

The Centre Reporter.

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NO. 4

DEMOCRATS CONTROL

The Situation at Harrisburg in the Senatorial Fight Against Senator Quay.

NOT A BREAK IN THE JENKS LINE

Colonel Guffey's Splendid Work and the Enthusiasm of Mr. Jenks—Gobin Tries to Control the Joint Convention and Falls—A Red Hot Time in Which the Majority Rules.

(Special Correspondence.)

Harrisburg, Jan. 23.—The situation in Harrisburg the past week has not changed. Quay is still outside the breastworks, and the Democrats hold the key to the situation. With the cooperation of the anti-Quay Republicans they have successfully defeated several attempts of the Quay Republicans to infringe on their rights. This was particularly the case on last Wednesday, when the new lieutenant governor, J. P. Gobin, attempted in the most high handed way to rule the joint convention in behalf of Quay.

At the Democratic caucus, held that morning, it was decided to present a series of rules for governing the joint convention. The anti-Quay Republican leaders had been invited to discuss these rules, and had agreed to them, and guaranteed to stand by the Democrats in securing their adoption. There was nothing particular in the rules, except one which provided that there be only one joint ballot for United States senator per day. This was distasteful to the Quay leaders, and they laid their plans to defeat the adoption of the rules, and Lieutenant Governor Gobin was selected as the club.

DIXON'S JOINT RULES.

Accordingly when Representative Dixon, of Elk, the Democratic leader, offered these joint rules Gobin refused to listen to them. He ruled them out of order. Then Mr. Dixon appealed from his decision, seconded by Senator Flinn, the anti-Quay leader. But again Gobin refused to listen to the appeal. Finally when a hurried attempt was made by the Quay men to adjourn Gobin summarily dismissed the convention, refusing to call the yeas and nays, as demanded by half the Democrats on the floor and the anti-Quay Republicans. In an instant the house was in an uproar. A protest meeting was held, with Bliss, anti-Quay Republican of Delaware, as chairman, and Dixon, Democrat of Elk, as secretary.

A series of vigorous resolutions, denouncing Gobin and his action, were framed. That day it was also decided that if in the future Gobin attempted anything more of the kind he would be dismissed from the chair. All Wednesday afternoon Hon. George A. Jenks, Hon. John H. Fow and ex-Judge Gordon, of Philadelphia, three of the ablest Democratic lawyers in this state, with ex-Attorney General H. C. McCormick, Republican, were in a Harrisburg law office examining the law as to Gobin's right to preside over the joint convention as lieutenant governor. It was found that he had no right, nothing but courtesy and precedent permitting him to do so. The protest was signed by 139 senators and members, the majority of the legislature, all of them Democrats and anti-Quay Republicans, with perhaps half a dozen Quay men who became disgusted with the action of their party.

DEMOCRATS STAND FAST.

The Democrats are in excellent shape. During the past week Colonel J. M. Guffey, the brilliant and active Democratic leader, left his great business in Pittsburg and came on to Harrisburg to look after the fight in person. Hon. George A. Jenks, candidate for United States senator, spent part of the week here. From Philadelphia came ex-Judge James G. Gordon, whose sterling Democracy has earned him the eternal enmity of the Quay machine. D. A. Orr, editor of the Harrisburg Patriot, ex-Postmaster John E. Larkin, Colonel "Jack" Spangler and other leading Democrats of the state have been in constant attendance, watching the progress of events. Despite the fact that these men were here directing the fight in person the Quay men did not hesitate to attempt all sorts of lying schemes to create friction between anti-Quay Republicans and the solid Democratic phalanx.

Their most popular method was to start the story that certain members in certain Democratic delegations were wavering, and that on such a day these men would break away from the Democratic line. The story would then be circulated as coming from the Wanamaker headquarters. Every falsehood of this kind was alleged to come from the anti-Quay Republican rooms in the Commonwealth hotel, but their frequency and persistence soon revealed their real character. Senator Flinn and General Koontz repeatedly and vigorously denied that any such statements had come from them, but on the contrary they had discovered that these reports were circulated by Quay's lieutenants.

The object undoubtedly was to create friction between the Republicans who are fighting Quay and the Democrats who are also fighting him. There was another reason perhaps more important than this, and that is that the Quay men are compelled to make some such assertions to keep their lines straight. It is well known that there are at least ten men voting for Quay who are ready to break away from him whenever an opportunity presents.

ELKIN IS CONFIRMED.

John P. Elkin was confirmed in the senate last week as the attorney general of Governor Stone's cabinet. His confirmation was made possible by the

UPS AND DOWNS OF TOWNS.

Two Once Noted Villages.—Once on Top.

There was a period, fifty and more years ago, when Potters Mills and Aaronsburg, were the important villages and business points on this side the county, but time has multiplied little towns and business pursuits all around until the two above named points gradually lost their importance.

Aaronsburg was regularly laid out, one mile square, in streets and alleys, the founder of the town, Aaron Levy, a Jew, believing it would grow to become a city. All the trade of one half of Penn's valley, of all Brush valley and parts of Sugar valley, centered at Aaronsburg; farmers went thither to sell their grain and purchase all they needed in the line of store goods from merchants Tommy Duncan and Johnny Foster, as they were familiarly called. The town had a lively appearance. All this, naturally, led Levy to believe his town was destined to be great, and he made the main street extraordinarily wide, to allow room for a row of market houses through the centre, a la Market street in Philadelphia. The town likewise became the centre of music, politics, and enterprise in the valley. A plot of ground was set apart for every religious denomination, including a Jewish synagogue.

But, gradually there sprang up villages and stores, all around—Millheim, Rebersburg, Madisonburg, and Spring Mills, and Aaron Levy's visions of a city, were castles in the air. Aaronsburg reached a population of 400, domiciled in pretty homes of retired farmers, with few to rack their brain with active business. It has several creditable churches, and graded schools, but the Jewish synagogue and market houses never got on board.

Potters Mills, named after the Potters of revolutionary fame, is the door to the entrance to the Seven mountains. Here the Potters were monarch of all they surveyed. They founded the village. A hotel, store, large grist and saw mill and a large woolen factory, made it a centre of trade with a promising future. The wealth and social standing of the Potters was the magnet that drew from all parts persons of prominence and culture as visitors and to share the hospitality of the Potters. Elegant parties, balls and race courses were attractions which the Potters did not neglect. The village had a large trade. All the circuses that traveled through this section of the state each summer, exhibited at Potters Mills. But with the failure of the Potters and the birth of new villages all around, this once gay and wealthy centre saw its prestige depart.

Coming Back to Pennsylvania—Where He Once Stamped for Curtin.

An old man, probably three score and ten years of age, walked into El Paso last evening from Barstow, California, a distance of nearly 1,000 miles. On the street he was taken for a bogey man, for his wearing apparel consisted of gunny sacks held together with wire and strings. On his head, which was covered with snow white hair, was an old slouch hat of the vintage of '49, covering his feet were shoes of different hue, and in his hand was carried a long staff. His name was John G. Dorthy and he was making his way back to Pennsylvania where he has relatives. A checkered career was his indeed. By misfortune he dropped from wealth to poverty. He was a Yale graduate and was at one time considered one of the leading criminal lawyers of the Keystone state. He stumped the old state with Andrew Curtin, the war governor, and has traveled the country two or three times. He has picked cotton in the south, and placed mined in the Black Hills, Colorado, and California. He says he is going home to his native state to pass his remaining few years. With all his rags and tatters he is a kindly old man, and pleasant to talk to. He says he manages to subsist by doing light chores along the way for farmers' wives. He expects to reach Pennsylvania some time during the closing days of next summer.—El Paso Exchange.

Free Trips to Paris in 1900.

An Opportunity to See the Great Exposition Without Cost.—The great "Philadelphia Press" announces that it proposes to offer free trips to the wonderful exposition to be held in Paris next year. Details of the offer will be given in next Sunday's "Philadelphia Press" (Jan. 29). There will be other special features, which will be found in another Sunday paper. It would be well, therefore, to make sure early in the week of getting next Sunday's "Press."

Salt on Sidewalks Unhealthy.

The use of salt on sidewalks, as a means of unloosening the ice, is considered unhealthy. Salt, coming in contact with the ice, generates chemical gas that is destructive and unhealthy. In some cities it is prohibited. A better mode of keeping the walks free of ice is to get out early and clean them off, and keep them free from snow as often as it falls.

Another Great Triumph.

"The Pittsburg Sunday Post" leads, as usual. After experimenting for two months reproducing half-tone pictures on its fast presses, a complete half-tone art supplement was issued last Sunday. The pictures are very fine and equal to any of the high-class magazines. "The Sunday Post" is certainly Pittsburg's best newspaper and worthy all the appreciation bestowed upon it. No person should fail to buy it.

THE SENATOR FIGHT.

The election of a Senator at Harrisburg still hangs fire with every prospect of Quay being fired out. The boss is still 14 short. With all the money offered and the patronage of Stone's administration given to bribe members, Quay has not gained a vote.

The Democrats and Independent Republicans stand as a solid wall.

Headache for Forty Years.

For forty years I suffered from sick headache. About a year ago I began using Celery King. The result was gratifying and surprising, my headaches leaving at once. The headaches used to return every seventh day, but thanks to Celery King, I have had but one headache in the last eleven months. I know that what cured me will help others.—Mrs. John D. Van Keuren, Saugerties, N. Y. Celery King for the Nerves, Stomach, Liver, and Kidneys is sold in 50c. and 25c. packages by G. H. Long, Spring Mills.

Horrible agony is caused by Piles, Burns and Skin Diseases. These are immediately relieved and quickly cured by De Witt's Witch Hazel Salve. Beware of worthless imitations; for sale by Smith & Crawford.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

THE SENATE HAGGLING OVER THE TREATY.

No Vote Taken Yet and the Result Not Definite.—A Court Martial for Egan.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23d.—Senator Gorman publicly called a halt on the statement that he and the Senators who are acting with him in trying to procure a declaration that the policy of this government does not contemplate permanent ownership of the Philippines, are trying to delay or prevent a vote on the treaty of Peace. Privately, Senator Gorman proposed to Senator Davis, who is in charge of the treaty, that a day be set to vote upon it, and Mr. Davis was afraid to accept, because he was not certain that the treaty could control a sufficient number of votes to be ratified, and the opposition were claiming to have thirty-six votes pledged against the treaty, unless it was amended to meet their views. Of course Mr. Gorman would not speak publicly about this private matter with Senator Davis, but in discussing the matter, he used the following significant words, after having said that the administration could get a vote on the treaty whenever it wanted it. "Of course, if the friends of the treaty deem it wise to postpone action until an extra session of Congress, they are in a position to carry out their purpose." There is little doubt that the sentiment against our permanent retention of the Philippines is growing in the Senate, and while it may not yet be strong enough to secure the adoption of an amendment to the treaty, it begins to look as though it will be strong enough to compel the adoption of a resolution by the Senate, unless the administration decline to allow the treaty to go over to an extra session.

The speech of Representative James Hamilton Lewis, of Washington, in which he pilloried Representative Grosvenor, of Ohio, unmercifully, just after Representatives Bailey, of Texas, Carmack, of Tenn., and Simpson, of Kansas, had peppered him with short retorts, was as fine an example of the proper use of sarcasm in a speech as had been given on the floor of the house for years. No extract can give a correct idea of Mr. Lewis' speech, but the following, which came after his charging Grosvenor with posing as the exclusive custodian of the patriotism of the country, and with ringing the changes on one speech, always ending by pointing dramatically to the stars and stripes behind the Speaker's desk, will give some idea of his style: "When all these arrows were shot from the quiver of my friend from Ohio, it occurred to me that there was something on his mind besides an humble Representative from Washington and a distinguished gentleman from Kansas. There was a U. S. Senator, which had not received from the gentleman the bastinado that it deserved. And then it was that we witnessed this Fido Achates of the administration, this sole deputized executor of its castigating powers—this eminent and worthy Representative, let me add—rising to warn that honorable branch of the executive power, the Senate of the U. S., that if it did not proceed to that as to which there seems to be some doubt in my friends mind whether they will do it or not, they will hear from him again."

The River and Harbor Bill carries direct appropriations for \$12,505,138, besides continuing contracts aggregating \$16,791,538, as reported to the House, and it is the invariable rule of the Senate to increase it by a few millions.

Senator White says he will not obey the instructions of the California legislature, to vote for the ratification of the treaty of Peace, because he is unalterably opposed to its ratification, and does not regard the instructions as binding upon him, against his conscience and convictions. Senator Perkins says that in deference to the legislature he will swallow his convictions and vote for the treaty.

Commissary General Egan has been relieved of all official duties pending his trial by the Court-martial which has been ordered to assemble in Washington this week. That the court-martial will find Egan guilty of the charge of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, is regarded as certain. The punishment is dismissal from the army, but inasmuch as the President has authority to set aside or lessen the punishment, it is regarded as doubtful whether that penalty will be imposed upon Egan. War Department officials have allowed it to become known that they do not expect Egan to resume the duties of Commissary General. Mr. McKinley's action on the Egan verdict may determine whether Secretary Alger will remain in the cabinet, although some

think that Alger will remain anyway, unless kicked out, in order to try to get even with General Miles. He is known to be pulling all the political wires within his reach for the purpose of trying to make trouble for Miles, and the beef contractors are helping him. There is a rumor in Washington that both Alger and Miles will be dismissed as a result of the report of the War Investigating Commission, but that the report will be held by Mr. McKinley until after Congress adjourns, as he fears its effect upon that body.

Dr. Daly, who was chief surgeon on the staff of Gen. Miles, demonstrated for the War Investigating Commission, by actual tests made by government chemists, that the refrigerated beef issued to the troops of Gen. Miles in Porto Rico was treated with borax and salicylic acids,—was in fact "embalmed."

At Mr. McKinley's request, an amendment will be offered to the Sunday Civil Appropriation bill to provide the money to begin the work of caring for Confederate graves located outside of private cemeteries.

The Morgan Nicaragua Canal bill, with amendments, passed the Senate, Saturday, by a vote of 48 to 51.

Gives Usurper Gobin a Shot.

General Gobin's disposition to carry things with a high hand and disregard the plainest principles of parliamentary law in presiding over the joint assembly received a forcible and merited rebuke yesterday by the energetic protests it called forth. General Gobin is quite capable of playing the part of bulldozer, but he needs a majority behind him to do so successfully, and just now his particular faction is in a minority. A wiser man than General Gobin would have avoided a course which made the anti-Quay Republicans and Democrats unite for a common purpose—viz., the defense of their parliamentary rights. Having been forcibly brought together by General Gobin, let them stay together and assert their right as a majority. We wonder none of them has raised the question of General Gobin's right, under our Constitution, as an officer of the United States army, to act as Lieutenant Governor of the Commonwealth and preside over the joint meetings of the Legislature.—Philadelphia Press, Rep.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Castles of More than Ordinary Interest from Everywhere.

Castle Building.

Oh! do I raise
In idle days
Great towers and temples to the skies
And watch them fade
As if afraid
To bear the searching of my eyes.
Dim fancies they
That float away
Like visions in a fleeting dream,
Bolt on the sands,
The shifting strands
That border on life's sullen dream.

—W. T. O'Neil, in N. Y. Sun.

Weather to-day bright and mild.

Wheat jumped up two cents in New York yesterday.

The grip is still raging and the doctors are traveling.

Wm. J. Benner, of Lemont, was granted a pension, \$6.

Alfred Keen bought the Wert farm near Millheim, price \$4,368.

Nearhood's bakery and lunch rooms are in business order now.

The widow of John Weaver died on Saturday last in Brush valley.

Gen. D. K. Heckman has concluded to let a tenant do his farming.

Frank Weaver of Aaronsburg, is not improving rapidly of his illness.

Another grip patient informs us he used boiled cider and he thinks it cured him.

Zettle's calf, with a human-like face is the present Georges valley attraction.

W. J. Weber, of Rebersburg, shot a bear the other day which weighed 250 pounds.

Our townsman, John T. Lee, was one of the many laid up last week by an attack of grip.

Judith, widow of Philip Walker, died at Clintondale, last Friday morning, aged 88 years.

The rainy spell that set in this week will, most likely, largely increase the number of grip cases.

Rev. Eisenberg is having a protracted meeting in progress in the Reformed church. Services every evening.

Rev. Reierick was laid up with a severe attack of grip, and was unable to serve his appointments last Sunday.

Rev. Reierick's appointments, Sunday, Jan. 29: Centre Hall, 10 a. m.; St. Johns, 2 p. m.; Georges valley 7 p. m.

The Next Leap Year.

The familiar rule that every leap year is every calendar year with a number divisible by four will be broken in 1900, which fact need not be regarded as an indication that even then it will be time for a change. This rule of the almanac may account for the proverbial activity of the new woman at the close of every century.

There will be no leap year for eight years. February, 1900, will have but twenty-eight days, the extra day not appearing from 1896 to 1904. Centenary years are not leap years. That year will be broken in the leap year 2000, when the interruption may be regarded as an indication that it is time for a change.

Centenary years divisible by 400 are leap years, consequently there were twenty-nine days in February, 1600, and the same number of days will be given to February, 2000, and again to 2400. The object of this rule is to make the calendar year coincide with the solar year.—Independent.

Don't Forget the Stamp.

An exchange says the postoffice department proposes that postmasters shall open all letters on which no postage has been placed to discover the name of the writer. Parties who do not care to have the secret of their correspondence thus violated can obviate this by using envelopes with their printed address or business card.

A Follower for Farmers.

Fertilizing value of crops is thus spoken of by a correspondent: It is demonstrated that when you sell \$500 worth of hay you part with fertilizers of \$366 value; in the same amount of wheat you give up fertilizers to the value of \$128; of dairy products, \$38; of fruit, much less than either. In selling fruit, we sell largely of water and little of real solids.

How to Prevent Pneumonia.

You are perhaps aware that pneumonia always results from a cold or from an attack of la grippe. During the epidemic of la grippe a few years ago when so many cases resulted in pneumonia, it was observed that the attack was never followed by that disease when Chamberlain's Cough Remedy was used. It counteracts any tendency of a cold or la grippe to result in that dangerous disease. It is the best remedy in the world for bad colds and la grippe. Every bottle warranted. For sale by J. H. Ross, Linden Hall; S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville; F. A. Carson, Potters Mills; H. F. Rossman, Spring Mills.

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