## FREELAND TRIBUNE. THE RIGHT MAN Established 1888. PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY AND THURSDAY

FREELAND, PA., NOVEMBER 3, 1898

## THE JUNKET BUSINESS.

THE JUNKET BUSINESS. Isovi I has Grown to its Present Aw-ful Proportions--Democratic and Republican Rule Compared. In connection with state polities in Permsylvania there are few things more interesting or instructive and absolute-ly nothing more fully demonstrable of the curse of the machine rule than a study and comparison of the various general appropriation acts of the state legislature. Mr. Wanamaker has fit-tingly supplemented the work of the Democratic party, its conventions, com-mittees and press, in explaining to the people that takese acts over many mon-straus extravagances and villainous steals. There are not many of the features of them more prolific and as-tionalistic junkets, "extra services" of legislative committees, and the multitudinous commissions that are constituted for the sole purpose of put-ting unearned money into the pockets of the henchmen and retainers of the dominant party throughout the state. A carefully compiled table, made up from an item-by-item search of the general appropriationacts for the pastify years shows that in 1853, the first administra-tion, there was a total of \$7,348,91 awarded to rehese included the al of \$7,000 These includes igating the State col-force of the several force of the several the western Penn-and peniten-avpenhen occu-in of the

rary. cost of the Bos-election case alssion selected sive system of several depart-

year 1885 there were still fewer lations of this kind, the total at \$3,918, out of which an item , for the expenses of the com-o investigate the Standard Oli

assument methods that had already gun to prevail \$5,000 of this total was ited in a lump sum for four investi-tions, an excursion to Gettysburg d a member's funeral. It was not until 1883, however, that ere was anything like a really riot-is revel along these lines. Beaver was ill governor, and the aggregated items the general appropriation bill for ese unnecessary and unlawful uses ached the enormous sum of \$123,883, - These include \$17,500 for a house ntest, entirely unprecedented figures, 5,000 for a committee to examine and port upon the charitable and correc-nal systems of the commonwealth. 000 for a commission to codify the ad laws, another \$6,000 for a com-ttee on industrial education and 5,700 laid out in taking the gislators to participation in the netanilation of George ashington as president. And Beaver ver interposed a single veto. A laque item in this list is \$100 for a mmittee on amended orthography, ere was certainly a bad spell of ap-priation legislation about that time. amended orthography, ainly a bad spell of ap-station about that time. In fact, that its cost to was greater even than d and proposed similar Y legislature, including ie general appropriation attizen who believes in nomy in state ornead

nen? In 1891 the Democrats again had the overnor and that year the appropria-ons for junkets &c. in the general remor and that year the appropria-ms for junkets, &c., in the general were but \$73,859.33, and of these Patison vetoed items aggregating 116, leaving the actual outlay but 743.23, or less than a third of Beav-ther forms former

5. btless by these ve-made the general ver only \$3,466.12 of

the legislature made the general opriation act cover only \$3,466.12 of expenditures. t the Republicans came in again 55, and that year the total was 85.92, or about \$15,600 more in the ral bill than there were in 1833 in the general and the special bills her. Here magain was a sharp-neams to Republican reformers, but falled to put in an appearance. ings had not yet fallen out with machine. His vetoes, in 1895, of class of items amounted, all told, 0,715, leaving a balance awarded 1,7152, or nearly 22 times as much mms amounted, all told, ing a balance awarded hearly 22 times as much Patitison's last term. slature voted for pur-category under discuss-n the general bill and ial bills. Of the aggre-Governor Hastings ve-t \$20,822,90, leaving the or fraud at \$70,691.55, solutely no excuse for dd yet the cost to the state e business was much less 1895 or that of 1889, though, is the Democratic protests unheeded by the so-called and Prohibitionist reform-perpetrators of the secoun-is pocketed the swag and ny instances triumphantly the places they had dis-

r man can ponder and digest res here given without being b the conclusion that, both by and performance, the Demo-Pennsylvania have approved le as the only genuine and reorruption and inex-matter of the state

## FOR GOVERNOR

Why a Palmer and Buckner Leader Supports Mr. Jenks.

A Vigorous Communication From Samuel Dickson, a Leader of the Philadelphia Bar-Facts For All Honest Citi-zens to Ponder.

Bar-Facts For All Honest Citi-zens to Ponder. The strongest men in Pennsylvania, regardless of partisan, factional or financial views, are rapidly getting into line for Jenks and reform. The Phila-delphia Ledger, notwithstanding its harge proportion of Democratic readers. has been hitherto very unfriendly to the Democratic nominee for governor. being inspired to this course by certain well known influences which weiv against the Democratic party two years ago. But the tide of public in-dignation against Quayism, and the manifest determination of the people to rise superior to party and to ov-ri-throw the enemies of honest govern-ment, is showing The Ledger the er-or of its ways, and that journal is now devoting every'day a large amount of space to the Jenks meetings, and edi-torially is pursuing a much more com-mendable course with regard to the state contest. Our contemporary gives a solid column, on its editorial page, to Samuel Dickson, Esqi, one of the leading lawyers of the country, who shows in the strongest language not only why all Democrates of his way of vinking should support Mr. Jenksa-and he was one of the Palmer and Duckner leaders in 1896-but all other poor ditizens as well. Mr. Dickson tous writes: "As many independent voters are apparently in doubt as to whether to

and citizens as well. Mr. Dickson to the service: "As many independent voters are apparently in doubt as to whether to vote for Dr. Swallow or Mr. Jenks, a tatement of some of the reasons which a will lead many of the sound money the of interest. The first is, that the overest of the taster may be of interest. The first is, that the fore of interest. The first is, that the fore of interest. The first is, that the overest on the reasons which a will be of interest. The first is, that the fore of sovernor is of singulary little connective of governor is of singulary little connective of governor is of singulary little connective or is of singulary little part of the singulary l

<text><text><text>

the recessary for the extinguishment of the public debt up to the present time; and
Whereas, the bondsmen of the said for at least the amount of interest lost to the state up to date by the sale of said \$1,00,000 of United States bonds which now lies a useless surplus in the state trace around the state of the second state bonds above a legal limit, the state trace around the state transaction of the state transactions of the st

<text><text><text><text><text><text>

MISMANAGED STATE FUNDS.

An Examination of the Sinking Fund for the Past Two Years. How the Commonwealth Has Lost a Quarter of a Million Dollars.

Stop the Flow Into the Sinking Fund Treasury and Invest Its Enormous Cash Surplus.

Cash Surplus. Harrisburg, Pa., March 21, 1888. The reports of the state sinking fund commissioner's operations for the facal verse 1886 and 1887 and 1887 and 1858, including transactions from Dec. 1, 1856, to Dec. 1, 1888, have been made to the legis-lature. Let the public look at the re-sults. The operations for these two years have entailed a loss of about a quarter of a million dollars, and the accumulation in the fund of a cash bal-ance of two million three hun-dred and stry-eight housand, three hundred and forty-three dollars and soventy-three cents, which the commission for those two years was the state at per cent government bonds at one hundred and twenty-four and sovent-three conts, which the sinking fund treasury. What could have been the motive for this transaction, which is astonishing in whatever light it is viewed? It is inconceivable that the sinking fund commissioners imag-ine that United States 4 per cents would fail to one hundred and eighteen in 1852, when these bonds would have been heundred and sixteen in 1852 before that the solution would have been houndred and sixteen in 1852 before that these bonds would have been houndred and sixteen in 1852 before that these bonds would have been houndred and sixteen in 1852 before that these bonds would have been houndred and sixteen in 1852 before that the solution the proceeds of the state ould possibly have suffered and February, 1892, when they would have been needed to meet the outstand-ing 5 per cent loan. That they were not old for the purpose of purchasing of the sex there would have been and February. 1892, when they two he fact the end of the fiscal year in the treas bonds and after having purchased state honds at the price paid by the state hat withis vould have been and isong transaction, unless the United States 4 per cent band skiteen in fissy and a solution the sinking fund of the system of the sinking fund sover in February. 1892. The estimate of losses sustained by the state in the state in that year; it will be shown and in lo

<text>

The Democratic party has for many parts insisted that the management of the finances of the state of Pem-sylvania has been reckless and inde-femsible. The late development inde-densible. The late development inde-densible the late development inde-densible the late development inde-densible the late funds in various oth er banking institutions were of a cor-rupt character, should be no news to the people's more yetrusted to the zenking institutions were of a cor-rupt character, should be no news to the people, because at various times disclosures have been made through be densitied to the state legislature of daring and flagrant mis-use of the people's more entrusted to the the people's more yetrusted to the Alter treasurers and auditors gen-rul. In the most direct way the spe-rif charge was made in the session of the legislature of the sinking fund mon-sys were being, and had been, made thy Mr. Quay and Mr. Quay's creatures, these cherk, wherry, of Cumberland wount, who made a strenuous, but he fortect Mr. Wherry, did more that a de-bert and corrupt wisuse of the sinking fund was being in the showed beyond question that a de-bert and corrupt wisus of the sinking fund the sinking fund commission existent of the fight fund was being in porterity manipulated. On March 25 boffered a series of resolution, selling the fund the sinking fund was being in portering the constitution, but the investment of the fund. This sale vio-ation to made in cursuance of the sinvestment of the fund. This sale vio-ation to made in cursuance of the sinvestment of the fund. This sale vio-ation to made in cursuance of the sinvestment of the fund. This sale vio-ation to made in cursuance of the sinvestment of the fund. This sale vio-tion that the made in cursuance of the sinvestment of the fund. This sale vio-situation and the constitution, but the sinvestment of the fund. This sale vio-situation and the constitution, but the sinvestment of the fund. This sale vio-situation and the cursuance of the sinvestment of th

<text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text>