

FOR GOVERNOR,



GEORGE A. JENKS.

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JENKS AND THE STANDARD.

Legislation of 1883 and 1895 in Which Democrats and Republicans Prominently Figured.

The untruthful and malicious charge that the Hon. George A. Jenks, the Democratic candidate for governor, is a Standard Oil company candidate...

The oil producers and independent oil refiners of Pennsylvania first felt the tentacles of the monster as far back as 1872. They repeatedly sought relief at the hands of Republican governors and legislatures...

It was not until a Democratic governor with a Democratic legislature and a senate controlled by Democrats, assisted by such independent Republicans as Emery, Stewart and Lee, came into power that any legislation favorable to the oil producers and independent refiners was obtained...

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Efforts to have the law of 1883 declared unconstitutional ended in failure. Recourse was then had to the more indirect method of buying stocks and bonds of such as would sell their interests in the competing lines...

BALLOT POLLUTION.

How It Flourishes Under the Rule of the Republican Machine—Philadelphia's Elections the Most Corrupt on Earth—Some of Their Leading Infamous Features—How the Machine Downed Attempts at Ballot Reform. Machine Leaders Who Boast of Their Shame and Make Jest of It.

From machine rule to debauchery of the ballot box is a logical evolution. No machine ever held sway for any length of time without it. Even the Republican party of Pennsylvania, complacent as are its followers, ready as they are in their prejudices and bigotries to tolerate almost anything that comes in the name of and labeled Republicanism, could not have been so long and so completely bossed but for the aid the bosses have had from unlawful purchase and coercion of the voters, falsification of election returns and kindred iniquities...

The writer of this article has Philadelphia out of a single four-roomed house. It was perfectly manifest that they did not regularly live there, that they were there for election purposes only, and would be in perhaps a half dozen other precincts or wards for the same purpose on the same day...

It is not probable that elections are more corrupt anywhere on earth than in Philadelphia. Fully half the Republican majorities returned from there are manufactured. By far the greater number of the election officers are men who have absolutely no respect for an oath, and will hesitate at no crime provided they are liberally paid for its commission, and the machine leaders are never without ample funds for this purpose...

In 1895 the Standard saw the opportunity for the repeal of the act of June 13, 1883, and it gave the signal to begin operations. The senate, under the lead of Gobin and others, was a willing and subservient tool, and the house, led by Marshall of Allegheny and Cochran of Armstrong, joined in the work of aiding and abetting the Standard's policy of spoliation...

The seventh act of the legislature to meet his approval, an act passed before he had accommodated himself to his strange surroundings, was a repealer of the act of 1883. How much money, if any, was received by interested parties, is not known, but it is known that Standard agents declared that the repeal of the act of 1883 would be followed for a short time by a rise in the price of oil...

JENKS' DENIAL.

Not the Standard's Attorney—Always Independent of Corporations.

In reply to an assertion made by Dr. Swallow that the Democratic candidates was a Standard Oil company candidate and a corporation attorney, Mr. Jenks has written the following letter to Hon. Calvin M. Bower, nominee for superior court judge, who called Mr. Jenks' attention to the statement: "My Dear Sir: In reply to your letter, I am not and never in my life was the attorney for the Standard Oil company, nor any of its branches. I never was a salaried attorney for any corporation in my life except in one instance...

Shaking the Plum Tree.

"There is a movement among independent Republicans," says the Philadelphia Record of Oct. 13, "to better the state government in Pennsylvania by taking Senator Quay out of reach of the plum tree. That is the idea of Mr. Wanamaker and of Dr. Swallow. The Democrats of Pennsylvania have a better interest. They propose to take the plum tree out of the reach of Senator Quay and of all others who might be tempted to shake it to gather illicit fruit. They insist upon a return to the letter of the constitution, and that the state shall be governed accordingly."

CASTORIA For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Signature of CHAS. H. FLETCHER.

enable the people to vote intelligently. I submit it might be bad for some of us. It might, perhaps, endanger the return of some of us to the legislature. "Under republican rule" there is certainly "successful government" from his standpoint, for Lytle, in recognition of his unvarying subservience to the machine, has since been made by President McKinley Naval Officer at the Port of Philadelphia. He is a smooth, sleek, plausible fellow, and has about as much respect for public opinion as a Pejee Islander.

E. A. Coray, of Luzerne, Republican, said the Baker ballot law was a failure, so far as protecting the voters was concerned. In his county, he added, men were paid to act as helpers, and stood around the polls until they had marked 40 or 50 ballots. Foster, Democrat, of Centre, said his constituency were not in favor of the law as it stands, being satisfied, after recent contests, that it was defective, and are ready for any change that will improve it.

Gould, Republican, of Erie, said: "The present ballot law is not an aid to voters, and the machine politicians have got hold of the blanket ballot today, and can move up their phalanxes to vote just as they ever did." Roger, Republican, of Philadelphia, said: "The system proposed by this bill is in vogue in Massachusetts, and is a Republican system. * * * Within my own experience at the election last November (1896) I observed the most flagrant violations of the law, and yet I had to stand mute."

Here Focht, of Union, one of the most blatant and unblushing of the machine leaders in the body, interrupted and asked Roger if he did not vote for Crow, the Citizens' candidate for sheriff of Philadelphia, the imputation being that no man who would in the least degree protest against Republican machine edicts could be honorable and straightforward.

Roger replied hotly in the affirmative, and added that Crow would have been the regular Republican nominee, and for police interference (under orders from Boss Martin (at the convention, "I stand," continued Roger, "for Republican principles and not for corruption or boodle, and that is why I am standing here. * * * God only knows that every reform that has come to the city of Philadelphia has come from the rural portion of the house."

R. J. Baldwin, of Delaware, another of the men who never refuses prompt and joyful compliance with whatever may be the orders of the machine, said that it is "all unbecome to come up here and prate about reform." Mr. Keator showed that the Baker law as it stands is not the Australian system, it is called, but that of his amendment would make it practically that. He showed further that the ticket provided for in his bill would lessen the cost of printing from 60 to 75 per cent—the bill is now an enormous one—that it was necessary to insure a secret ballot, that it would encourage honest voting, and that it was in no sense partisan; but all to no vote. Orders had been promulgated that the bill must not pass, and it did not pass.

"We can never have a free ballot and a fair count in Pennsylvania so long as the present Republican organization makes and administers the laws for the state and the larger of its cities. The Republican party is the party of the corporations. It is managed for the presumption that the chief purpose of law is to enable a few to live handsomely by bleeding the many. These few share their gain with the party. Hence comes the corruption funds. And with the funds comes the disposition to make the laws and practices so that they are assured of the full money's worth in the way of votes. But by electing Mr. Jenks governor and clearing a majority of the members of the legislature—both of which results are easily possible this year—we can checkmate their game. We can compel the repeal of the most iniquitous of existing laws and set in motion a force that will be certain to make you purify our politics, make our elections a vote of a fair man that they have of recent years come to be, and our state and municipal governments to see the needs and interests of the many."

UNCONSTITUTIONAL SALARIES.

Flagrant Abuse of the Constitution in the Interest of Adjutant General Thomas J. Stewart.

Thomas J. Stewart was appointed by Governor Hastings on Jan. 15, 1895, to the office of adjutant general at the then salary of \$2,500 per annum. He accepted the appointment, and at once entered upon his duties. Before assuming the duties of adjutant general Thomas J. Stewart did solemnly swear and affirm that he would "support, obey and defend the constitution of this commonwealth." When he thus pledged his support and obedience Thomas J. Stewart must have known that Section 13 of Article 3 of the constitution reads as follows: "No law shall extend the term of any public officer, or increase or diminish his salary or emoluments after his election or appointment."

Four months and fifteen days after he had accepted his appointment Thomas J. Stewart had his salary raised, in defiance of the mandate of the constitution by "an act" of the legislature, approved by Governor Daniel Hastings, said act reading as follows: "Section 1. Be it enacted, etc., that the salary of the adjutant general of the commonwealth shall be four thousand dollars per annum." See P. L., 1895, page 128.

The general appropriation act for the years 1895 and 1896 the sum of \$8,000 was specifically appropriated for the payment of the salary of the adjutant general. See P. L., 1895, page 554. In the general appropriation act for the years 1897-8 a like sum was specifically appropriated for a like object. See P. L., 1897, page 477.

The detailed reports of the auditor general and the state treasurer show that Adjutant General Thomas J. Stewart has drawn the full \$4,000 per annum unconstitutionally voted to him by members of the legislature, who were also sworn to "support, obey and defend the constitution of this commonwealth." The report of the auditor general for 1895, page 257, shows that the salary of the adjutant general began the date of his appointment, Jan. 15, 1895. What think you, citizen taxpayers, of this flagrant violation of the constitution and of oath of office?

BRIBERY AND PERJURY.

CAN LEGISLATORS WHO TRAVEL ON FREE PASSES "HONESTLY ASSUME" THAT THE STATE OWES THEM TWENTY CENTS FOR EACH MILE TRAVELED?—GOVERNOR HASTINGS' APOLOGY FOR A VETO CONSIDERED.

In the contested election case, Saunders vs. Roberts, Governor Hastings after disapproving of the items for reimbursing members of the elections committee for sums alleged to have been expended in railway fares, uses the following language: "The items are disapproved, but in withholding my approval I deem it only fair to say that the appropriations made to the members of the committee were made upon what I believe to have been the honest assumption that they were legally entitled to mileage."

This is a lame and most impotent conclusion on the part of Governor Hastings. It is a weak and base apology, beneath the dignity of a chief executive, whose duty it is at all times to guard the interests of the people from attacks of legislative despoilers. Governor Hastings knows what is patent to all who frequent the halls of legislation, that the members of the Pennsylvania legislature are furnished passes upon all railroads within, and on some railroads without the state. He knows that at every session of the legislature the first to appear are the railroad lobbyists, some of whom pose as newspaper correspondents. He knows, too, that these lobbyists are on hand for the express purpose of catering to the impetuous members who want passes for themselves, their families and their friends. He knows that in the pockets of each and every member of the legislature is a pass on nearly all the railroads traveled by members, and that these free passes are good for every day the legislature is in session, and for many days afterwards.

THE CONSTITUTION. It may be that since the adoption of the constitution of 1873 a legislator or perhaps two legislators have found their way to the halls of legislation at Harrisburg, sat out the entire session, and returned home without having traveled on a free railroad pass. It is not impossible that a few sterling legislators have sat at Harrisburg deploring the legislation and refusing free passes, but the rule is, as aptly stated by a lawmaker—"take all the passes you can get and ask for more."

It is provided in Section 8, Article XVII, of the state constitution, that "No railroad, railway or other transportation company shall grant free passes, or passes at a discount to any person except officers or employees of the company." The language of the constitution herein quoted is too emphatic and plain to be misunderstood by any member of the legislature who does not regard himself as an officer or an employee of a railroad corporation, rather than a servant of the people for whose protection and benefit the constitution was framed and adopted.

Section 29 of Article 3 of the state constitution expressly provides against corrupt solicitation on the part of legislators as follows: "A member of the general assembly who shall solicit, demand or receive, or consent to receive, directly or indirectly, for himself or for another, from any company, corporation or person, any money, office, appointment, employment, testimonial, reward, thing of value, or enjoyment, or of personal advantage, or promise thereof, for his vote or official influence, etc., shall be held guilty of bribery within the meaning of this constitution, etc."

Language cannot be more explicit than this, and yet, in the very teeth of such unmistakable declarations, railroad passes are solicited, given and taken by members of the general assembly, who have solemnly sworn or affirmed to obey and uphold that very constitution whose provisions they immediately set at defiance. Bribery and perjury conjoined is of so common and notorious a part of Pennsylvania legislation that he who would openly declare to the contrary in or about the state capitol would be set down as a credulous fool, fresh from the woods. To solemnly swear or affirm to obey and uphold the constitution, with a railroad pass snugly stowed away in the pocket of the swearing or affirming legislator, has grown to that extent as to compel railroad lobbyists to believe the corrupt exudation of corrupt minds, that all men have their price, and that some men can be bought cheap. Under the laws of Pennsylvania railroad corporations can not charge their passengers at a rate per mile in excess of three cents, and yet there are legislators so bold and shameless as to charge the state at the rate of 20 cents per mile, an excess of 17 cents per mile, allowing for the unallowable, that they actually paid any railroad fare.

ILLEGAL LUXURIES. True it is that to ride in a palace car entails an additional expense, even to members who travel on free passes; and true it is that meat and drink cost money on a buffet car; but there is no law wherein provision has been made whereby members of the legislature shall have their board and luxuries charged to the state. Every member of the legislature knows this, and there comes a time when from him the unaccounted and absurd apology that he believed it was an "honest assumption" on the part of junketing committees that the state was indebted to each member of said committees in the sum of twenty cents for each and every mile traveled.

In his veto of mileage expense items in the matter of the pretended investigation of the office of the dairy and food commissioner, Governor Hastings made no apologies to treasury looters. In that veto he quoted the law, and that law does not travel on parallel lines with his after uncalculated and mistaken apology in the matter of the contested election case of Saunders vs. Roberts.

CASTORIA

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