

# Some Pointed Questions

Does your urine contain any sediment? Is the lower part of your back sore, weak and lame? Does your urine have a whitish, milky color? Is there a smarting or scalding sensation in passing it? Does it pain you to hold it? Do you desire to urinate often, especially at night?

If you have any of these symptoms, your kidneys are diseased and your life is in danger. More people die of such disorders than are killed in wars.



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"For years I suffered with my kidneys," writes THOMAS QUACKENBUSH, of Pittsfield, Mass. "The pain in my back was so severe at times that I was obliged to keep to my bed. I suffered awfully when passing water, which was often discolored with blood. I tried almost everything in the shape of medicine, but nothing seemed to help me. One day I got a bottle of Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy and used it but a little while when it braced me right up. My back became all right, no pain at all; my water cleared up and passed from me without pain, and I grew better in every way. I consider it a great medicine, as it has done wonders for me. My wife uses it for female complaint, and thinks it's the finest medicine in the world."

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# THE EFFECT OF A BOOMERANG.

## The Conspiracy Charges Against Senator Quay.

### THEY REACT IN HIS FAVOR.

### Even His Enemies Concede They Have Fallen Flat.

### AN UNBIASED ANALYSIS OF THEM

**Charges Held in Secret For Over Five Months and Then Sprung Just a Week Too Late to Give Him a Chance to Answer Before the Election—The Filmy Character of the Testimony—The Evidence That the Whole Thing is the Last Effort of a Conspiracy of Disappointed Office Seekers, Similar to the Morey Letter Forgery Against Garfield.**

Philadelphia, Oct. 15.—One of the most sensational political bombs since the Morey forgery against Garfield was exploded here this week with what promises to be a very similar effect. The charges were made against Senator Quay, his son, R. R. Quay, ex-State Treasurer B. J. Haywood, and Attorney Charles H. McKee.

People who are intelligent enough to read have become so used to wholesale and reckless charges against candidates in the last days of political campaigns that when such allegations are made too late to be tried out before the electors they are dismissed at the outset, and voters demand abundant proof before treating them otherwise than with contempt. It is but an unbiased statement of fact to say that these charges were "fallen flat." This is the common talk among lawyers and business men who are familiar with banking methods.

An examination of the columns of several of the daily newspapers of this city and vicinity would indicate a different state of feeling, but the relation between some of these papers and all matters of publicity in which Mr. Quay is concerned is such that an interest in the case is peculiar. If Cattiline had run a big department store in Philadelphia as an annex to his conspiracy in Rome, and spent liberally for advertising, he would have had a better chance of success than the Philadelphia Times of yesterday morning. He says:

"Senator Quay has been helped rather than hindered in his great battle by a prosecution instituted too late to be determined before the election, when all the facts relied upon to incriminate him were as well known to the as yet hidden prosecutors months ago as they are today. In the age of universities, schools and newspapers personal defamation and political prosecutions which must be tried after the political contest is over, carry no conviction to the people of honest purpose or devotion to law and an honest public policy."

When the first proclamation of the charges was made, with the information that the whole police machinery of the city and county was thought to be so unequal to serving the warrants that they had been put in the hands of the Pinkertons—a body of men so obnoxious that a bill was introduced in the legislature not long ago forbidding their employment in this state—public interest was worked up to a high pitch. Nervous women who had relatives in the army might well be said to be at the prospect that the district attorney might yet call the troops back into the field, in order to have the warrants served upon these desperate men at the point of the bayonet. When it was announced, apparently by authority, that the district attorney was about to mount a guard, armed with a rifle and two revolvers, at the vault containing the evidence, a natural curiosity to hear some of this precious evidence. When the first defendants were arraigned the magistrate's room was thronged almost to suffocation.

That was last week. This week, when Mr. Haywood was arraigned, only a corporal's guard of loungers about police headquarters retained curiosity to see what was going on. The people had digested the samples of what the district attorney calls evidence, and rated it at what it was worth. The great sensation didn't last long enough to be even a minor day's wonder. The tone of the state newspapers corresponds with this situation, and the comments of hundreds of men who have been honestly opposed to Senator Quay, but who despise assassination of character as a campaign weapon, accords with it. The reason of this is not hard to find. It is not that the people of Pennsylvania are willing to cloak guilt in any man, or to permit any station, however high, or any past services, however great, to check the machinery of justice.

But the common sense of fair-minded men revolts at seeing the machinery of the courts turned over to any political faction to be used as an instrument of personal spite and disappointed ambition.

"For justice, all place a temple, and all season summer."  
But the only temple in all this city which suited the purpose of this prosecution, into which to take a senator of the United States, was the common police court, where the odoriferous drunk and the greasy vagrant have their daily morning hearings, and in all this long summer, during which all the books and papers were in the hands of the assistant district attorney, there was no reasonable time for beginning this prosecution until just a few days too late to be tried before the election. It may be only a coincidence that during all these months of silence the district attorney, after 13 consecutive years in office, expected to be again renominated, and that the suits were instituted shortly after he was notified by Republican leaders of all factions that they would not challenge an uprise of the church and freethinkers

of this moral community by putting him again on the ticket. If the coincidence is not significant it is at least unfortunate.

The evident dishonesty of purpose in the time of bringing the prosecution, within a few weeks of the election, after delaying for five months, compels even Colonel McClure to acknowledge

This character of the evidence presented, and the manner of conducting the hearing, were equally discrediting. The defendants were not given the privilege usually accorded to them by the law of the lowest suspicious character—that of being confronted with their accusers. The most searching cross examination failed to uncover the mysterious persons who were behind the prosecution. A hired detective in the district attorney's office made the information, and even he was not put on the witness stand. The charges were made and the hearing held before a police magistrate who had for years been a clerk in the office of the district attorney, to whose influence he owed his job. The star witness for the prosecution, the defense, of course, is not heard at a preliminary hearing.

It needed only a commitment to prison for the purpose of trial to show that the whole proceedings are summary, arbitrary and one-sided as those by which the police of the city consign whomsoever they see fit to the misers of Siberia. The Grand Jury has his effecting subjects tied up in a sack and cast into the Bosphorus.

And what did all the evidence, so dramatically vaunted in advance, amount to?

First, that Senator Quay had an account in the People's bank for many years; that, like two-thirds of the business men in Philadelphia, he was a member of the bank; that he was buying and selling stocks, sometimes with a profit, sometimes at a loss; that, like three-fourths of the business men, most notoriously including Mr. W. W. Mendenhall, he was borrowing money from time to time on his notes secured by the deposit of satisfactory collateral. But in all the correspondence and memoranda submitted there was not one word of direct or indirect deposit of public money of any sort. Upon the contrary there was almost continuous reference, in almost every letter to Senator Quay's personal account, and in almost every letter to the like which he had deposited an security for his loans.

Second, there was no evidence, charge or insinuation that the state or any other official creditor of the bank had lost a dollar by its dealings with the defendants, nor even a suggestion that anybody, at any time, had ever risked losing anything thereby.

Third, there was no evidence, charge or insinuation that anybody, at any time, had ever risked losing anything thereby. The money upon which the bank was secured by the deposit of satisfactory collateral. But in all the correspondence and memoranda submitted there was not one word of direct or indirect deposit of public money of any sort. Upon the contrary there was almost continuous reference, in almost every letter to Senator Quay's personal account, and in almost every letter to the like which he had deposited an security for his loans.

But even if the memoranda were not forged, it would require an expert with an india rubber imagination to find in them evidence to sustain the charge of "conspiracy to misuse state money," any more than conspiracy to recruit two hundred Spanish spies.

Fourth, there was evidence that R. R. Quay, the senator's son, who with refined malignity is also included in the dragnet information, at one time borrowed \$100,000 from the People's bank. The books of the bank, however, also show that he deposited at the same time \$125,000 worth of stocks and bonds as security for the loan. The evidence that these securities were good and sufficient to cover the loan, is so manifest that it is not necessary to say that they were likely to check heavily in the near future. The state being the heaviest depositor, he naturally wrote to the state treasurer, Treasurer Haywood replied that the state deposit to the amount of some \$80,000 would not be checked out until the \$100,000 note was paid or arranged for. As the R. R. Quay loan was a call loan, that is to say, subject to payment at any time on demand, and had abundant collateral subject to sale by the bank to meet it, this Haywood statement did not amount to more than the most an assurance that he would not check heavily on the bank without, say, a week's notice.

The suggestion sought to be insinuated that the \$60,000 of state money, besides R. R. Quay's securities amounting to \$125,000, is to be regarded as pledged for an indefinite time to secure his loan of \$100,000, is too ridiculous for serious consideration. Banks which demand \$725,000 security for \$100,000 loan, do not break, and the People's bank did.

This is the whole of this case, inaugurated with so sensational a flourish of trumpets, and on this sort of evidence all four defendants were held in bail—not to be tried nor to have an opportunity to defend themselves until the election.

The present political effect of such a proceeding, so conducted at this time, is as stated at the beginning of this review. If it is these defendants are guilty of any wrong doing no reputable newspaper, no good citizen, would have them go unpunished, but intelligent press and fair minded people, however they may approve of condemning Senator Quay's course in politics, or how-

ever they may oppose or favor his reelection, are alike quick to see the difference between the impartial sword of public justice and the poisoned dagger of private malice, and by political jobs, establishing in the dark.

GEORGE H. WELSHONS.

## SPAIN'S DECADENCE.

### At One Time Its Supremacy Was the Dread of the Nations.

When Charles V was obliged to renounce the dream of a universal monarchy, and to abandon the holy Roman empire to his brother Ferdinand, he was still able to make over to his son Philip II, territories which rendered Spain the preponderant power in the civilized world. Besides his ancestral dominions in the peninsula, to which, in 1580, he added Portugal, Philip was master of the wealthy Netherlands, of Milan and Naples, of the Mediterranean islands, and of the new world. His revenues far exceeded those of any other monarch, his armies were admitted to be the most formidable in Europe, and his command of the sea was disputed only by the Turk, whose navy he crushed at Lepanto, until the disasters of the armada gave warning that the old methods of maritime warfare were becoming obsolete. In every way the supremacy of Spain was the dread of the nations, and its destruction was the cherished object of statesmen for a century. It was not their efforts, however, which accomplished the result. Oligarchs, it is true, were over-matched by Richelieu, but Spain had a vantage ground, enabling her to hold her own against external assault. The causes of her decadence were internal; they were numerous, but may be roughly defined as springing from pride, conservatism, and clericalism.

To a greater or less degree, all Spanish colonies were fields in which clericalism rioted at will. A conspicuous instance of this is found in the Philippines, where the missions of the Augustinian recollects acquired such power that the annals of that colony seem rather to be the records of the Augustinian province of San Nicholas than those of a royal dependency.

In such a community the position of governor had few attractions for an honest man. In 1719, a new governor, Bustamante Bustillo, found on his arrival that all the royal officials had been busily embezzling and pilfering, leaving the treasury nearly empty. After ascertaining the facts, he set to work energetically to recover the funds, and to punish the guilty, who thereupon, as seems to have been customary in such cases, sought asylum in the churches. One of them had carried with him certain official records necessary for the verification of the accounts, and these Bustillo requested the archbishop to make him surrender. The archbishop replied with a learned argument, drawn up for him by a Jesuit, proving that the governor's request was illegal. Bustillo lost his temper at this, and arrested the archbishop, who forthwith cast an interdict over the city. Then the monks and friars turned out in organized bands, marching through the city with crosses, and shouting, "Vive in felix in letal!" They not only collected a mob, which they led to the palace; the doors were broken in, the governor and his son murdered, and when the archbishop was released, he assumed the governorship under the advice of an assembly consisting exclusively of ecclesiastical dignitaries.

In these perpetually recurring troubles between the secular and the clerical authorities, the inquisition was not behindhand, although there was no organized tribunal in Manila.—Henry C. Lea, in the Atlantic.

**Kansas Murder Law.**  
Governor Leedy's position that he will not sentence a murderer to death is that assumed by his predecessors since the present evasive and pusillanimous statute concerning murder has been one of the Kansas laws. Governor Leedy—and every intelligent man in Kansas—understands that the object of the law was to abolish capital punishment. That was the intention of the Legislature, and the Governor believes in respecting the purpose and desire of the law-making body. There may be some day a Kansas Legislature with firmness and consistency enough to substitute for the present law an act defining the punishment for murder in the first degree, making it either death or life imprisonment. Until that time comes the Governor of Kansas will decline to perform the duty properly devolving on a trial judge. In other words, if the courts in Kansas do not hang people, the Governors will not. Kansas at present has no law fixing absolutely the punishment of a cruel and wicked murderer, and this shall arise a Legislature with manliness and decency enough to frame a reasonable statute.—Kansas City Star.

**Soap and Its Uses.**  
There is exported from Great Britain more soap than was used in Great Britain at the beginning of the present century, and, besides, according to a recent report, 400,000,000 pounds of soap is used in Great Britain every year, exclusive of 55,000,000 pounds exported to other countries, chiefly English colonies. The French manufacture of soap amounts approximately to 300,000,000 pounds a year, the larger part of which is made in the city of Paris. The sale in other countries of French soap and particularly of French perfumed soap, is a considerable item of commerce. The exports of soap from Great Britain in recent years have been as follows: 1875, 12,500 tons; 1880, 15,500; 1885, 20,100; 1890, 25,000; 1895, 27,500. What were known in England as the soap taxes originated during the reign of Queen Anne and were originally fixed at \$150 a ton, yielding in the year 1830 a public revenue in excess of \$7,000,000.

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" 62, Sunday Only	4:30 "
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