

Bellefonte, Pa., February 14, 1902

MY VALENTINE GIRL.

The maples sway in the blast, and blow, And the poplars bend neath the weight of the snow. And the moon's pale gleam shows a world all

For winter is ruling the earth to-night. But here in the firelight's flickering shine I sit and dream of my Valentine.

Her cheeks are flushed with a wild-ros And her hair is a golden or brown, I think;

And her eyes are wonderful wells of light
As out from the fire's gleam, red and bright,

She smiles and nods for a fleeting while. As only my Valentine girl can smile. Her trailing robes are of snowy lace, And as white is the beautiful, mocking face And it dim's in the firelight's fainter play

As it fades and dies into ashes gray. And I sigh as I think what my soul If my beautiful Valentine girl were real.

L. T. E. Chambersburg, Pa., Feb. 4. LLEWELLYN'S OFFERING.

Llewellyn lived in the country, and he had never been to church since he could remember. So he built one for himself; only he called it a temple. The different meanings of the word "church" were getting separated in his mind; but, as the architectural meaning got applied to a school-house where there was intermittent preaching, he promptly rejected it. Something in his brain, probably inherited from his Celtic grandfather, arose in might and shut a strong door almost audibly against such a use of the sacred term.

Llewellyn loved the shadowy and indefinite. Clear-cut outlines and bright, even illumination made him uncomfortable. There was the old sea-chest in the attic. He did not know whom it belonged to when it was afloat, nor any single thing again. about it. He made romances about everything in it, from the navigation books in the top locker to the soaked and discolored 'Paradise Lost," full of dried leaves, in a tiny drawer only an much deep which he discovered by accident, and the long soft must have at some time been in action. There were all the elements of a romance ble for a full minute, thinking hard. ready to his hand; and how he reveled in rates to stave the chest with grape-shot, a missionary on his way to the Cannibal

books to rescue! One day, when he was lying on a heap very last scene, aunt Martha came up the stairs with company; and among other old furniture she showed them the tough-lookparty by springing up with a sharp cry and rushing downstairs. He never stopped running till he approached a large, fern-shaded pool in the middle of the hemlock woods where there was perpetual twilight

and seclusion. Lying down on the bank, he unbuttoned his wristband and thrust his hand into the water, moving his fingers gently. Tiny softly as a leaf falls, and then he went back was looking for him. fishes came glancing forward from every direction and dabbed their soft, cold noses against his hand. Then a big one came swimming slowly along, and the small fry made way for him. Llewellyn curved his fingers and ran them along the sides of the spotted heauty; then he began to talk in a voice that blended perfectly with the murmur of brooks and the sound of the

wind in the trees. 'Think of it, Gramp Speckle !" he said. "She was going to tell about the sea-chest, just as I got the captain to the island (most of the sailors were drowned in the tornado that wrecked the ship,) and the lady-her name is Inez, you know-Lady Inez had just lost one of her gloves. She was going to tell the honest-truly-truth, do you understand, Grampus. Wouldn't that have

The fish curved gracefully this way and that in lazy enjoyment, but made no other reply. Llewellyn knew he could talk if he

"Go away now, Grampy. Here's Max and Jennie and all of their children." The newcomers crowded about the boy's hand eagerly; and he took a biscuit from his pocket and crumbled it in the water, laughing softly to see the darting, struggling fishes devour their dole. When they grew quiet, he propped his chin in his palms and began to work on his cathe-

He wove romances in the attic, and lying under the orchard trees; in the barn, on the fragrant hay and yellow heaps of straw; on the rug before the dining-room fire; and often with his book open before him on his desk at school; but he always labored at the building of his temple when he lay by the still pool in the woods.

He made the temple large and gray and solid as a mountain, with a vast roof, broken by a line of windows, sloping away under the branches of tall-trees, and a spire that reached to the sky, and opened wide, cavernous doors in the front of it which led to a checkered expanse of stone floor. And he made the roof within full of hollows between the great beams, springing like branches from stone pillars set in long rows; and away back at the end of the rows of pillars he set candles that burned with soft splendor before the Holy Place where none but the priest might go, and he only softly, after long prayer, with bare feet because the ground was holy. Somewhere in the dimness behind the high screen God sat in a great carved chair and looked down on the kneeling people, and bowed down his ear graciously to listen to their confes-

The Lord is in his holy temple ; let all

the earth keep silence before Him.

The words surged and thundered in a mighty volume of remembered sound, and died away among the arches of the roof and silence that could be felt succeeded. Then it was a clear picture without any need of words; throngs of kneeling wor-shipers, very still, each telling God what was in his own heart. Only the priest stood up in the sacred place before the dim-ness out of which God looked and listened so benignantly. That was the Temple. God stayed there all the time.

"He makes that house His home." The verse swept through his mind in full-volumed harmony, the final word lengthening and diminishing into silent vibrations that

"But you won't miss one."

thrilled him with sweet, glad awe.

It was a floating memory of St. Stephen's Church, where Llewellyn had been carried when almost a baby, detached from all connected events and surroundings, an

outlying island on the shore of conscious The temple was in the city. It must be there, for where else could the worship-ing throngs be gathered together? Some time, when he was twelve years old, perhaps, he would be taken up to the temple. All children were carried to the house of God and presented to him when the proper time came. Jesus was taken to the temple when he was twelve years old. That was a long time to wait; but he had to get

ready. There was the Gift? What gift had he that he would dare lay in the priest's hand to be offered to the Most High God? It must be something of his very own. How his little possessions shrank and cheapened when he thought of carrying them to the temple and offering them to God! If the priest should refuse his gift and hand it back with a stern, re-proachful look, it would break his heart; he would die of shame where he stood Was there nothing he could give which

would be rich and rare enough not to seem like roadside trash beside the least of these gifts which the people of the great city would heap in splendid, glittering masses on the altar of God? He thought over all his treasurers, but there was nothing at all but the gold doilar that would bear thinking of for an instant. And that was so little; oh, he never could offer such an atom as that!

The dinner-horn sounded, faint and far, and the temple fell into airy nothingness around him. He looked a moment at the still pool and the feathery hemlock branches, got his hearings, and stood up among the ferns. Then he ran swiftly through the woods toward the house.

At the dinner-table Llewellyn heard much talk; and his eyes shone as he began to understand its drift. There was to be a reunion at the church in the city, to the membership of which Aunt Martha used to belong. The guests had come to see her about it. It was to be a great occasion; but, having absorbed the fact, Llewellyn escaped to fill in the details himself. The talk about turkeys and squash pies could fishes; besides he felt unhoused trying to think of it till he could build his temple again.

"I shall not have to wait till I am twelve years old. Do you hear, Grampus? They are going to take me to the temple this very week-in two or three days; and oh dear, good Speckle! do help me to think of discovered by accident, and the long soft something beside my little atom of a dollady's glove, wrapped in oilskin and tied lar to take with me for a gift." Just then a would not have to carry his gift away with a blue string. The chest had been darting fish led his eye to a white, egg stove by shot. The ship that carried it shaped pebble in the shallows at the edge of the pool. Llewellyn stared at that peh-

the yarn as he built it up, putting in pi- the pink cotton in my little bird's egg box. It won't look so small then; and perhaps the priest will understand that it is all Islands to read the "Paradise Lost," and marooning a young lady in a white ball-dress and pearl gloves on a coral reef, for the captain who studied the navigation that if he will accept it, when I am a man I will bring, ob, the splendidest gifts! But God will know all about it, If I can't ball the only with the prest will understand that it is all I have got. If he talks with me, I will tell dropped the books he had been gathering up. Never had he seen anything like that child-face, rapt, seraphic, pale, almost luminous, with eyes like stars. He only tell the priest."

Then Llewellyn lapsed into a day-dream of quilts in the window-seat arranging the in which solemn pictures formed and faded and were succeeded by other scenes in which he walked with hushed footsteps, or furniture she showed them the tough-iooking old chest. When she began to talk about that, Llewellyn startled the whole and heard wonderful music throbbing and trembling and swelling and surging through the dim aisles and up to the shadowy roof. And, born forward by the holy sounds, he went up to the altar and laid his poor little gift in the priest's hand, fearfully and in a terror of humility, because it was so very small. And the priest smiled, and called

> to his place among the people, oh, so glad that his gift had been accepted! Llewellyn's heart beat so fast with the excitement of the thick-crowding fancies that he shook himself free from his revery and stood up and walked about among the brown columns of hemlocks. From that time he felt no more anxiety about his gift.

> It was dark when they reached the church on the evening of the reunion; and the people were rapidly assembling. Llewellyn kept close by Aunt Martha, with the little bird's egg box clasped tightly in his hand.
> The throng flowed steadily into the church; they would come to the place of

> kneeling pretty soon. It looked differentalmost like a house, only the rooms were larger. After a while they came to a brightly lighted, carpeted room where a tall man in black and a lady with long black gloves stood side by side; and all the people went towards them in a row, shook hands and passed on. Llewellyn presently saw Aunt Martha and Uncle John were moving in the same direction. He watched the expression of their faces, and grew uncertain in his mind. There must be some other place where the people prayed and

"I don't want to stay here, Aunt Martha," he whispered, pulling her sleeve; and she bade him go and make friends with the

other children. He was free; and he started to find the priest at once. He might loose his gift, and then—but that was too dreadful to think about. He wandered through a series of side rooms, where young men were rearranging the seats and rolling open

wide doors. Not there.

Then he came to a much larger room. and paused in astonishment. The room was full of long tables; and young ladies were fluttering about them, placing dishes of food, bread, cake, platters of meat, pickels, everything that could be thought of that was good to eat. They all wore white aprons, but were dressed very pretti-ly. Llewellyn stood in a doorway and watched them for a few minutes with considerable interect. That was not the

He clasped his gift tightly in his ha and made his way around the side of the room towards the rear. He must leave no unexplored places behind him. But there he did not even pause. The cooking-ranges with its steaming coffee-tanks and kettle, of chowder, the carving and dishing of food, the hurry and clatter and confusion, all blended in one shock of repugnance tha was a physical pain. He ran swiftly back iddled against the wall of a dimly

Before him was the open door of a little room with only one light burning over a table in the center. By the table stood a girl, taking flowers out of white boxes, and a young man was putting water in vases and handing them to her. She arranged the flowers deftly, and the young man bore the filled vases away.

"Just one!" he pleaded coming back to

"No, no. I can't spare one. You don't

know how hard I worked, begging money to get them. But I was determined to have my table decorated the best. Mamie

'Well, take one ; and do hurry with the

Stooping to select a rose, the young man's lips just touched the tiny curls on the girl's forehead.

"He loves her." thought Llewellyn. That is the way the Captain looked when the Lady Inez gave him the glove;" and and he stole softly away, forgetting all about the kitchen in his pure delight at

having seen so beautiful a thing.

Then Aunt Martha discovered him and took him into the great audience-room, which was packed full to the steps of the galleries. That might be the place, only it was so light and the people's faces had such different expression. Small creatures having no adequate language have to judge by

tones and expression.
Silence fell on the assembly, and then the tall man who stood so long in the parlor shaking hands with people, stepped for-ward on a bare platform and said: "Let us

pray."
Llewellyn knelt quite simply, not notice ing that no one else did so, and clasped his hands reverently. For a few brief moments he was happy. The sympathetic baritone voice lifted in prayer thrilled him with a sweet joy, and started his visions, so that he did not know when his praying ceased.

Aunt Martha touched his shoulder presently and he resumed his seat, holding his gift ready. His heart beat fast, and his

eyes shone with expectation.

Then the lady with the long black gloves swept an immense train across the platform, swirled it deftly about, and stepped back into the coil of it with a graceful how. An original poem of welcome was read with much elocutionary skill, and temperately applauded. Two or three other numbers followed rapidly; and then everybody stood up and began to talk.
Liewellyn put his gift in his pocket with a been used to procure legislation at Harrisburg last winter. As to what was proposed feeling almost of dismay. He had felt so sure for a little while; and now it was all so different

Then a door opened on either side of the platform and be was swept with the throng into the supper-room, where he ate nothing and stared about him so curiously that Aunt Martha whispered a sharp reproof. After supper the crowd began to thin rapidly, but the babel of talk did not for a

they were going out through the audienceroom, where most of the lights had been turned out. He glanced back as he neared the door and saw a man all alone in a railed inclosure above and behind the platwould not have to carry his gift away, and feel forever that he could not find God. He ran back to the dim passage leading to the chapel, found the stairs, slipped off his ble for a full minute, thinking hard.

Why, of course, I can put the dollar in he pink cotton in my little bird's egg box.

shoes, and softly went up. The stair was very narrow and steep; but strait is the government of cities of the second gate and narrow is the way that leadeth class,' and commonly known as the ripper

The organist stared so violently that he saw the face float out of the shadow hind the organ. Then, because he had

been frightened, he spoke sharply.
"What do you want?"
"I—was looking for—something," said Lewellyn, turning blindly away and groping down the stairs. Near the bottom he fell; and the organist, springing lightly

fell; and the organist, springing lightly down, stood him on his feet.

"Not hurt, are you, sonny? Why, you are barefooted! Was it the shoes you wanted to find? Here they are."

"My shoes? Oh, yes. Thank you, sir;

I must hurry." Llewellyn went down the long aiele. with the shoes in his hand. Aunt Martha

things, Llewellyn! what did you take your shoes off for? I know you said they hurt you ; but new shoes always do hurt. You must wear them and set them to your feet. Sit down right here, and put them on. We shall miss our car."

on. We shall miss our car."

Llewellyn bent over the shoes, but he fumbled the lacings, and great tears dropped down on his hands.
Uncle John was almost stamping with

impatience. Take the shoes, Marthy," he said at "I'll have to lug him," and, hoisting the boy in his arms, he strode out to

the car-tracks. Aunt Martha was stricken with remorse for having spoken sharply to the mother-less child, when he buried his face in Uncle John's shoulder and cried as if his heart would break. In the cars she put on his shoes and spoke tenderly and soothingly to him; but Llewellyn still clung to the broad shoulder, and sobbed and sobbed. John Farrell, in The Outlook.

Saushine for Consumptives. New Health Resort in the Colorado Desert.

The new "City" of Sunbath, in the cen tre of the Colorado desert in California and Atizona, is to be made a national health resort, says the Santa Fe New Mexican. A large building is to be erected for the health-seekers and a town site has been laid out. The city consists at present of 60 tents, all occupied by consumptives. A majority of tenters are, or were, consump tives in the last stages, given up to die by the physicians of Phoenix. As a last hope these "lungers" decided to try the sunbath treatment, and went to the location in the desert. In two years there had been but two deaths in the colony, and the majority of the so-called hopeless cases have improved to a wonderful extent. Fifteen have returned to their eastern homes en-tirely cured. If only the vast army of dying consumptives in the United States knew that life in the air and sunshine would save their lives, what great hap-piness it would bring to many homes.

Engaged Girl Gets \$6,000 Damages. An Iowa jury has just awarded \$6,000 damages to a young woman because the man to whom she was engaged died before the date fixed for their marriage. The plaintiff's allegation was that the dead man had once postponed the ceremony, and, although there was no proof to show that he did not intend to fulfill his promise at the time which was set by their mutual con-sent later, the gallant jurymen insisted that his estate should compensate the claimant for the loss she had suffered. The men who sit in Western jury-boxes are proverbially obliging to the fair sex, She ar-this example seems to go a step beyond all precedents. If the verdict stands, prudent lowa swains who are not in the best of health will probably demand short engage-ments hereafter.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

Terrible Mine Disaster.

Advices from Eagle Pass, Tex., state that a dust explosion has caused a great loss of life in Mine No. 9, of the Hondo Coal Mining Company, in Mexico, some miles south

ON TRIAL FOR LIBEL.

The Watchman is Vindicated by a Clearfield County Jury.

Twelve Good and Lawful Men Find that the Editor of the Watchman did not Libel the Next State Treasurer When he Said that He Might Well Lay Claim to the Title of "King of the Crooks" and from "Betraying his Constituents in the Legislature of 1899 He Became an Unblushing Bribe-Taker in that

of igoi."

The WATCHMAN of last week gave the | fore, was not made maliciously or negli proceedings in the HARRIS-MEEK libel case | gently.' up to the hour of going to press on Thursday, the greater portion of that day being taken up with preparing and presenting to and it is generally accepted that the testimony on the letter and on the hospital apthe court statements of what the defense proposed to prove, and in obtaining rulings upon them. Its reports closed with Mr. BIGELOW on the stand and objections to his stating if he knew of money having to be proven and what testimony was ruled out the following will show:

ATTORNEYS FILED OBJECTIONS. When Mr. Meek was supplying the jury with the evidence which it was contended would acquit him of the charge against him, the attorneys for the prosecution filed emphatic objections. Mr. Krebs argued that the testimony, not the court, required him to put the offer of evidence in writing. After an hour's preparation Mr. Krebs sub-

mitted the following:

"One—It is proposed to prove by the witness on the stand and by other witnesses to be called, that he and the several witnesses to be called were at Harrisburg during the sitting and session of the Legis lature for the session beginning the 1st of January, A. D. 1901; during which session the prosecutor, Frank G. Harris, as is already shown by this indictment, was a member of the House of Representatives; that during said session the act of Assembly, act No. 14, entitled, 'An act for bill, was passed; that large sums of money were supplied and paid to members of the Legislature to procure its passage by the House of Representatives; to be followed by other witnesses to prove that the prosecutor took an active and leading part in the

passage of the same. In support of his offer Mr. Krebs contended that the question of privilege was for the jury and not for the court to decide. The question of negligence is also with the Mr. Krebs contended that the whole jury. Mr. Krebs contended that the whole question that should govern the case was whether the defendant was justified by the information he had that the charges made were true. Mr. Krebs contended that probable cause for belief was sufficient. He then explained the impossibility of securing evidence against the bribe taker, "because," he said, "it is like larceny; it is committed behind closed doors and in the

Mr. Krebs sustained his position by a The attorneys for the prosecution argued for their objections and submitted many decisions in favor of their contentions. In concluding his argument to sustain the objections Mr. Woodward said unless the court is prepared to judicially adopt the last Democratic platform their offer has no standing. He argued that as Mr. Harris had voted with 102 other Republicans the offer was not presented seriously.

SECOND OFFER AND RULING. Thomas H. Murray, for the defense, argued for the offer and cited case after case

in his support and immediately after his offer had been disposed of a second and a ruling were made as follows : Second-That at the same session of the Legislature, of 1901, there was also introduced and passed act No. 251, entitled, 'An act to provide for the incorporation and government of passenger railways, either elevated or underground, or partly elevated and partly underground wi'h surface rights commonly known as the 'franchise bill,' and large sums of money were furnished by different persons and paid to members of the House of Representatives, of which the prosecutor was a member, as shown by the indictments, to influence, control and procure the votes of members of the said House in favor of its passage, and that the prosecutor was also a leading and active member on the floor of the House in urging this voting of the passage of said 'franchise bill;' to be followed by proof of other witnesses that the prosecutor took an active and leading part in urging and procuring the passage of each and all of the bills be-fore the Legislature that were reputed to have been passed by the use of money; to be further followed by proof of these facts, and other facts of like character, were communicated to defendant by members of the House of Represent-atives of which the prosecutor was also a member and by reputable citizens living at the seat of government, as well as by a number of other reputable men whose busi-ness it was to be in daily attendance upon the sessions of the Legislature prior to the publication of the article complained of and set out in this indictment; to be followed by further proof that the prosecutor was a member of the House of Representatives, during the legislative session of 1899; that he demanded compensation from the Cottage hospital, located at Philipsburg, Pa., a charitable institution, and supported mainly by the State, for 'four days' hard work done on the floor of the house,' in prograins the appropriation, for the main. procuring the appropriation for the main-tenance of said institution, and for one enance of said special trip to Harrisburg to see Gov. one,' and presented a bill and made demand for \$100 from the trustees of said Cottage hospital. To be followed by fur-ther proof that during his candidacy for nomination or election to the House of Representatives, he received a letter or let-

ters from Benjamin Haywood or John P. Elkin inclosing him a check for a large sum of money to be used to defray his expenses as a candidate on condition that he would vote for certain measures to come before the session of the Legislature, as pointed out and mentioned in said letter, and that he accepted and used said check; that these matters also were communicated to the defendant prior to the publication of of Eagle Pass.

Eighty-five bodies have been taken out.
There were 165 men in the mine at the time of the explosion and it is feared that many more were lost.

To the defendant prior to the publication of the purpose of, for the purpose of showing that the derendant had probable cause to believe that the matters and things set forth in the publication complained of were true, and that the publication, there are the concluded his talk the court and after he concluded his talk the court

On the second offer Judge Gordon excluded all the testimony as to probable cause down to the alleged Haywood letter, propriation will be given to the jury.

REVIEW OF THE CASE. The following statements in the case were put on record :

In the Court of Quarter Sessions Clear-Gray Meek, witness on the stand. It is proposed to prove by the defendant called railways. Asked whether he was interested in his own behalf that while at Harrisburg at the times mentioned in the measures, he said: at the times mentioned in the testimony, which has already been offered and received, that he had conversations with members of the House, namely, Wm. T. Creasy, A. J. Palm, Mr. Myers, of Cumberland; the Public Ledger, the Pittsburg Times, of Pittsburg; the Pittsburg Post. viz., John P. Dwyer, of the Philadelphia Post. Viz., Viz., John P. Dwyer, of the Philadelphia Post. Viz., Viz Hoban, Public Ledger; Geo. D. Herbert, Lawrence Goshorn, of the Pittsburg Post; Peter Bolger, of the Philadelphia Record, all of whom were present at the daily sittings, and sessions, of the Legislature of 1901, and also by James M. Guffey, and that he was informed by them that large amounts of money were being used and paid to procure the organization of the House by the election of Mr. Marshall as speaker and for the election of Mr. Quay to the United States Senate and for the passage of what was commonly known as the "Franchise bill," and also for the passage of the "ripper bill" and other bills, all of said persons being reputable men and citi-

And further it is proposed to prove by the defendant that he was informed by William T. Creasy, A. J. Palm, or Dr. Thomas, William Allison and Mr. Myers, of Cumberland county, that Frank G. Harris, the prosecutor, was taking an active and influential part and aiding in the passage of all these public measures and bills known to be pushed from improper mo-tives or known to be corrupt; that George G. Herbert, Robert Herbert, Peter Hoban, John Dwyer, Peter Bolger and Peter I. Hughes also spoke of him and informed the defendant that the prosecutor, Frank G. ed in procuring and pressing the passage of the bills aforesaid and the election of Marshall as Speaker, and Quay as United States Senator, and that he, the prosecutor, Frank G. Harris. could always be found inside of and assisting in the passage of measures known to be corrupt or supposed to be corrupt. And further, it is proposed to prove by the defendant that he had a conversation with Charles E. Voorhees, a member of the House of Representatives, in which he referred to him, the prosecutor, F. G. Harris, as having forced the leaders of our party, i. e., the Republican party, to take care of him politically in return for his betrayal of Col. E. A. Irvin, and now has the gall to demand a divvy on everything that is going on here, the said Charles E. Voorhees being a reputable and creditable man and citizen. This information from all of the parties named was given to the defendant prior to the publication complained of this offer being made and the testimony is offered for the purpose of showing that the publication was not maliciously or negli-gently made, but was published with "probable cause" to believe the things com-plained of in the article to be true.

DAVID L. KREBS.

THOMAS H. MURRAY. Attorneys for Defendant. The offer as a whole is incompetent, irrelevant and unnatural generally, and is objected to for that reason. It is further objected to, as it does not give or proto prove any investiga-made by the defendant, and at most is mere rumor. It is further objected to, as it does not pretend to prove that the prosecutor ever received a bribe of any kind, and fails to connect Mr. Harris with any corrupt action or motive. It is not proposed to show that Mr. Harris voted for any measure from any but proper mo-tives, and the charge could as well be made against any other member who voted for

the same measures. (Signed) WOODWARD, COLE & SWOPE. Attorneys for Complainant, by the Court. On the question of probable cause and lack of negligence whatever the witness, the defendant in the case may know of his own knowledge and what may have been communicated to him from reliable and trust-worthy sources is evident. But mere floating rumors. Or authors of the reports in circulation are not evidence. These would not justify a defamatory publication and make it privileged. The offer of evidence as to corruption existing in the Legis-lature, and in the passage of acts of Assembly for which the prosecutor may have voted, are not sufficient to establish probable cause. Nor is the alleged conversation with Hon. Charles Voorhees sufficiently direct circumstantial and positive be evidence of justification.

CYRUS GORDON. Mr. Meek was the first witness called by the defense. He stated in telling the jury that he was 60 years old, that he had been an editor for a lifetime, and that he had been day a state of the state of been duly arrested for the alleged libel on Mr. Harris. That was about all he got to say, however. After reciting that he frequently visited Harrisburg, Mr. Krebs asked: "What did you learn in connection with the use of money at Harrisburg dur-ing the organization of the Legislature or subsequently?"

An objection was promptly made and for

asked that he reduce to writing the contention he made. That work consumed more than two hours and after the conten-tion was submitted in writing the court sustained the objection.

Before Mr. Meek was ruled practically off the stand by Judge Gordon, he gave some damaging testimony. Mr. Krebs ask-ed: "Did you at any time have information that Mr. Harris, while a member of the Legislature, made a demand upon the trustees of the Philipsburg hospital for money?

'I did." "When was that?" Mr. Krebs asked. "About a year ago," Mr. Meek answered, and then explained that his information ed, and then explained that his information had come from Robert M. Foster, a former member of the Legislature from Centre Mr. Meek said he had investigated the information given him by Foster and had found it to be correct.

"State whether Mr. Harris said he had received a check from Benjamin Haywood that he could use provided he would vote for Senator Penrose, the Becker bill and other measures that Haywood would desig-

nate?" Mr. Krebs asked.
"I had such information from a gentleman in whom I have implicit confidence, D.

L. Krebs," Mr. Meek answered. Clarence Wolf, of Philadelphia, banker and broker, and one of the Philadelphia elevated railway promoters, was called by the defense. Ex-Judge Krebs made another long offer to the Court, proposing to prove the expenditure of large sums of money to secure the passage of the railways bills. The witness said he was a banker field county, Pa., Feb. 6th, 1902.-P. and broker, lives in Philadelphia, and is

> "I was interested so far as being one of "Were your articles of incorporation

signed before the bill was past?" This was objected to. Ex-Judge Krebs said the question was preliminary to his of-Wm. Allison, of Centre county; Dr. Thomas, of Westmoreland; Gen. William H. said the question was preliminary to his offer, which was not read to the jury. Judge Koontz, of Somerset, and of the Schace, v. Henry Cochran and William Heinle, and with the members of the press (I. E.,) men with the members of the press (I. E.,) men tions were sustained. "You may retire, Mr. Wolf," said ex-Judge Krebs, and analysis of the press o

ent, Harrisburg, was called. He said he was a Democrat, familiar with the work of the Legislature through conference with his of the Star-Independent, of Harrisburg; the Legislature through conference with his Robert W. Herbert, of the Pittsburg Times; party leaders and conversations with others.

"Did you hear then from them and from others?" began Judge Krebs, again trying

LID AGAIN SHUT DOWN. "Hold on. Hold on, there. We object,"

shouted Attorney Cole.
"That is in your offer," said the Court
to Judge Krebs, and the lid was still down. Ex-Judge Krebs again read a decision on the right to discuss the conduct and character of public officers.

The offer was to prove by the witness that Harris was always spoken of as one of the 'gang,' or men who had been in-fluenced by the use of money. Herbert was taken off the stand. The defense next proceeded to call witnesses to prove the hospital and Haywood letter transactions, and the proceedings became very warm.

THE PHILIPSBURG HOSPITAL. William P. Duncan of Philipsburg was worn. Duncan said he has lived at Philipsburg 24 years and has been a member of

the board of trustees of the Cottage State hospital there since its establishment. The hospital, he said, receives injured persons from Clearfield, Cambria, Huntingdon, Blair and other counties. He has been Secretary and Treasurer of the board of trustees

from Harris, he replied "Yes," and produced the original documents, which were as follows :

Frank G. Harris, Representative from Clearfield county, to G. H. Lichtenthaler,

et. al., trustees, etc. : Gentlemen—At your request I nerewith present my bill for services in connection with your State appropriation of \$12,000. In doing this I feel safe in saying that your hospital would not have received over \$10,000 had I not taken up your cause. Gov. Stone had arranged to cut you down to \$10,000 and absolutely refused by telegram to give me a hearing, but concluded to give you the \$12,000 on my personal appeal, when I went to Harrisburg, at the request of your Mr. Duncan. This was not my cause, and because I spent at least four days of hard work on the floor of the House in your behalf, by arrangement with Mr. Zeigler, and afterward made a special trip to Harrisburg to see Governor Stone for you, I feel that I have well earned the

Very truly.

Cottage Hospital, Philipsburg, Pa., to Frank G. Harris, Dr., Attorney-at-Law: April, 1889. For professional services—To services in obtaining State appropriation including extra trip to Harrisburg, \$100.

Harris put on his glasses to examine them. "No objections," said his attorneys.

The letter head was that of the House of Representatives, and the date of the House of Representatives, and the date of the letter and the bill Oct. 18th, 1899. Duncan said about three-fourths of the injured who came to the Philipsburg hospital are from Clearfield county, which Harris represents.

HAD ASKED ZEIGLER TO ACT. He also said he had asked Zeigler to see Harris and request him to stop at Harris-burg to see the Governor while on his way

to Philadelphia.
"Did you ask Mr. Harris for a bill?" "I knew nothing about such a request."
"Did the trustees pay the bill?"

"They refused to pay it."

They refused to pay it."

Zeigler, Duncan said, is employed as the attorney for the hospital, paid for looking after this particular matter of appropriaafter this particular matter of appropria-tions, at a salary of \$200 a year. When Duncan resigned he passed the Harris let-ter and bill to his successor, Irwin, who is in very bad health and could not be pres-ent on that account. On cross-examina-tion Duncan said the \$100 asked by Harris

had never been paid, nor was it offered to Harris. The witness never told anybody that Harris was paid or offered a bribe. He never told Meek so. He never had a conference with Robert Foster or Meek. Any business was done by George W. Zeigler. He didn't remember the expenses of the Harrisburg trip. The Board of Trustees usually ordered the payment of fees. He said he paid the expenses of Harris, but not the fees. He said he had not talked with Harris. Attorney Cole for Harris produced a letter written by Duncan in Philadelphia on written by Duncan in Philadelphia on this subject, saying he had met Harris there. A letter from the Governor on the appropriation was also produced. Cole was severe in his cross-examination, but it did not change the aspect of the case. Duncan denied calling up Harris by 'phone and asking him to go to Harrisburg.

(Concluded on page 4.)