

# M'KINLEY NOW ASSAILED AS WAS LINCOLN

P. Gray Meek, Candidate For Auditor General, a Typical Representative of Democracy.

## HIS COPPERHEAD RECORD REVEALED.

**Missing Documents Found Which Tell the Story of His Arrest by the United States Authorities on the Charge of Interfering With the Drafting of Troops—His Venomous Attacks Upon the Martyred President in Line With the Bryanite Policy of the Present Campaign.**

(Special Correspondence.)  
Bellefonte, Pa., Oct. 22.  
The attacks of the Bryanite Democracy of today upon President William McKinley in their "anti-imperialism" campaign vividly recall the assaults made by the leaders of the same party upon the martyred President Abraham Lincoln.

Sensational interest is attached to the discovery this week of certain missing documents and other papers in a case in which the Democratic candidate for auditor general in this campaign, P. Gray Meek, was involved.

P. Gray Meek, during the dark days of the rebellion, was one of the most brilliant and bitter vilifiers of President Lincoln and his administration. He was created by the United States authorities and had a very close call from going to jail for a long term upon the charge of interfering with the drafting of men for the Union army and other treasonable actions.

But for the intercession of influential friends and, possibly through means which it might be well not to dwell upon, he escaped punishment for his treasonable work.

Meek was then a venomous copperhead Democrat. His newspaper, The Democratic Watchman, which he still publishes, fairly teemed with abuse of Lincoln, members of his cabinet and those directly in charge of the suppression of the rebellion, in almost every issue during the war.

The attacks of the Bryanite Democratic leaders of today upon President McKinley in connection with their criticism of the conduct of the campaign against the insurgents in the Philippines are mild in tone and spirit in character compared with the abuse and defamation heaped upon Lincoln by the Democracy of his day and men of the type of Meek.

When P. Gray Meek was proposed for the nomination for auditor general this year there were those who recalled the circumstances of his arrest in 1865 and of the terrible character of his editorial comments upon Lincoln's administration and his work in trying to incite citizens of Pennsylvania to resist the drafts for troops to defend the flag and the honor of his country.

The Democratic leaders who were then engaged in condemning President McKinley for his policy in the Philippines evidently did not regard Meek's record as inconsistent with the policy of the Democracy of today. They blandly asserted that the voters would not be influenced by what Mr. Meek wrote or did 25 years ago, anyhow.

Besides, it was stated that the papers in the case had all been abstracted from the public records and that there would be no material other than the recitation of a vague story with which to direct the attention of the people to the fact of the arrest of Meek at the instance of the United States authorities.

Several citizens of this place who were familiar with the circumstances of Meek's arrest went to work to try to get at the documents in the case. After diligent inquiry they have finally gotten hold of the copy of the indictment against Meek and other papers of record, and they succeeded in getting a copy of his newspaper, The Democratic Watchman, of the issue of July 22, 1864.

The leading editorial of this date read as follows:

500,000 MORE.

Another edict has gone forth, and on the 5th of September the wheel from which is drawn the order of death will be put in motion again. King Abraham wants more blood, and five hundred thousand more men must offer up their lives on the bloody altar of infidel abolitionism. Is there to be no stop to this terrible work, no hull in the cry for blood? Must the "powers that be" surfeit on it, before we can hope for an end to this horrid butchery—this fiendish, frightful war?

Already two millions of men have been called for and responded. Where are they today? Let the millions of graves that mark the soil of the southern states—the sickening hospitals filled with their suffering victims, and the thousands of men, disabled in limbs, broken in health, who are wasting away the miserable remnant of their lives in pain and poverty around us, answer; and then let the condition of our country today tell what these sacrifices have been for, and what good has been accomplished by them.

That Abraham Lincoln will be idiotic enough to attempt to enforce another draft we have not the least doubt, notwithstanding the "signs of the times" indicate plainly that it will be a dangerous undertaking for him, and those

craven enough to be his tools. And that the people of the north will again submit to conscription, when there is no hope of exemption, we do not for a moment believe. On every hand we hear resolute and determined men declare that they will enter the army under no circumstances whatever; from every quarter we hear complaints and threats of open resistance to the enforcement of the coming draft, and if we are to judge by these signs there is danger and darkness ahead.

So long as there was a chance for escape—so long as money would buy life, just so long were our people willing to wait and hope, to suffer and submit. But now when that privilege is taken from them—when the only road leading from this "door of death" is closed—when this administration, that has butchered as many on the battlefields of the south, as it received votes at the polls, leaves them no alternative but to stand by each other at home or die in the "slaughter pens" along the borders it is easy to imagine which they will choose, and what the effect of that choice will be. Anarchy and confusion is but little in the advance, destruction and death but await their time, and nothing but withholding the merciless hand of conscription can turn them aside. Let Abraham Lincoln and his advisers take warning. It is no false alarm that is sounded, for the determination of the people is fixed and this bloody butchery must cease. If they are determined to force them to the point when forbearance ceases to be a virtue, upon their heads will be the responsibility. Let them awake, for the danger is near—as close as the 5th day of September—and they alone can avert it.

Another editorial in the same issue read:

ALL FOR WHAT.

This action in the day of its greatest prosperity clamored for "peace." None knew why. It was peaceful. It was happy, it was great, but the demon spirit which now rules the land waded the seeds of discontent and wanted change. They made a change, and hundreds of thousands were rushed to war. Rivers of blood have been flowing from that day to this. Hundreds of thousands have been slaughtered or clipped, billions of debt have been created, immense sums have been extorted, and all for what? The administration is today stamping, taxing, conscripting, dragging husbands from their wives and families to be slaughtered, and all for what? To gratify an ignorant administration and to liberate the negro. This Union never would have been destroyed but for their unconstitutional action. It might have been compromised but for their madness. Peace might today be acquired but for their fanaticism. How long must the nation suffer to gratify the vanity of a buffoon?

MEEK AND HIS ALLIES.

Not content with his own treasonable editorials in the Bellefonte Democratic Watchman during the days of the rebellion, P. Gray Meek quoted freely from the most rabid copperhead Democratic newspapers throughout the country. The organs of the Democracy were in sympathy with the southern rebels, and they undoubtedly prolonged the war many months.

In the issue of Meek's paper of July 22, 1864, was quoted this editorial from the Carbon County (Pa.) Democrat:

THE TREASURY HAREM.

Father Abraham deserves to be pitied. It seems the jokes are not all reserved for him. Every now and then his pets and favorites will play the joke upon him. Thus his contractors will steal, his custom house officials will engage in the blockade trade, in the south his civil officers will engage in the cotton business, his electioneering schemes in Florida and South Carolina have come to grief, and, last but not least, the sanctified spot where greenbacks are generated has been turned into a harem.

From evidence now before the country we learn that the treasury building—the greenback room especially—has of late been the scene of such nightly orgies and moral defilement as will shock and shame humanity. The evidence is that two of the pets of Secretary Chase, superintendents of the greenback department, have been in the habit of getting young women employed under them in their private apartments late at night and there furnishing them with intoxicating drinks, through which they have managed to commit deeds of the most outrageous and defiling character. A mere recital of the evidence as adduced is too indecent for public print. It is a burning shame that our public edifices should be turned into dens of vice and that the authors of the infamy should be retained in their positions.

Where now are our pious war clergy, who see glory in confiscation and emancipation, in negro equality and the loss of white men's rights? Will they not ask that the country may be delivered of the Augean stable of the treasury department?

Where, too, are our virtuous abolition contemporaries with their hot blasts of fiery indignation? They see much of sin in slavery. Do they see any in the greenback room? Or will they excuse their doings as a military necessity or a joke on Old Abe? If they be the honest patriots they represent themselves to be, let them expose these defilements, let them purge the temple of mammon, let them urge the removal of these violators and debauchers of female virtue.

We repeat. The great joker is to be pitied. He has found himself in bad company. He may try to do the honest thing, but the rats are numerous and ravenous.—Carbon County Democrat.

LINCOLN CALLED A BLACKGUARD.

In the same issue of the Meek's Democratic Watchman this quotation from the Lewisburg Argus appeared: "BLACKGUARDS."—What is Parson Brownlow, one of the delegates to the Baltimore convention, but a vile blasphemer and a "blackguard"? What is Jim Lane, an abolition senator, but a filthy mouthed blasphemer, "blackguard" and habitue of dens of prostitution and intemperance?

What is Thad Stevens, an abolition congressman, but a thing without character and principle?

What is Stanton, the abolition secretary of war, but a bigoted blasphemer and "blackguard"?

What is Lincoln, the abolition president, a low jester, an apish, vainglorious "blackguard"? Who but a "blackguard" would have converted Washington city into a reeking, filthy, noxious, loathsome haunt of harlots, thieves, murderers and gamblers, as has Lincoln? Who but a "blackguard" could join a festive party of partisans and indulge in uncouth jokes and merriment while the country is clotted with its own blood and the air is filled with the shrieks of suffering and the moans of bereavement, as does Lincoln? Who but a "blackguard" would request another to sing reveller's ditty amid the dead and suffering, as did Lincoln at Antietam?—Lewisburg Argus.

INDICTMENT AGAINST MEEK.

This is a copy of the indictment found against Meek in the United States court:

In the district court of the United States for the western district of Pennsylvania.

Western district of Pennsylvania, ss.:

The grand inquest of the United States of America now inquiring in and for the western district of Pennsylvania upon their oaths and solemn affirmations respectively do present: That heretofore, to wit: On the 22d day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, an enrollment of the national forces under and in pursuance of an act of congress of the United States, entitled "An act for enrolling and calling out the national forces, and for other purposes, approved the third day of March, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, and the supplements thereto, had been made in and for the Eighteenth enrollment district of the state aforesaid, and the president of the United States had assigned to said Eighteenth enrollment district aforesaid the number of men to be furnished by said district, and thereupon the enrolling board in and for said district duly appointed were on the day and year aforesaid under the direction of the president of the United States engaged in making a draft for the required number of men and one hundred percentum in addition as required by the act of congress aforesaid. And the inquest aforesaid, upon their oaths and affirmations, aforesaid do further say that one Peter Gray Meek, late of the district aforesaid, editor, on the twenty-second day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the district aforesaid and within the jurisdiction of their court in a certain public newspaper called "The Democratic Watchman," unlawfully did counsel the drafted men of the said Eighteenth enrollment district to resist said draft and unlawfully counseled the drafted men thereof not to appear at the appointed place of rendezvous, and did willfully dissuade the drafted men of said Eighteenth enrollment district from the performance of the military duty required of them by law contrary to the form of the act of congress in such case made and provided and against the peace and dignity of the said United States.

And the inquest aforesaid, upon their oaths and solemn affirmations aforesaid, do further present that heretofore, to wit: On the eighteenth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, the president of the United States, pursuant to the authority in him vested by the laws of the United States, had ordered a draft to be made of five hundred thousand men for the military service of the United States, from those liable to do military duty, and enrolled under the provisions of an act of the congress of the United States, approved the third day of March, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-three, and entitled "An act for enrolling and calling out the national forces, and for other purposes," and the supplements thereto. And the inquest aforesaid, upon their oaths and affirmations aforesaid do further present that one Peter Gray Meek, late of said district, editor, on the twenty-second day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and on divers other days and times between that day and the day of taking of this indictment at the district aforesaid and within the jurisdiction of this court, contriving and intending to incite those drafted into the military service, pursuant to the authority and laws aforesaid, to resist said draft, and to incite and procure such drafted men to assault and obstruct the officers of the United States, acting under the authority of the president thereof, in the performance of their service in relation thereto, in a certain public newspaper printed and published at Bellefonte, in the county of Centre, in the district aforesaid, called "The Democratic Watchman," with force and arms, unlawfully did counsel those drafted into the military service of the United States pursuant to the authority and laws aforesaid, to resist said draft and to assault and obstruct the officers of the United States engaged in making said draft, and did publicly, willfully and unlawfully by public and advised discourse in said public newspaper dissuade those drafted into the military service of the United States from performing the military duty required of them by law, contrary to the form of the act of congress of the United States, in such case made and provided, and against the peace and dignity of the said United States.

R. B. CARNAHAN,

United States Attorney,  
Western District of Pennsylvania.

I, S. C. McCandless, clerk of the district court of the United States for said district, do hereby certify that the foregoing pages contain a true correct copy of the indictment in No. 18, May term, 1865, so full

and entire as the same remains on file in this office.

Witness my hand and the seal of said court at Pittsburgh, this 24th day of May, A. D. 1865.  
S. C. McCandless,  
Clerk.

THREE INTERESTING LETTERS.

There were three important letters found among the papers including the Meek indictment. They speak for themselves.

The first letter reads:  
Curwensville, July 24, 1865.  
Messrs. Alexander & Orvis.

Gents: When I left your town I promised to write you concerning Mr. Meek's case. I am authorized by one of the parties prosecuting to ask you if Mr. M. would as soon pay three hundred dollars as stand a trial. Let me know by return mail. If accepted I will not notify witnesses. Truly,  
B. HARTSHORN.

The second letter reads:  
Bellefonte, Pa., July 26, 1865.  
Benjamin Hartshorn, Esq.,

Dear Sir: We are instructed to answer your question in the affirmative. When, where and to whom is the payment to be made? Would it not be better for the sake of appearances for you to subpoena our witnesses? Answer by return mail. Respectfully,  
ORVIS & ALEXANDER.

The third letter is as follows:  
Curwensville, July 31, 1865.  
Cyrus Alexander, Esq.,

Dear Sir: Mr. Meek's case is withdrawn. The United States district attorney requested me to notify the witnesses to that effect, which I have done. Yours respectfully,  
B. HARTSHORN.

MEEK PROMISED TO BE GOOD.

The case against Mr. Meek was finally disposed of by the district attorney moving a nolle prosequere after there were absolute assurances that Meek would not repeat the offense. While he did not make as wild statements as before his arrest, Meek continued to show antipathy to the Union cause, and he to this day is looked upon as one of the most radical of Bourbon Democrats.

The veterans of the civil war and the Sons of Veterans, who number many thousands in Pennsylvania, will, no doubt, take care of Mr. Meek's case at the coming election. There were many patriotic Democratic soldiers in the Union army who had no sympathy with the work of men like Meek, and in the recent war with Spain and in the present insurrection in the Philippines there are hundreds of Democrats serving in the regular army who resent the nomination of a man who holds the views entertained by Candidate Meek.

They are decidedly opposed to the policy of the present Bryan leadership of the Democratic party and look upon the so-called anti-imperialistic campaign as calculated to keep the Philippines fighting in the hope that a Democratic victory would mean the recognition of their claim to control the Philippines.

MEEK HAS NOT CHANGED.

Meek's attitude and sentiments regarding the McKinley administration and the American troops in the east are given in an editorial paragraph in last week's issue of his newspaper, in which he said:

The truth has finally become known. American soldiers have been guilty of looting in China. They seized \$400,000 in gold at Tien Tain, which was looting, since we had no war with China and the seizure could not come under the head of confiscations allowed under the rules of war. The leopard cannot change its spots.

"Listen, my Democratic friends and neighbors, for I have friends and neighbors in this city, which is my home; listen to what I am about to say. When the Democratic party antagonizes and attacks the administration of President McKinley—upon its policy in Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippine Islands—THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY IS CAMPING IN THE GRAVE-YARD OF DEAD ISSUES."  
—From a speech delivered by the Hon. Webster Davis in October, 1898, to the Republicans of Kansas City, Mo., when the first meeting was held in the first Convention Hall that was only partially completed.

During the Spanish war the flag was worn and flown by all patriotic Americans. Let them wear and fly it now to show they intend to uphold the administration in keeping the fruits of the war with Spain.

Ex-Secretary Olney was the man who advised President Cleveland to use federal troops against the strikers in Chicago during the term of the last Democratic administration.

What did ex-Secretary Olney do when he was attorney general to check the growth of trusts and monopolies? Nothing. But he made an excuse for doing nothing. He said when attorney general, the trusts could not be controlled by federal laws, but that they were under the jurisdiction of state laws and must be proceeded against by state officials.

Prosperity, patriotism and victory are in the air.

The western country has also become the enemy's country for the advocates of repudiation and free trade.

Some of the funds of the Tammany ice trust are being spent for Bryan and Stevenson banners in New York.

**WOMEN do suffer!**  
Even so-called healthy women suffer!  
But they are not healthy!  
The marks left by pain are on the young faces of many of our daughters. Pain that leaves its mark comes from a curable cause. If that cause is not removed its influence reaches out and overshadows a whole life. The reason Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has been so uniformly successful for over a quarter of a century in overcoming the suffering of women, is that it is thorough and goes directly to the cause. It is a woman's

## MUST WOMEN SUFFER?

remedy for woman's ills.

MISS EMILY F. HAAS, of 148 Freeman St., Greenpoint, Brooklyn, N. Y., writes:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM—I wish to state that I used your Vegetable Compound with the greatest success. I was very sick for nearly a year with hysteria, was down-hearted and nervous; also suffered with painful menstruation and pain in back and limbs. I often wished for death, thinking nothing would cure me. I had doctors, but their medicines did me no good. At last, by the advice of a friend, I began to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and I am happy to say it has entirely cured me.

JENNIE SHERMAN, of Fremont, Mich., Box 748, writes:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM—I feel that I must write you and tell you what your medicine has done for me. I had neuralgia of the stomach for two years, so bad that I could not do any work. I had two or three doctors, but did not seem to get any better. I began taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Liver Pills and improved from the first, had better appetite, and after taking three bottles of Compound and one box of Liver Pills, can say that I am cured. Your Vegetable Compound is a wonderful medicine."



Liberal Adjustments. Prompt Payments

REMEMBER  
**H. HARVEY CHOCH,**  
GENERAL INSURANCE AGENCY  
**SELINGROVE, PA.**

Only the Oldest, Strongest Cash Companies,  
Fire, Life, Accident and Tornado.

No Assessments No Premium Notes.

The Aetna Founded A. D., 1819 Assets \$11,055,513.88  
" Home " " " 1853 " 9,853,628.54  
" American " " " 1810 " 2,409,584.57

The Standard Accident Insurance Co.  
The New York Life Insurance Co.  
The Fidelity Mutual Life Association.  
Your Patronage Solicited

## The New-York Tribune

The LEADING NATIONAL REPUBLICAN NEWSPAPER, thoroughly up to date, and always a staunch advocate and supporter of Republican principles, will contain the most reliable news of

## THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.

including discussions, correspondence and speeches of the ablest political leaders, brilliant editorials, reports from all sections of the land showing progress of the work, etc., etc., and will commend itself to the careful perusal of every thoughtful, intelligent voter who has the true interests of his country at heart.

New York Tribune Published Monday, Wednesday and Friday is in reality a fine, fresh, every-day Daily, giving the latest news on days of issue, and covering news of the other three. It contains all important foreign war and other cable news which appears in THE DAILY TRIBUNE of same date, also Domestic and Foreign Correspondence, Short Stories, Elegant Half-tone Illustrations, Humorous Items, Industrial Information, Fashion Notes, Agricultural Matters and Comprehensive and Reliable Financial and Market reports.

Regular subscription price, \$1.50 per year. We furnish it with the Post for \$1.75 per year.

Send all orders to the "Post", Middleburgh, Pa.

"A DOLLAR SAVED IS A DOLLAR EARNED."

**DEXTER**  
**\$1 For a \$2 Shoe**  
To introduce to every family in the UNITED STATES.  
SOLE LEATHER. Counters, Insoles, Outsoles and Heels.

This Ladies' Dongola Kid Boot, Lace or Button, sole leather counter, inner, outer sole and heel, fancy top stay, Patent Leather Tip, Opera Toe, 2 to 8, D, E, or EE, sent postpaid on receipt of \$1. Equals any \$2 boot sold. Our maks. Money refunded if unsatisfied. Factory. We guarantee fit, style, wear.

FREE—Our catalogue with illustrations of 150 bargains in shoes; also a subscribers Ticket which secures a Liberal Cash Bonus on your year's trading.

**TESTIMONIALS**  
Equals any \$8.00 shoe; wife went barefoot rather than buy anything but the DEXTER \$1.00 shoe.

DEXTER SHOE CO.  
Dear Sirs—The shoes are proving satisfactory. This pair that I now have make five different styles of shoes that I have bought of you and they are all good. I showed our merchant a pair of \$1.00 shoes that I had just received from you and he took his knife and cut into the heel and examined them thoroughly and pronounced them cheap at \$3.00. You will find an order with this letter for two more pairs of shoes.

Respectfully yours,  
MRS. J. S. WILLIAMS,  
Willetts, Medacton Co., Cal.

P. S.—Use my name I buy like.

DEXTER SHOE CO.  
Gents—Please find enclosed, herewith, express money order. Please send the shoes out without delay. I am needing them. My wife is almost barefooted and I don't wish to buy shoes at any other house because I have used the Dexter and find them the best for the money.  
Yours truly,  
PHILIP M. ECKALA,  
Newark, Ill.

DEXTER SHOE CO., 300-302-304, Summer Street, Boston, Mass.

Established 1880, Capital \$500,000, Incorporated