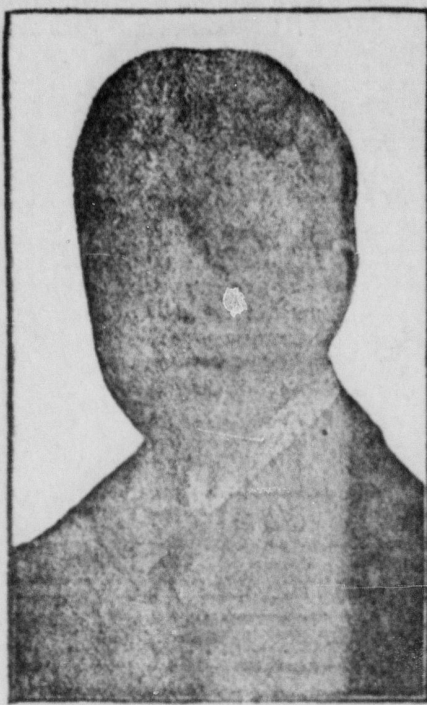


# Hearst AND Hughes

Two Men Who Aspire to the Governorship of New York

**T**HE career of William Randolph Hearst, nominee for governor of New York of both the Democratic convention at Buffalo and the Independence league convention in New York city, does not bear out the idea that a rich man's son is of no account. He is the son of the late George F. Hearst and of Phoebe A. Hearst and was born in San Francisco in 1863. His father was a bonanza king who became a United States sena-



WILLIAM RANDOLPH HEARST.

tor. The son attended the public schools and Harvard college and in 1886 became editor and proprietor of the San Francisco Examiner. Succeeding in this enterprise, he entered the journalistic field of the east also and at the present time owns nine dailies in cities scattered from the Atlantic to the Pacific and two monthlies.

Mr. Hearst started out as a multimillionaire, and, according to current report, he is now even richer than his father was, his newspaper properties alone being reputed of great value. In 1902 he was elected to the house of representatives from the Eleventh New York district and has served in the Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth congresses, devoting himself chiefly to labor measures and legislation pertaining to restriction of large corporations. In 1904 he was a leading candidate for the Democratic nomination for president, getting many votes at the St. Louis convention. He ran for mayor of New York as the candidate of the Municipal Ownership league in 1905, and his supporters claimed that he was elected and was deprived of the office by unfair means. Mr. Hearst was married in 1903 to Miss Millicent Willson.

Charles Evans Hughes, the Republican candidate for governor of New



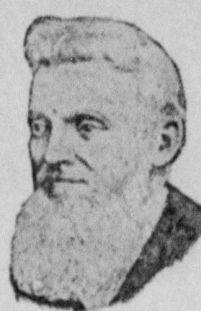
CHARLES EVANS HUGHES.

York, has never held public office and is not a politician in the ordinary sense of the word. He was offered the Republican nomination for mayor of New York in 1905, but refused it. He was known only as a brilliant lawyer until the now famous life insurance investigation of 1905 pushed him to the front as a figure of national interest. He had previously attained reputation as counsel for the committee of the New York legislature which examined the eighty cent gas question, but his conduct of the investigation of life insurance methods during the sessions of the Armstrong committee last year marked him out as a man of extraordinary ability and independence. A story is told to the effect that at one stage of the committee's proceedings some of the members were afraid to go ahead on account of the revelations as to political matters anticipated.

"Very well, gentlemen," said Mr. Hughes in effect; "you may go ahead as you wish. I will withdraw at this point and explain to the newspapers the reasons for my withdrawal."

At its next sitting the committee proceeded to "baw straight to the line." Mr. Hughes is the son of a Baptist minister, was born at Glens Falls, N. Y., in 1862 and graduated in 1881 from Brown university. He was married in 1888 to Miss Antoinette Carter and now has a son at Brown university.

# In Honor of "Brown of Osawatimie"



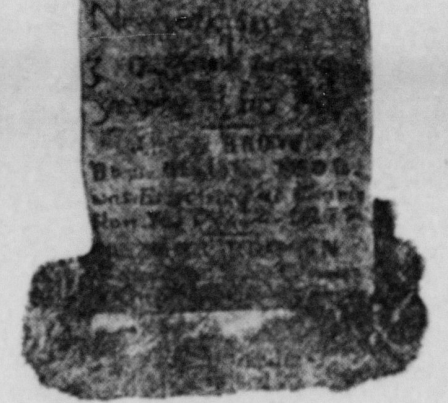
JASON BROWN.

**T**HE celebration at Osawatimie, Kan., on Aug. 30, of the so called battle which occurred there fifty years ago recalls the strange career of the leading participant in that affair, John Brown, whose soul "goes marching on." The commemoration of the anniversary also attracts interest to the living children of the "hero of Osawatimie."

Kansas in 1856 was the scene of a struggle between the forces of slavery and antislavery that was but preliminary to the greater struggle over a broader field that was soon afterward to come. It is all history now and it can be looked back upon without sectional bitterness, so far have the events of the once bitter conflicts receded into the dim and distant past. It was in May, 1856, that the so-called "Pottawatomie massacres" occurred.

In revenge for the assassination of five antislavery men Brown and his associates had taken five proslavery men from their beds and hanged them. It was enforcing his doctrine of an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth. He thought the way to win the battle for the free state cause was to deal out stern handed treatment to his proslavery enemies. To an inquiry of an abolitionist journal which did not believe in violence why he had acted as he did, Brown replied, "Those men had a right to be hanged," a defense which Ralph Waldo Emerson said no other historical character but Oliver Cromwell would have made. The war between the free state and proslavery men grew in intensity until on Aug. 30, 1856, a band of proslavery men, largely Missourians, made a raid on Osawatimie. It was a fierce contest.

John Brown died on the scaffold at Harpers Ferry, Va., in 1859, and his body "lies molding in the grave" on the farm at North Elba, N. Y., where he helped fugitive slaves to freedom and taught colored people who had settled in the vicinity how to make a living as their own masters. The stone



BROWN'S GRAVE AT NORTH ELBA.

which marks his grave bears inscriptions for other members of the family besides "Brown of Osawatimie." Brown's son Frederick was killed in the course of the troubles in Kansas. This event embittered him and confirmed him in his desperate resolves. Only two of his sons are now living, Salmon, who resides in Oregon, and Jason, who lives on a farm near Akron, O., and is hale and hearty at the age of eighty-three. Jason cherishes no bitterness toward the south on account of his father's sad fate. Indeed, he does not forget that he himself owes his life to a southerner, and he thinks that the north as well as the south was to blame for continuance of slavery.

It was in the course of these exciting events that Jason Brown was captured by proslavery men, headed by Martin White, and came near being hanged by them. In telling the story of his escape he has said:

"The party stopped finally and made preparations to hang me. One man, a leader, mounted a stump and, swinging a hemp rope, sang, 'Swing him up, swing him up, swing up the abolitionist scoundrel.' I expected to be hanged at once, and the rope was already coiled for the deed, when one of three men who had been standing at the edge of the crowd came to my side. With him was a boy with a note and he handed it to White. It was from my father, and White read it.

"I hear that you hold two of my sons prisoners," the paper began.

"Whose writing is that? The stranger inquired of me, showing me the paper.

"My father's," I replied.

"Is old John Brown your father? he inquired of me. I replied he was, and then the man withdrew, and, going to the edge of the crowd, consulted with a few persons. He then made a speech to those assembled and persuaded them not to hang me at once. He then told me that he would take me to his home and keep me a prisoner there. I went with him to his home not far away and I never could have been treated better. Besides, he cured me of the ague, and eventually I was released.

"The man who saved my life was Judge Jacobs, who went to Kansas from Lexington, Ky. I owe my life to the kindness of a southerner, and his act changed my whole life toward the south."

# CAPITOL GRAFT OF BOSS MARTIN'S MAN

Pennypacker Responsible For Looting of Surplus.

WOULD STUART DO BETTER?

**A**ccusing Contractors Ready to Help Legislative Investigation to Find Out Who Got the Secretly Abstracted Millions.

Probing to the bottom of the new capitol graft is assured by the Democratic and Independent nominees for the state legislature, if enough of them shall be elected in November. In Philadelphia the fusion nominees for the state senate have already signed a pledge to that effect, and the representative candidates on the anti-machine ticket will do the same thing. State Treasurer Berry promises to delve into what he believes to be "overcharges" of at least \$2,500,000 in the \$9,000,000 paid for "furnishings" over and above the \$4,000,000 for which the building was to be "completed." Berry's first discovery of overcharge is the \$850 flag-pole bill which he held up until he learned from the Cramp shipbuilding firm that it would supply the same kind of pole for \$75 if the capitol authorities would give the firm three or four men for three days or so, to erect the pole.

In the amazing "gall" of the architect, Joseph M. Huston, he claims to have been economical as the state's servant, although he bagged for his own pocket, as the official report admits, half a million dollars as fees and commissions. Had not Berry made the exposure, the only part of this enormous Huston graft that the public would have known about is the \$185,000 paid to the architect for designing the walls and roof. All the rest of the half million was for designing the "furnishings." Huston's first political appearance was as the protégé of Boss David Martin, in the 19th ward, Philadelphia. Martin, finding him a voluble talker, sent him as a delegate to conventions, and gave him standing as a "worker." But with the rise of Durham and McNichol, who drove Martin back into his corner, Huston "went along" with the new powers, just as Martin wished his friends to take care of themselves after his influence declined.

**Pennypacker Responsible.**

Congressman Graham, of Allegheny, member of the capitol commission, refers to the strong advice of Governor Pennypacker as largely influencing the extravagant secret expenditures of the extra \$9,000,000. Graham tells of the governor's repeated urging on of such fitting up as would establish "a grand monument." Pennypacker, as president of the board of public grounds and buildings, stands chiefly responsible for the "going the limit" in secretly drawing upon the "general unappropriated" fund of the state for the "furnishings." To say that Pennypacker did not know of what was going on in the board over which he presided would reflect upon his intelligence, and he has been for many years a judge on the bench.

Pennypacker signed the two general appropriation bills of 1903 and 1905. In each of those bills was the proviso that the power of the board of public buildings and grounds to buy furniture should not be regarded as authorizing them to help to "complete" the capitol. The governor, while presiding over the meetings of the board when contracts for "furnishings" were let, was surely not so unsophisticated as not to know that the extra millions were being abstracted from the banks for "furniture" without the knowledge of the people. There being no special appropriation for the purpose, and the money simply having been scooped out of the enormous surplus at the pleasure of the board, leaving ten millions, more or less, in the depositories all the while, the people could not have known anything about the matter until the honest, vigilant State Treasurer Berry exposed it.

**Would Stuart Do Better?**

Would any of the Republican state officials have exposed it? The answer is that even Pennypacker waited until he and his fellow members were found out by Berry before they felt that they must make a report. Pennypacker, like the rest, remained silent while the commonwealth was being deceived by the boast that the capitol had been "completed" within the original appropriation. Now, with a governor who was supposed to be a good lawyer, and, in money matters at least, a man of integrity, lending himself to this colossal fraud upon the people's credulity, what better could be expected from the governorship in the hands of Edwin S. Stuart, who is not only not a lawyer and is lacking in the particular ability conceded to Pennypacker, but has also made, as a select councilman in Philadelphia, a five-year record full of instances of dodging all of the more important issues that came up for action in the select chamber. Particularly as to matters affecting corporations or the street railway monopoly and steam railroads, Stuart's rule was to be "absent or not voting," for the reason that he dreaded to display backbone if he possessed it, which is very doubtful in view of his refusal to comply with requests from the leading citizens of his city, at the opening of the municipal revolution, to lend his name to, or show himself at the town meetings of protest against the "gas lease" and other grabs of the public plunderers.

Since the exposure of payment of \$2,000,000 for the lighting fixtures, it has been suggested that the "solid brass" or "solid bronze" chandeliers, paid for in the peculiar manner of "by the pound," ought to be bored into for the purpose of seeing whether the \$4.80 per pound was not paid for lead poured into hollow brass or bronze. As fusion nominee for state senator, Vivian Frank Gable, chairman of the Lincoln campaign committee, says there is a vast amount of boring, probing and digging to be done by the next legislature into the \$9,000,000 "furnishings," and the first thing he will do, if elected, will be to offer a resolution for a thorough legislative inquiry into the whole business. It is already told to reporters by responsible contractors in Philadelphia, that John H. Sanderson, of that city, was, to the best of their knowledge, the only contractor to bid on the entire "furnishings" of the capitol, except the metal filing cases, for which more than a million and a half dollars were paid to the Lancaster politicians, headed by Congressman Cassel.

**Responsible Accusers to Be Heard.**

These responsible accusers will be heard from whenever the legislature wants them. They allege that Sanderson was called into consultation when the specifications for the furnishings were drawn up, and that he practically prepared them. "The specifications were so vague," says one of these contractors, "that we could not tell just what was wanted, and we were unable, without additional information, to enter a bid. Sanderson, we understand, was the man who helped to draw up the specifications, and therefore knew just what was wanted." This accuser has been accustomed, for years, to handle similar contracts. Other accusers say they want to know who the alleged "sixteen bidders" in competition with Sanderson were. Such of them as may have been genuine are alleged to have been simply forged out.

Sanderson, when awarded the contracts, was not a manufacturer of all the supplies needed. The proposed bidders will go after the so-called subcontractors, not to speak of the Republican politicians and officeholders in "caboodle" with them. Meanwhile, the Republican spellbinders, from Stuart down, and the satellites around Penrose, at the machine state headquarters, are in a panic over the prospect.

**STUART ALWAYS DODGED**

Candidate For Governor Non-Committal On Vital Issues When He Was Councilman.

This is a new chapter of the delinquencies of the Republican nominee for governor, Edwin S. Stuart, during his five years' membership in the select council of Philadelphia.

Stuart sat silent on March 27, 1890, while the chamber acted on the Philadelphia and Trenton railroad bill for bridge building. On the same day he declined to vote on the \$4,600,000 loan bill, although he is recorded as voting on the very next measure in order, which was only for laying gas pipe, and therefore was not likely to get him into hot water. At the following meeting he was on hand but withheld his vote from the all important question of so revising the street lines as to carry Broad street, the city's principal thoroughfare, under the "Connecting" railroad. Immediately after this there came up a harmless little paving bill and right bravely did Stuart cast his vote for it in sheer defiance of all critics.

A remarkable day of fighting and heavy work in select council was June 19, 1890, but Mr. Penrose's candidate was then among the missing. The Frankford and Southwark railway bill for extension over many streets was considered, as was the bill letting the Union Railway do a lot branching out on Stuart's own Point Breeze avenue, Long Lane, Wharton street and other highways near his residence. Whether it was these, or the electric and other corporation bills that were considered, that kept Stuart away on that day, deponent sayeth not. But a few days later the coming up of the Germantown Railway extension bill found Stuart again absent. It was then only about

six months ahead of the primaries that nominated him for mayor, and the candidate was becoming more circumspect than ever, if it was possible for him to add to his reputation as a dodger.

It would be wearisome to go on with the railroad and corporation dodging alone, and yet Mr. Stuart's five-year service—or omission of service—in select council was thickly dotted with other artful dodging as important, and often more amusing than the foregoing chapter.

**CAUTION.**  
My wife, Anna Hale Weaver, has left my board and bed and I will not be responsible for any debts she may contract.  
SAMUEL WEAVER, Belton.

**ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.**  
Estate of AARON LONG, late of Gregg twp., deceased.  
Letters of administration, in the above estate, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims to present the same without delay, to  
G. W. LONG, Adm.,  
Spring Mills, Pa.

**NOTICE.**  
Notice is hereby given that the undersigned T. A. Ardell has this day sold and transferred to the undersigned Newlin H. Irwin, all the property, assets and good will of the Ardell Lumber Company, and that said general lumber and planing mill business is now owned and will hereafter be conducted by the said Newlin H. Irwin, trading on his account as the Ardell Lumber Company.  
T. A. ARDELL,  
NEWLIN H. IRWIN,  
September 10th 1906.

**AUDITOR'S NOTICE.**  
In the Court of Common Pleas of Centre Co. In the matter of the Bellefonte, Aaronsburg and Youngmans Turnpike Road Company, said Corporation having been dissolved by order of Court, No. 77 August 2, 1906. The undersigned, Auditor appointed by said Court to make distribution of the funds in the hands of said Corporation, as well as other assets belonging to said Corporation, to and among those legally entitled thereto either as creditors or stockholders, will meet the parties in interest for the purpose of his appointment at his office in the borough of Bellefonte, Pa., on Tuesday, the 23rd day of October, A. D. 1906, at 10 o'clock, A. M. when and where said parties may present their claims or be forever debarred from coming in on said fund.  
JAMES C. FURST, Auditor.

**PROPOSALS FOR BIDS.**  
Notice is hereby given that sealed bids will be received at the Commissioners' office in Bellefonte, Penna., until 11 o'clock noon, Tuesday, October 23rd, 1906, for sub and superstructure of joint bridge between Clinton and Centre counties, over Beech Creek, and known as "Hubbard's Bridge." Plans and specifications for sub and superstructure are on file in the office of the Commissioners of Clinton county, at Lock Haven, and the office of the Commissioners of Centre county, at Bellefonte, Pa.  
A certified check for \$2,000 must be filed with the Commissioners' clerk of Centre county at least two hours before the time fixed for closing of bids, for the faithful performance of contract.  
The commissioners reserve the right to reject any and all bids in accordance with the Acts of Assembly in such cases made and provided.  
By order of the Commissioners of Centre and Clinton counties:  
W. M. A. SHANNA, Com. of Clinton Co.  
ALEX. FLANIGAN, Com. of Centre Co.  
A. L. MERRILL, G. H. HUBBARD, Clerk.  
JOHN L. DUNLAP, Com. of Centre Co.  
C. A. WEAVER, Com. of Centre Co.  
JOHN G. BAILEY, Clerk.  
Attest: JAMES H. COML, Clerk.  
28-32.

# Hot Water Bottles

Are now in season. We carry a fine assortment of them in one, two and three quart sizes. You can get more comfort out of a good Hot Water Bottle than of any other household article of same cost. There are times when they are invaluable. We should be pleased to show you what we have. Prices range from 75c to \$2, according to quality.

**GREEN'S PHARMACY CO.**  
BUSH HOUSE BLOCK  
Bellefonte, - - - Penn'a.

# E. K. RHOADS

At his yard, opposite the P. R. R. Passenger station, sells only the best qualities

# ANTHRACITE AND BITUMINOUS COALS

Also all kinds of Wood, Grain, Hay, Straw and Sand.

Superior Screenings for lime burning, Builders' and plasterers' Sand.

TELEPHONE CALLS Commercial, No. 68 Central, No. 1321

# BEEZER'S MEAT MARKET.

ALLEGHENY ST., BELLEFONTE.  
We keep none but the best quality of BEEF, PORK, MUTTON, SLICED HAM  
All kinds of Smoked Meat, Pork Sausage, etc. If you want a nice Juicy Steak go to PHILIP BEEZER.

# Centre County Banking Co.

Corner High and Spring Streets.  
RECEIVE DEPOSITS; DISCOUNT NOTES.  
JOHN M. SHUGERT, Cashier.

# FERTILIZERS

FOR FALL SEEDING

Farmers purchase superior fertilizers from us at a great saving. The conservative farmer buys good goods, from responsible dealers, and gets good results.

ACID PHOSPHATE, per ton, \$11.50 cash; Phosphate and Potash, per ton, \$14.00 cash.

STANDARD BONE PHOSPHATE, composed exclusively of Animal Bone matter and potash, per ton, \$20.00 cash—think of it!

If you want to raise a good crop, and build up the farm, at the same time, use animal bone goods. We have a dozen brands.

Timothy seed, grain drills, harrows, plows, American wire fence, barbed and smooth wire, etc.—all at attractive prices.

BUSINESS HOURS FROM 7 A. M. TO 6 P. M.

# McCalmont & Co.

BELLEFONTE, PA.

Little beds of flowers, Little brushes of paint, Make a pleasant cottage, Out of one that aint.

To be convinced of the fact, we let you attend to the flowers and we do the painting, with pure lead and oil. You would be surprised to know what a difference two or three coats of paint makes and what a moderate cost. THAT HOUSE OF YOURS CAN BE PAINTED FOR; just give us an opportunity to estimate on your work now and avoid the late fall rush.

**PAINTING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES**  
both interior and exterior; Graining, Hard Wood Finishing and Sign Writing a specialty.

**WALL PAPER—Hundreds of New and Catchy Designs,** to make your selections from at very low prices, and skilled mechanics to do the hanging in the latest, up-to-date manner.

**PICTURE FRAMING A SPECIALTY**  
with a fine assortment of Mouldings to select from. Pictures, Mirrors, Window Shades, Paints, Oils, Glass, Jap-a-Lac, etc., at

# ECKENROTH BROTHERS,

BUSH ARCADE, BELLEFONTE.



# WATCHES

Yes, all styles and prices, from the jeweled Railway down to the New England at \$2.50. But that's not all, everything else according that is kept in a first class jewelry store. See our new Bracelets, Fancy Comb sets and Feather Necklaces—the fads of the season. Remember every article bought at our store is strictly guaranteed to be as represented, or another one given in place.

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HIGH STREET, - - - BELLEFONTE, PA.  
Repair work done promptly and satisfactorily.