, Very Anxious That the Columbia Should Go to Europe.

New York, Oct. 23.—Sir Thomas Lipton spent yesterday on board his steam yacht Erin. During the greater portion of the morning he was busy with his secretaries, but in the afternoon he took a rest. He saw a few visitors, although hundreds of small boats floated around the big yacht. Some of the most venturesome went up to the gangway and sent cards on board. The owner of the unsuccessful cup hunter talked freely to a reporter, and chattered for more than an hour about his plans for the future.

"I shall not challenge for the cup next year," he said in reply to a query. "You see, the time is all too short to design a boat, build her and have her tuned up to the concert pitch to race next fall. I shall, however, issue a challenge for 1901, and shall complete the arrangements for it in a day or two."

"Will Fife design the boat? Most assuredly he will, but in his present state I do not care to approach him on the subject. There will be plenty of time for that, however, after the challenge is issued. My new boat must be between 15 and 20 minutes faster than the Shamrock, and she must be an improvement on the Columbia, which means almost a miracle, for she is a marvelous boat."

Sir Thomas commented on the proposed trip of the Columbia abroad, saying:

"If she were my boat I should take her across at once, and you can take my word for it, she would sweep everything before her. I sincerely hope she will cross the Atlantic, if for no other purpose than to show them over there what a Yankee boat is like. If the Columbia races in English waters I shall certainly put the Shamrock against her."

"I am at liberty to say now that the wild guesses as to what Shamrock cost were all of them far out. The cost of the boat alone as she is now, without considering the expense of the crew or anything else, is about half a million dollars."

WON THREE STRAIGHT RACES.

The Superiority of the Columbia Demonstrated in a Gale of Wind.

New York, Oct. 21.—Through wild and hoary seas, in a breeze that approached the dignity of a gale, the gallant sloop Columbia yesterday vanquished the British challenger Shamrock by 6 minutes and 18 seconds actual time and 6 minutes and 34 seconds corrected time, thus completing the series for the America's cup with a magnificent rough weather duel and a glorious Yankee victory. For the eleventh time the attempt of a foreigner to wrest from America the yachting supremacy of the world has failed. The trophy won by the old schooner America 48 years ago is still ours, a monument to the superiority of American seamanship and American naval architecture, and a standing challenge to the yachtsmen of all nations.

Last Tuesday's race was placed to the credit of Columbia, though not in the manner the friends of that boat would desire. Only 25 minutes after the boats crossed the starting line Shamrock met with an accident that compelled that yacht to retire from the race. The enormous club topsail of the Shamrock, carrying 3,000 feet of canvas, was too much of a strain, and it carried away the topmast, thus completely disabling the yacht. Columbia continued over the course alone. There was no option in the matter, the rules demanding that the boat not disabled should continue over the course.

Dewey's Washington Home.

Washington, Oct. 23.—Admiral Dewey will be in his permanent home in Washington by the middle of this week, for the Dewey home fund committee purchased Saturday the house which he has selected, No. 1747 Rhode Island avenue, near the northeast corner of Connecticut avenue. James E. Fitch, of Bell & Co., bankers, built it for his own residence about 12 years ago and sold it for the amount of the fund plus a generous donation by Mr. Fitch, the house being almost completely furnished in fine taste.

The Czar in Excellent Health.

Darmstadt, Oct. 24.—With reference to a report circulated in the United States that the head of the czar had been operated upon recently, it is pointed out that his majesty, during his stay here, was in the best of health, accompanied the czarina and the Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Hesse on frequent excursions last week, and on Sunday attended the services at the Russian church here. The trepanning story, therefore, is pronounced to be untrue.

Commissioner Denby at Washington.

Washington, Oct. 24.—Hon. Charles Denby, one of the Philippine commissioners, who has just returned from Manila, reached Washington last night, accompanied by his son, T. G. Denby, Messrs. Schurman and Worcester, the other civilian members, are expected in a day or two, when there will be a meeting of the commission preparatory to submitting a report to the president.

Spread of Colombia's Revolution.

Cartagena, Colombia, Oct. 24.—News just received here shows the revolution is general. The insurgents have taken river steamers and have armed them and have burned railroad bridges. The government is arming and dispatching river steamers with troops. A government commissioner has arrived here.

Their Fourth Respite.

Harrisburg, Oct. 24.—J. J. Egan and Cornelius W. Shaw, the Susquehanna county murderers, have been respited from Oct. 26 to Nov. 23. This is their fourth respite.

ONLY ONE CURE FOR SCROFULA.

S. S. S. is the Only Remedy Equal to this Obstinate Disease.

There are dozens of remedies recommended for Scrofula, some of them no doubt being able to afford temporary relief, but S. S. S. is absolutely the only remedy which completely cures it. Scrofula is one of the most obstinate, deep-seated blood diseases, and is beyond the reach of the many so-called purifiers and tonics because something more than a mere tonic is required. S. S. S. goes down to the seat of the disease, thus permanently eliminating every trace of the taint.

The serious consequences to which Scrofula surely leads should impress upon those afflicted with it the vital importance of wasting no time upon treatment which can not possibly effect a cure. In many cases where the wrong treatment has been relied upon, complicated glandular swellings have resulted, for which the doctors insist that a dangerous surgical operation is necessary.

Mr. H. E. Thompson, of Milledgeville, Ga., writes: "A bad case of Scrofula broke out on the glands of my neck, which had to be lanced and caused me much suffering. I was treated for a long while, but the physicians were unable to cure me, and my condition was as bad as when I began their treatment. Many blood remedies were used, but without effect. Some one recommended S. S. S., and I began to improve as soon as I had taken a few bottles. Continuing the remedy, I was soon cured permanently, and have never had a sign of the disease to return." Swift's Specific—



S. S. S. FOR THE BLOOD

—is the only remedy which can promptly reach and cure obstinate, deep-seated blood diseases. By relying upon it, and not experimenting with the various so-called tonics, etc., all sufferers from blood troubles can be promptly cured, instead of enduring years of suffering which gradually but surely undermines the constitution. S. S. S. is guaranteed purely vegetable, and never fails to cure Scrofula, Eczema, Cancer, Rheumatism, Contagious Blood Poison, Boils, Tetter, Pimples, Sores, Ulcers, etc. Insist upon S. S. S.; nothing can take its place. Books on blood and skin diseases will be mailed free to any address by the Swift Specific Company, Atlanta, Georgia.

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