

Democratic Watchman

Belleville, Pa., Jan. 18, 1901.

P. GRAY MEEK, Editor.
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Democratic County Committee for 1901.
JOHN J. BOWEN, Chairman,
Wm. J. Singer, Secretary,
Assistant Secretaries,
JOHN C. ROWE, THOMAS J. SEXTON,
EMERY ZERTY.

Precinct.	Name.	P. O. Address.
Belleville N. W.	Jno. T. DeLoach	Belleville N. W.
" S. W.	Geo. R. Meek	" S. W.
Centre Hall Boro.	Wm. J. Singer	Centre Hall Boro.
" S. W.	Geo. R. Meek	" S. W.
Millersburg	Wm. J. Singer	Millersburg
Philipsburg 1st W.	J. W. Lukens	Philipsburg 1st W.
" 2nd W.	Ed. J. Jones	" 2nd W.
S. Philipsburg	Harry C. Wilcox	Philipsburg
State College Boro.	Jno. L. Robinson	State College Boro.
Unionville	Geo. R. Meek	Unionville
Benner Twp. N. P.	J. F. Grove	Belleville
" S. P.	John Miller	" S. P.
Boggs Twp. N. P.	Wm. J. Singer	Boggs Twp. N. P.
" S. P.	J. H. Lyman	" S. P.
Burnside Twp. N. P.	Wm. J. Singer	Burnside Twp. N. P.
" S. P.	Wm. J. Singer	" S. P.
Ferguson	Wm. J. Singer	Ferguson
Gregg Twp. N. P.	Wm. J. Singer	Gregg Twp. N. P.
" S. P.	Wm. J. Singer	" S. P.
Haines Twp. N. P.	Wm. J. Singer	Haines Twp. N. P.
" S. P.	Wm. J. Singer	" S. P.
Half Moon Twp.	Wm. J. Singer	Half Moon Twp.
Harmon	Wm. J. Singer	Harmon
Howard	Wm. J. Singer	Howard
Huston	Wm. J. Singer	Huston
Liberty	Wm. J. Singer	Liberty
Marion	Wm. J. Singer	Marion
Miles Twp. N. P.	Wm. J. Singer	Miles Twp. N. P.
" S. P.	Wm. J. Singer	" S. P.
Patton Twp. N. P.	Wm. J. Singer	Patton Twp. N. P.
" S. P.	Wm. J. Singer	" S. P.
Spring Twp. N. P.	Wm. J. Singer	Spring Twp. N. P.
" S. P.	Wm. J. Singer	" S. P.
Taylor Twp. N. P.	Wm. J. Singer	Taylor Twp. N. P.
" S. P.	Wm. J. Singer	" S. P.
Walker Twp. N. P.	Wm. J. Singer	Walker Twp. N. P.
" S. P.	Wm. J. Singer	" S. P.
Worth	Wm. J. Singer	Worth

Caucus Meetings.
The Democrats of Centre county will hold their caucuses for the nomination for borough, ward, township and precinct officers on or before the 26th day of January, 1901. The commitment of the several precincts and wards will take notice hereof and fix the hour or time for the holding of these caucuses. Instructions and blanks will be received by commitment, in due time.

JOHN J. BOWEN, County Chairman.
Representative Thompson Stands By His First Pledge.

Continued from page 1.

The special Pullman Rambler, which was engaged for the trip, left Philadelphia as part of the fast line express at 12:25 Saturday afternoon and was dropped off at Tyrone, where a special locomotive ran the Rambler to Philipsburg, where it remained to await the convenience of Representative Thompson and his physician, Dr. Andrews, of Philadelphia. Representative Thompson was driven in a carriage to the Inquirer special train, which left Philadelphia at 3 o'clock Sunday evening. Accompanying Mr. Thompson were his physician and a party of stalwart Republicans, including Representative Thompson, of Indiana, Captain Clark, of Philadelphia; Lance Snyder, of Kylertown; Samuel Wigton, A. V. Hoyt, Andrew Bolger and Dr. W. W. Andrews, Thompson's physician. At Tyrone the party was joined by Jno. M. Dale and W. E. Gray who had gone up from Belleville Sunday evening.

LONG TRIP OVER MOUNTAINS.
The Inquirer special train reached Tyrone nearly an hour ahead of the arrival of the Philadelphia express, to which the Rambler was to be attached. At 9:33 p. m. the journey over the mountains to the State Capitol was begun.

The train pulled into Harrisburg shortly after 1 o'clock this morning. Attorney General John P. Elkin, T. Larry Epply, Deputy Attorney General Fred F. Fleets and a half dozen others were waiting to greet the Rambler. Representative Thompson and his physician were driven to the room of Captain J. M. Clarke, where the patient was soon sound asleep.

The success of the trip of the Rambler was largely due to the tact and activity of Captain J. M. Clarke, chief of the Bureau of Statistics in the Department of Internal Affairs, to whom was intrusted all of the train arrangements. He was warmly thanked by Representative Thompson for the many courtesies and gentle attentions shown him from the moment he left his home in Philadelphia, until he was safely escorted to Captain Clark's own bed in Harrisburg.

Representative Thompson was in excellent spirits today and during the afternoon the Quay called upon him at his room and they had quite a pleasant chat. There was never any doubt in the minds of the stalwart Republicans of the attitude of Representative Thompson. He was nominated and elected as a stalwart Republican. His position has been the subject of so much misrepresentation that Mr. Thompson tonight issued the following statement for publication over his signature:

Harrisburg, Jan. 14, 1901.—It is my purpose to be present in the House of Representatives tomorrow and vote for the nominee of the Republican caucus for United States Senator, Col. M. S. Quay.

My failure to be in Harrisburg at the organization of the Legislature was due to an attack of lumbago, following an attack of grippe.

Signed JOHN K. THOMPSON.
Representative Thompson was nominated in pursuance of an agreement between the Stalwarts and the Hastings insurgents in Centre county.

Each faction was represented by one candidate on the Republican ticket, and they were both elected. Since the election the Hastings contingent, in violation of all codes of honor, political or otherwise, have endeavored to convert Representative Thompson to their side.

Just before the vote on the Speakership of the House the insurgents sent a special train to Philipsburg with a committee to endeavor to persuade Mr. Thompson to join the insurgent ranks. Wilbur F. Reeder, chairman of the Republican county committee, a close personal friend of former Governor Hastings, did everything in his power to get Mr. Thompson to join the Fins-Martin Boxers, and he was assisted earnestly by Howard Holsworth, another Hastings lieutenant.

TWO WIDELY DIFFERENT PLEAS.
"We don't need you," said Mr. Reeder, "but we would like you to come with us and vote on the Speakership."
"We must have your vote to win," was the frank declaration of another of Mr. Thompson's callers who wanted him to board

the insurgents' special train so as to be on hand to vote against Marshall, the stalwart Republican for Speaker. All these wild pleadings of the insurgents were overheard by Stalwart friends of Representative Thompson who knew that if he could possibly get to Harrisburg he would vote with the Stalwarts, as he is going to do to-morrow.

When the fact that the Inquirer special would carry Mr. Thompson to Harrisburg became known in Philipsburg, the insurgents renewed their efforts to get him to join their cause. One insurgent leader drove seventeen miles over the mountains to make a last frantic appeal in the interest of the Hastings crowd.

The Inquirer salutes Mr. Thompson and extends its compliments to the entire Hastings contingent.

Now you have the entire story of Mr. Thompson's perjury, duplicity, guile, lumbago, honesty or whatever you may decide it is. He is your Representative and if you can't figure it out yourself he will probably explain.

Pennsylvania Republicanism Still Under the Leash of Boss Quay.

Chosen by the Pennsylvania Legislature Tuesday to fill the vacancy created by the expiration of his term on 4th of March, 1899. Without any change in the political situation, seven men broke their solemn pledges and voted directly for M. S. Quay for Senator—No Excuse Whatever Can be Pleaded that Will be Believed by Honest Men.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 15.—After a memorable struggle, which had continued for several years, Colonel M. S. Quay, regular Republican nominee for United States Senator, was elected to-day by the Pennsylvania Legislature to fill the vacancy created by the expiration of his term on March 4th, 1899. His combined vote in the Senate and House was 130, or three more than the number necessary to a choice. The House and Senate will meet jointly at noon to-morrow to canvass the vote and declare an election. Mr. Quay's commission has already been prepared and signed and he will take it to Washington to-morrow afternoon. A party of friends will go with him to be present when he takes his seat in the Senate on Thursday.

The Democratic vote was cast almost solidly for Col. James M. Guffey, of Pittsburgh, and that of the anti-Quay Republicans was divided among nine "favorite sons."

Representative Wm. J. Galvin, of Schuylkill, who voted with the Republicans on the organization of the House was the only Democrat who voted for Mr. Quay. When he cast his vote the followers of Col. Quay broke into cheers, which continued for more than a minute. Representative L. D. Brown, of Crawford, who was nominated by the Prohibitionists and endorsed by the Democrats and Populists, voted for the Rev. Dr. Silas C. Swallow, the Prohibition leader.

GUFFEY LOST THREE VOTES.
Colonel Guffey lost three votes by the absence of Representatives Geo. J. Maloney, of Venango, and Madison A. Garvin, of Adams, who were absent on account of illness, and the pairing of Representative Arthur H. Squier, of Wyoming, with Haldeman, of Montgomery, Republican. Mr. Squier was present, while his pair was ill at his home with typhoid fever.

The solid Democratic vote in the Senate was cast for Colonel Guffey. The vote, in detail, follows:

WILDEST EXCITEMENT PREVAILED.

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WILDEST EXCITEMENT PREVAILED.
The wildest excitement prevailed during the balloting in the House. Long before that body convened at 3 o'clock the chamber was packed with Legislators and spectators. The crush for admittance was so great that many members had to be dragged into the hall by the police. The entrances were guarded by a cordon of policemen, who were powerless to cope with the crowd. In a rush to admit Representative Galvin the door in one of the lobbies was broken down and the hall was soon crowded to suffocation.

Speaker Marshall called the House to order at 3 o'clock and directed the sergeants at arms to clear the aisles. The House officers were unable to handle the crowds and the Harrisburg police force was called in to assist them. Before the ballot was taken, Charles W. Neeb, of Allegheny, and John H. Thompson, of Centre, Republicans who were absent on account of illness when the House organized two weeks ago, presented themselves at the bar and were qualified by Judge Wilson, of Beaver. These members were claimed by both sides and when they voted for Colonel Quay they were heartily applauded by his followers. Thomas K. Beaver, of Juniata, voted for Mr. Olmsted, but before the result was announced, he changed to Mr. Quay.

UNACCOUNTED FOR AND ABSENT.
William P. Winner, of Bucks, who voted the anti-Quay Republican on the organization of the House, was absent and unaccounted for. Before casting his vote for Mr. Quay, Representative Thomas J. Reynolds, of Lackawanna, withdrew the name of Congressman William Connell, of Scranton, who was nominated at the organization. Mr. Reynolds said he had been nominated and elected as an anti-Quay Republican, but that he believed in majority rule and would vote for the nominee. He voted for the anti-Quayites on the organization of the House. Representatives Samuel A. Kendall, of Somerset, and Donald P. McPherson, of Adams, who also voted with the anti-Quayites at the organization, voted for Mr. Quay.

The announcement of the result was followed with much shouting and applause. During which an adjournment was taken until 11 o'clock to-morrow.

When the result of the balloting was announced there was a spontaneous shout of applause from the floor and the galleries, which lasted less than a minute, and the Senate adjourned until to-morrow.

Both bodies will adjourn on Thursday until Monday evening, when the standing committees will be announced and the routine work begin in earnest.

REPORT OF SENATES FOR TO-DAY.
The reports of the House and Senate Republican slate committees are expected to be made to-morrow. The Quay Republicans control both bodies and there is no doubt of the ratification of both slates. The Democrats will not share in the offices in either body, and just what recognition will be given the anti-Quay Republicans the slate committee has not been determined.

The election of Quay ends the struggle which began at the organization of the Legislature of 1899 and has since continued without interruption. Seventy-nine ballots were taken by the last Legislature

without a choice and then the Legislature adjourned. The day following April 21st, Governor Stone appointed Mr. Quay to the Senate, and on April 13rd, 1900, his appointment was rejected by the Senate by one vote. Pennsylvania has since had only one United States Senator, in the person of Boies Penrose.

Colonel Quay received the news of his election at his residence near the capitol. He was naturally elated with his victory, but declined to make a statement. He held an informal reception this afternoon for his friends throughout the state who came here to be present when the vote was taken. Colonel Quay has leased a house in Harrisburg for the session and expects to spend much time here, urging the passage of apportionment, ballot reform and other legislation, to which the Quay Republicans are committed.

State Legislature.

M. S. Quay Declared Elected Senator—Senate Endorses Ship Subsidy Bill But the House Postponed Action on the Same.

HARRISBURG, Saturday Jan. 16.—The special committee of the Senate to which all bills are referred pending the appointment of the standing committees, held its first session to-day favorably reported a number of bills. Among these was the bill of Senator Scott, of Philadelphia, regulating the system of county officers and that of Senator Vane, of Philadelphia, which provides for the creation of an additional court of common pleas in Philadelphia.

The Senate adopted a concurrent resolution presented by Senator Sprout, of Delaware, favoring the passage by Congress of the pending ship subsidy bill.

Senator Scott, of Philadelphia, introduced a bill permitting corporations to increase their capital stock or indebtedness as they may deem necessary to carry on their business. The bill was immediately considered by the committee on bills and favorably reported.

The Senate at noon proceeded to the hall of the House of Representatives for the purpose of adopting journals on the election of a United States Senator.

The Senate returned to its chamber at 12:40, and adopted the House resolution providing that when the Senate adjourned to-morrow, it stand adjourned until next Wednesday night at 8 o'clock. The Senate then adjourned until to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE HOUSE.

In the House to-day Mr. McLean, of Lancaster, offered a concurrent resolution that the House adjourn to-morrow to be met next Wednesday.

Mr. McLean explained that it was impossible for Speaker Marshall to complete his committee assignments before that time and no legislation could be enacted until the committees were appointed.

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Electoral College Met.
Pennsylvania Casts Her Thirty-Two Votes for McKinley and Roosevelt.

HARRISBURG, January 14.—The electoral college of Pennsylvania met this afternoon in the Senate chamber and cast its thirty-two votes for McKinley and Roosevelt. Ex-Mayor Edwin Stewart, of Philadelphia, presided. Robert P. Bacon, of Philadelphia, was appointed messenger to deliver the certificate of election to President Frye, of the United States Senate, at Washington. Daniel R. Greenwood, of Philadelphia, was appointed messenger to deliver a copy of the certificate to Judge McPherson, of the United States district court, Philadelphia. Isaac L. Conner, of Lebanon, delivered a copy of the certificate to the postmaster at Harrisburg for transmission to Washington.

Mr. Stewart sent the following telegram to Mr. McKinley:

Pursuant to the constitution and laws of the United States, and of this Commonwealth, the electoral college of Pennsylvania met here at noon to-day and obedience to a majority of three hundred thousand of our voters, cast her thirty-two electoral votes for President and Vice President, and by unanimous resolution its members directed and I present you their compliments and inform you of their action.

The message was repeated to Colonel Roosevelt, at Oyster Bay, N. Y.

Neely Must Go Back.
He is a Subject for Extradition—Must Go Back to Cuba, Charged with Embezzlement of Public Funds of the Island.

WASHINGTON, January 14.—The United States Supreme court to-day announced its decision in the case of C. W. Neely, charged with embezzlement of the public funds of Cuba while acting as financial agent of the Department of Posts of that island.

The court held that Neely is subject to extradition and must be surrendered to the Cuban authorities.

Justice Harlan handed down the court's opinion, which was unanimous and immediately after the opinion was concluded, an order was issued requiring that the mandate in the case be issued at once.

The court held that Cuba is foreign territory, only our purpose being to free the island from Spanish domination. The decision was based upon the Act of June 6th, 1900, which act was held to be constitutional.

In an opinion of some length, the court reaches a final conclusion as follows:

South African News.

Summary Vengeance Taken on Members of Peace Commission. One was Whipped and then Shot. When the Boers Reached London all the Newspapers Appealed Strongly to the Government to Send More Troops. Unsuccessful Attacks by Boers.

PRETORIA, Saturday Jan. 12.—Last night the Boers cut the wires between Irene and Olifantfontein stations. Early this morning 800 Boers, under Commandant Beyer, invested Kaalfontein station. A hot shell fire, with two field pieces and a Maxim, was maintained for six hours.

The Boers then moved on to Kaalfontein, which is situated on the main line of the railway. The Boers held up the line beyond Kaalfontein, compelling the mail train to return here. It is supposed their object was to obtain supplies, a great quantity of which is stored at Kaalfontein. The British has no casualties.

LONDON, Jan. 13.—The war office has received the following dispatch from Lord Kitchener:

"PRETORIA, Sunday, Jan. 13.—About 1,400 Boers crossed the line, attacking both Zwartfontein and Kaalfontein stations, but were driven off. They are being pursued by a cavalry brigade."

Lord Kitchener reports also several skirmishes at different points, with trifling British losses, and adds: "Three agents of the peace committee were taken as prisoners. One of the Boers' larger men, Lindsey, Jan. 13th. He was a British subject, was flayed and then shot. The other two burghers, were flayed by De Wet's orders."

LONDON, Jan. 14.—4:30 a. m.—The brief report of the fate of the three members of the peace commission who were sent to see General De Wet excited the deepest indignation on all sides. One or two papers express a hope that Lord Kitchener has been misled by false reports, but it is generally felt that he would not have reported the matter to the war office without undoubted evidence.

The Daily Mail heads the report with the word "murder," and declaims against any further attempt to bring the enemy into submission. "De Wet has placed himself outside the pale of humanity," says the Daily Mail, "and no proclamations but large reinforcements must be our watchword."

The Morning Post says: "This marks the point where the guerrilla phase ends and the bandit phase begins."

All the papers appeal strongly to the government to hurry forward reinforcements, since it is evident that the Boer leaders have now become desperate and conciliation is quite useless.

The Pretoria correspondent of the Daily Mail announces the return to Pretoria of Mr. Pretorius, a former President of the late South African Republic, from a futile attempt to dissuade the Boer leaders to surrender.

Details of the attacks upon Kaalfontein and Zwartfontein stations shows that there were only small garrisons of about 120 men at each station. The British had excellent trenches which enabled them to withstand the attacks until the Boers, having ascertained that reinforcements were coming to the garrisons, retired. At Zwartfontein a party of Boers in khaki succeeded in capturing a British patrol of eight men, whom they subsequently liberated. The railway and telegraph lines will be speedily restored.

No further news has been received regarding the invasion of Cape Colony. Sir Alfred Milner writes to a correspondent in England saying: "It would be useless for me to notice the wholesale lies that are spread about concerning me. If I am asked to do so, I would have no time for anything else."

Pennsylvania's Guardsmen.

Record in the Spanish-American War to be Made into a Report.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 13.—The history and record of the National Guard of Pennsylvania in the Spanish-American war was embodied by General Stewart, in the report of operations of the Adjutant General's department for the years 1899 and 1898, the advance sheets of which have just been issued. The total claims filed thus far by the state against the general government on account of expenses in aiding the United States military forces, amount to \$164,933.10. The report states that the balance of the claims are being speedily adjusted and that other claims are being prepared for filing.

The guard at the breaking out of the war consisted of 131 companies of infantry, three troops of cavalry, three batteries of artillery and three divisions of state naval militia. All of these organizations entered the United States service except the Gray Invincibles, a committee of colored troops, and division C. of the naval militia. With the exception of companies I, Eighth regiment; E, and F, Thirteenth regiment; and the reserve company of the Thirteenth regiment, all of these organizations retained their former place in the guard at the close of the war. Twenty-seven companies of what were known as the new regiments were retained in the state service and attached to old or reconstituted regiments. General Stewart also publishes in the report General Miles' letter to Governor Stone congratulating him upon the very satisfactory condition in which he found the guard on the occasion of his visit to the division encampment last August at Mt. Gretna.

An Important Report.

General De Wet Has Crossed the Vaal and Joined Forces With the Transvaal Commandos.

LONDON, Jan. 16.—An important report received from Johannesburg, that General De Wet had crossed the Vaal and joined forces with the Transvaal commandos, if true, probably means the concentration of 7,000 Boers, with several guns, for another big attack.

There is a rumor current in Cape Town that several Boer leaders are urging an attack upon the mines. It has long been understood that General De Wet has been anxious to join the invaders in Cape Colony, and this rumor may be spread merely to cover an attempt to break southward.

As an outcome of the fact that the Boers in several instances have worn khaki, a permanent notice has been promulgated in Pretoria prohibiting civilians from wearing khaki and notifying all persons who wear this costume, which is likely to be mistaken for the British uniform, that they will render themselves liable to arrest and imprisonment.

The war office issued no fresh news yesterday.

The response to the government's call for volunteers is said to be very brisk in both London and the provinces. Defensive measures in South Africa proceed apace. Seven thousand men have joined the Cape Town and 3,000 others have volunteered in the suburbs.

Denounced Egan.

Teller Makes a Bitter Speech. Discussion of the Army Reorganization Bill Gave the Colorado Senator a Chance.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—Just at the close of a day of dreary discussion of technical details of the army reorganization bill, Mr. Teller, of Colorado, speaking of an amendment he had offered, delivered a sensational denunciation of General Egan, former Commissary General of the United States army. In the course of his remarks, Mr. Teller referred to the case of General Egan at some length. The best furnished army, he said, "was boiled and canned, and of very ancient lineage, some of which made a trip to Europe and back, being fed to our soldiers after it had been condemned by European governments."

Mr. Teller denounced General Egan in sensational language.

"As an officer of the United States army," said the Senator, "he made an exhibition of himself and showed himself to be a miserable blackguard."

Referring to General Egan's denial of General Miles' charges as to "embalmed beef," Mr. Teller declared "this language was brutal and low and so bad it could not be over-looked, although there was a very evident desire to over-look it."

Mr. Teller made a stinging attack upon the President for having censured General Egan, asserting that "the retirement, under the circumstances, was a decoration and not a punishment, and many of the American people believe it was a decoration and a reward for his attack upon the general commanding the army."

In an appeal for the early passage of pending bill, Mr. Carter, of Montana, declared that delay now would mean an additional expenditure of \$500,000 a day. He asked that a time be set for a vote, but Mr. Teller objected. Absolutely no progress was made with the measure to-day, not a single amendment being disposed of finally.

Discussion of the Army Bill.

A Final Vote Upon the Measure Will be Taken by the Senate To-day. Denunciation of Hazing.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—A final vote upon the pending army reorganization bill will be taken by the Senate at 4 o'clock Friday, under the terms of an agreement reached late to-day. Speeches in opposition to the bill were delivered to-day by Mr. Allen, Populist, of Nebraska; Mr. Teller, Silver Republican, of Colorado, and Mr. Butler, Populist, of North Carolina, and Mr. McCumber, Republican, of North Dakota, made an argument in support of the measure.

The feature of the debate was the denunciation of the practice of hazing at the West Point Military Academy. Mr. Allen, Mr. Money and Mr. McCumber declared it to be an evidence of brutality and cowardice, the Mississippi Senator maintaining that a cadet whom others attempted to haze would be justified in killing his assailants. He declared that if he were a cadet, upon whom such cowardly brutality was attempted, he would kill those who assaulted him if he had to wait a hundred years for the opportunity.

DOINGS OF THE HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—The River and Harbor appropriation bill was passed to-day by the House. The bill has been under consideration for over a week and has been assailed from many quarters, but its friends have stood solidly by it and defeated every amendment to which the River and Harbor committee would not agree. The bill passed practically as it came from the committee. It carries slightly less than \$60,000,000, of which \$23,000,000 is in direct appropriations.

The friends of the Missouri river improvement, although they were unsuccessful in securing what they desired, persuaded chairman Burton to offer an amendment, to permit owners of property abutting on the Missouri, to build dykes and wing dams for their protection, where such structures do not interfere with the navigation of the stream. The section empowering the President to negotiate with Great Britain for the maintenance of suitable levels on the great lakes was broadened so as to provide for a joint commission to conduct the negotiations.

An Object Lesson in Subsidies.

From the N. Y. World.
"Forty years of experience in government is worth a century of book reading," said Thomas Jefferson.

France has been paying ship subsidies steadily for twenty-five years. She is now paying \$7,600,000 a year for them.

Norway pays no subsidies to her ships, and never has done so.

Here, then is Jefferson's test of "experience," and what does it show? Why, that, while France, paying out subsidies larger in proportion to her population and wealth than those Mr. Hanna wants the United States to pay, has only increased her total shipping tonnage 200 per cent. since 1875, while within the same quarter of a century period little Norway has increased hers by almost 400 per cent.—twice as fast.

His Stock in Trade.

From the New Albany Public Press.

The publisher of a newspaper has one thing to sell and one thing to rent. He has the newspaper to sell, and the space in his columns to rent. Can any one tell why he should be expected to give away either the one or the other? He can if he chooses, and he does, as a matter of fact, furnish a great deal of space rent free. But it does not follow that he ought to be expected to do so. It ought to be recognized as a contribution, exactly as would be the giving away of sugar or coffee by a grocer. But strange to say, it is not looked upon in that light at all; and yet everybody knows that the existence of a newspaper depends upon the rent of its space and the sale of the paper, just the same as a merchant's success depends on selling his goods, instead of giving them away.

No President for Ten Hours.

From the Birmingham Aged-Herald.

On the night of March 3rd, 1801, President John Adams abdicated the Presidency some ten hours perhaps before the legal limit of his term. There was no President for ten hours. It was an abdication nevertheless that was not provided by law. President Adams, being a Tory, or Nationalist, or Whig, as you may prefer, resolved not to see the sun rise in Washington upon the succession of a Democrat, Thomas Jefferson by name, to the office of highest rank in America. Thus of mind resentful, he took to his carriage on his way back to Massachusetts, about midnight of March 3rd, 1801, and was well off on the Baltimore road when sunrise of March 4th arrived with authority for Jefferson's succession to the Presidency.

ADDITIONAL LOCALS.

LOCAL TEACHER'S INSTITUTE AT UNIONVILLE.—The public school teachers of district No. 5, including Unionville, Union, Huston, Worth, Taylor, Half-moon and Patton townships, with thirty-seven teachers, will convene at Unionville this evening for their local district institute.

The session this evening at 7:30 will be taken up by Prof. R. M. McNeil, formerly superintendent of Dauphin and Huntingdon counties and now superintendent of the Model school at Lock Haven. His subject will be "Character Study."

The complete program for Saturday's sessions will be as follows:

- 1 Devotional Exercises.
- 2 Address of Welcome—E. J. Williams.
- 3 Responses—Miss Mabella Norris, J. A. Williams.
- 4 How do you teach reading?—Harriet Grimm, Worth; G. D. Morrison, Union; E. W. Ehrard, Taylor.

Recitation—Mame DeLoach.

5 How shall we teach literature in the public schools?—H. B. Bator, Patton; D. H. Way, Half-moon; Lucy M. Rowan, Huston.

Essay—Maggie M. Williams.

6 How do you make your history class interesting?—J. H. Crain, Worth; G. C. Stine, Half-moon