

QUARTER MILLION TO CARE FOR CAPITOL

That's What the Gang Demanded in Scott Bill to "Employ" 166 Care-takers Under Penny-packer's Board.

President Pennypacker's board of public grounds and buildings appear to be able to take care of the new capitol and the grounds; to have the building floors scrubbed, the trees pruned and the squirrels fed all right without the army of employes that would have been "employed" there (killing time in one another's way) as soon as Stone's commission "finished" its work if Philadelphia Senator John M. Scott's wonderful bill of the last regular session had become a law.

That proposed law would have saddled upon the taxpayers a biennial appropriation of \$251,520 for the care of the capitol and grounds. The scheme was part of the general plot for capitol graft. In the light of recent revelations, the Scott bill is now evidence that, while the people were to be kept in the dark, the machine bosses and a few of their legislative servants were deep in the graft plot in the session of 1905. Both houses passed the bill, and Governor Pennypacker stated as his reason for vetoing it that it would be time enough to pay the squirrel keepers and other caretakers a quarter of a million dollars biennially from the date of the "completion" of the capitol, which, according to Stone, and even according to the \$520,000 architect, Huston, was done early this year.

Let the voter run his eye over the amazing list of all sorts of "chiefs" and "assistants," mechanics, assistant mechanics, secretaries, electricians, laborers, charmen, charwomen, watchmen, messengers, assistant messengers and what not—a total of 166 persons. Even Pennypacker's veto seemed to admit that when the capitol would be "finished" all those people would be wanted to take care of it. If so, how has it been taken care of without them and without the proposed new law during all the time since the building was "completed"? The date fixed by the building law for "completion" was the first day of this year. Indeed, 21 of the new places were to be filled just after the 1905 session, and yet the superintendent got along without them during last year.

Has Pennypacker's board been caring for the grounds and building during the last nine and one-half months with the annual expenditure of only \$18,600 allowed by existing law? If so, where is the necessity of adding to that amount, as Scott's bill would have done—\$107,160 a year by increasing from 19 to 166 the number of employes under the board thus appointing 147 new employes? In the salaries of the 19 persons authorized by existing law, the Scott bill would have made increases amounting to \$2800, including a \$2000 addition to the superintendent's \$3000 salary.

Following are the Scott bill's particulars of the salary increases and of the proposed 147 employes that were to be added to the old force at the beginning of this year:

Table with 2 columns: Position and Salary. Includes Superintendent of public grounds and buildings (\$3000 to \$5000), Gardener (\$1000 to \$1100), Sergeant of police (\$1000 to \$1100), Night watchman (\$900 to \$1500).

Total increase at once..... \$2,800

New Places At Once (1905).

Table with 2 columns: Position and Salary. Includes Assistant superintendent (\$1,800), Assistant gardener (1,000), Secretary (900), Messenger (900), Assistant messenger (480), Florist (900), Conservatory watchman (900), Foreman of grounds (1,000), Six caretakers, \$720 each (4,320), One carpenter (1,250), Six additional park policemen, \$900 each (5,400).

Total new places at once..... \$18,800

To Have Been Appointed When New Capitol Was Finished.

Table with 2 columns: Position and Salary. Includes Chief engineer (\$25,000), Assistant chief engineer (2,000), Night engineer (1,800), Two assistant engineers, \$1000 each (2,000), Six firemen, \$900 each (5,400), Electrician (1,500), Assistant electrician (1,020), Two wiremen, \$900 each (1,800), Machinist (1,000), Machinist's helpers, \$720 each (1,440), Plumber (1,000), Plumber's helper (720), For care and maintenance: Cabinetmaker (1,200), Upholsterer (900), Six mechanics, \$900 each (5,400), Thirty-six guards, \$720 each (25,920), Twelve elevator men, \$900 each (10,800), Mistress of charwomen (360), Thirty charwomen, \$240 each (7,200), Eight charmen, \$720 each (5,660), Two female attendants, \$360 each (720), Two male attendants, \$720 each (1,440), Three male telephone operators, \$360 each (1,080).

Additional for new capitol.. \$85,566

Total annual addition..... 107,160

Annual cost at that time..... 18,600

Thus to make the biennial appropriation for taking care of the capitol and grounds..... \$251,520

Of course, a Pennypacker board that secretly abstracted \$9,000,000 for "extras" on the capitol, may have had its own surreptitious way of spending without warrant of law the quarter of a million called for by the Scott bill. Who knows? Such a transaction would be no more astounding than what has been done.

Now, the thought for the voters is that as Pennypacker would have approved this \$251,520 grab if the capitol

had been finished, what better could be expected from another Penrose Governor and Gang-owned legislature? The plot of what the Gang has done, and of what more it aimed to do, through the Scott bill, is now laid bare. If the people indorse the Gang on November 6, will not the successful candidates consider that they have popular warrant from the polls to go ahead and consummate the stupendous graft?

YOUNG EXPOSED AS "FAKE" INDEPENDENT

Bounced the Insurgents For the Benefit of Old Gang Bosses and Always False to His Professions.

The hitherto unwritten record of Robert K. Young, "Republican" candidate for Auditor General, proves him to have been from the very outset just as much of a "false" Independent as he has been while Solicitor of the Capitol Commission and, later, as one of the four Penrose-Andrews nominees on the state ticket.

In 1895 he was state delegate from Tioga county, uninstructed, having been elected prior to the beginning of the fight to defeat Quay for state chairman. Having posed for several years as a reformer, the anti-Quay people expected his vote. Many of them say that he gave them every reason to believe that he would be with them. When he arrived at Harrisburg he was taken in hand by William A. Stone and carried to a private house where he could not be found. He was vouched for at the Quay caucus that night and the next day voted for "Jack" Robinson, the Quay candidate for chairman of the convention.

The next year, 1896, he was taken up by the Quay managers as a candidate for the legislature and was put through against an avowed anti-Quay candidate. When he turned up in the count of the '76" the Quay people were crazy.

In 1898 Charles Tubbs was put in the field by the Tioga "insurgents" as a candidate for United States senator against Quay. Stone, then a candidate for Governor, had placed a ticket of state delegates. The "insurgents" brought out an opposition ticket and John Wanamaker went into the country to make speeches.

One dark night Mr. Young induced the anti-Quay state delegates to sign a statement saying that because Stone was a native of Tioga they would vote for him if they were elected, and that they believed Stone could not be controlled by Quay. The "insurgents" were so enraged over this that they refused to vote for the state delegates, and while Quay lost the county by 1000, Stone's slated delegates of the Quay brand were elected.

While Young as a representative was playing as an "insurgent" leader, a plan was formed on Capitol Hill to elect Stone United States senator. The Stone conspirators were to induce Quay to withdraw from the fight and throw his support to Stone—to end the long deadlock. Young was to be the Moses to lead enough "insurgents" over to Stone to make his election sure. The scheme was discovered and the "insurgents" were so lined up against it that it had to be abandoned. A few weeks after that the Governor was allowed to name five lieutenants in the regular army, and he named Young's brother as one of them.

The year 1900 was one of "carnage" in Tioga politics. Governor Stone had appointed David Cameron as judge to succeed John I. Mitchell and the anti-machine leaders had brought out Jerome B. Niles against him. Young was the most active figure in trying to carry enough "insurgents" over to Cameron to elect him. Niles was too strong and he swept Stone's man off the bench by 1000 majority. While the judgeship fight was raging a big contest was going on for the legislature and Young had been supplied with the "sinews" to conduct the anti-Quay legislative campaign. A. B. Hitchcock was running as an avowed "insurgent;" Henry M. Foote as a thick and thin Quay man; W. E. Champaign as a thinly disguised Quay man, but loudly supported by every heeler of the machine in the county. Young refused to assist in running another "insurgent," upon the ground that Champaign would be guided by public sentiment in voting for a United States Senator. Hitchcock won by an immense majority, and Champaign was nominated over Foote. Champaign went to Harrisburg and cast the vote that elected Marshall speaker of the house and made the election of Quay possible.

In the same year the "insurgents" were vitally interested in the election of the state senator from Young's district, as it was known that the organization of the senate would depend upon one or two votes. The anti-Quay people induced W. W. Crittenden, of Potter, to become a candidate, and the Democrats endorsed him. The last minute, as Mr. Crittenden alleges, Young let go the fight in Tioga, and Myron Watson, a Standard Oil Quay-ite, went to the senate, and his vote gave that body to Quay. As the Tioga men put it, Young was responsible for the loss of both houses of the legislature to the machine.

Next, Young was appointed by the grace of Stone as attorney for the Capitol Building Commission. One word from Young could have stopped all the graft, but he never spoke that word. When Young was proposed for a place on the state ticket, the Tioga Republicans flew to arms, and Young was forced upon the ticket against the

bitter protest of three of the four delegates, and of all the leading Republicans of the county.

A prominent machine state official who was trying to induce an anti-machine leader from Young's county to withdraw his opposition, said: "If you will go along, you and I can do all the law business before the Auditor General." The kicker replied: "I have no doubt you can do all the business, but there will be nothing for reformers."

In 1902 the anti-machine Republicans ran Andrew B. Dunsmore, a real Independent, against mis-representative Champaign for representative and soon had the fight practically won. Young was chairman of the county committee and was active in the fight for John P. Elkin. He is said to have placed much of the Elkin money, and the anti-machine people declare that every dollar of it was placed where it would do Champaign the most good and Dunsmore the most harm.

PUTTY AND GLUE.

The startling and additional sensational charge is now made that some of the hand-carved mahogany in the extravagantly furnished \$13,000,000 state capitol at Harrisburg is painted putty? H. R. Whitcraft, a writer for the Philadelphia North American, makes an expose of the sham. He says: "A wood carver who worked on various parts of the capitol job, went through the building with me and pointed out many pieces of ornamental work which he said are moulded of 'composition' and then glued and nailed to a mahogany background. He knows some of this work is 'composition' because he did it himself. We were accompanied on our tour of inspection by a successful contractor who is an expert on mill work, having been in the business a lifetime, and he agrees with the statement of the woodcarver. The only argument, if it may be called an argument, raised in justification of the lavish and secret expenditure of more than \$13,000,000 on the new capitol is this: 'We thought that nothing was too good for the people of Pennsylvania. We thought the people wanted the best, and we have given it to them.' Carved mahogany was distinctly specified, but glue and putty cost only one third as much. The price was paid but mahogany carvings were not supplied.

NEW YORK CENTRAL FINED.

Judge Holt in the United States court, on Friday, imposed a fine of \$108,000 on the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad company for granting rebates to the American Sugar Refining company. There were six counts and a fine of \$18,000 was imposed in each. Judge Holt criticised the practice of the railroad company.

Not a bit too severe, imprisonment should be added. The wrong of granting rebates was a crying evil, and did great injustice to rival business firms.

They Are Found Everywhere.

One kicker in the family can stir up more dissension than a dozen on the outside. One garrulous croaking pessimist in a firm can do it more injury than a horde of creditors, and one chronic fault-finding moss-back knocker can hurt his town more than a regiment of outsiders—and what is exasperating, every town has 'em.

Advertisement for Schenck's Mandrake Pills. Includes image of the product box and text: 'KNOWN FOR OVER SEVENTY YEARS over the entire United States. Three generations have used SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS for the cure of Biliousness, Liver Complaint, Indigestion, Constipation, Sick Headache, Jaundice, Heartburn, Flatulency, Malaria, etc.'

PAINS IN THE BACK

are the first signs of Kidney trouble. Thousands have kidney trouble and do not know it. When the kidneys become affected they in turn will affect the Nerves causing Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Restlessness and Irritability; too frequent or infrequent Urination; Excessive, Scanty or Painful Urinary Passages. For these disorders take Krine's Kidney Pills

They are almost specific in their action in restoring these organs to their normal condition; they remove the poisons from the blood, and cheerfulness and good health return. One month's treatment one dollar at Krumrine's Pharmacy; and if you are not benefited ask for your money back, and you will get it.

The fellow who takes to drink because a girl refuses him would probably have taken to drink anyhow.

W. H. MUSSER, General Insurance Agent, Notary Public and Pension Attorney, BELLEFONTE, PA.

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Some labor agitators even refrain from using capital letters when they write their names.

RAILROAD SCHEDULE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF PENNA.—Condensed time table effective June 18, 1906.

Table with columns: No., No. 3, STATIONS, No. 6, No. 2. Includes stations like Bellefonte, High, Zions, Hecia Park, Dunkles, Hubertburg, Snydertown, Nittany, Huron, Lantz, Clintondale, Krider's Sid, Mackeyville, Cedar Springs, Salona, MILL FALL.

(New York Central & Hudson River R. R.) 11 45 9 04 Jersey Shore 5 26 7 52 12 2 9 35 AT NEW YORK 1 29 17 25 12 29 11 30 LV WMSPORT 1 29 2 30 5 50

(Philadelphia & Reading R. R.) 7 30 6 50 PHILA 18 36 11 30 10 29 9 02 NEW YORK 14 30 9 00 (Via Philadelphia)

p.m. a.m. At Week Days 10 40 4 00 AT NEW YORK Lv. 4 00 W. H. GEHART, General Supt.

BELLEFONTE CENTRAL RAILROAD To take effect May 23, 1905.

Table with columns: STATIONS, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6. Includes stations like Bellefonte, Coleville, Morris, Whitmer, Lime Centre, Hunters, Fillmore, Hairy, Waddle, Krumbine, State College, Struble, Bloomers, Pine Grove.

5,000--GIVEN AWAY--5,000 MATCH STRIKERS W. R. BRACHBILL'S THE HOOSIER KITCHEN CABINET. WE ARE SHOWING THIS WEEK A FULL LINE OF HOOSIER KITCHEN CABINETS. SAVES FOOT STEPS, THE HOOSIER KITCHEN CABINET. It contains a 50 lb Sanitary Flour Bin with Sifter attached; a 25 lb Sugar Bin; insect-proof, air-tight Spice Tins that preserve the flavor of Spices; ample drawer and cupboard room for all utensils and supplies. Come into our store this week and you will see the largest stock of Furniture in Central Penna., at prices that will compel you to buy. Store open every night until 8 o'clock. Saturday 9 o'clock. Both phones.

It Sounds Paradoxical and it is, because it's true that you or any other man CANNOT nowadays AFFORD to be dressed poorly. To do so is not making a good use of your capital, for that is what your personal appearance means to you. To make the best use of your capital—to be well dressed without going to a high-priced custom-tailor—to have all the advantages that go with good clothes, the power, the influence, the pleasures that are the possession of a well dressed man, there is but one thing to do: Make your selection from our stock of Kuppenheimer Clothes. Kuppenheimer Clothes have all the style, the fine workmanship, the individuality, the fit and quality which characterize the product of the metropolitan tailor who charges fifty, sixty or seventy-five dollars for a suit or overcoat. You have probably seen them advertised in all the leading magazines. Montgomery & Co. BELLEFONTE, PA.

SPECIAL SALE Friday, November 2 Ladies' Shoes FROM \$1 UP. Watch our special sales every Friday, it will pay you. WORKMEN'S BARGAIN STORE McBride Bldg., Bellefonte.

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