The Somerset Herald.

ROOT AND SHIRK, Editor and Proprietor.

WEDNESDAY ..... January 12, 1898.

It is to be hoped that the Republicans will keep its good resolution and adjourn on April 30.

THE Spring elections for city, borough and township officers will be held on Tuesday, February 15.

THE minority ruling to the contrary when the majority shall elect United States Senator is another one of "the fat" rulings to hog the flag."

THE editors issued by the committee of those who refused to go into the Republican Senatorial caucus is amusing as well as pathetic.

THE Democratic members of the two Houses will hold a Senatorial caucus on Wednesday morning next. Col. J. M. Godley will probably be the caucus nominee.

AMONG those who attended Republican receptions from the Senatorial caucus were Senator John P. Weller, of Bedford, and Representatives Koontz and Kendall of Somerset.

IN THE ordinary transaction of business in the American line to deal and trade with the poor, the lame and the afflicted. Such conduct really detracts from the interest of the game.

SHE CAN go if she chooses was a part of the last campaign. He carried a majority of the Legislative districts, and under the rules of the Republican party he is entitled to the support of his constituents.

THE Philadelphia Times of Sunday remarks that "those who are speculating as to who will be the Senator in the event of Quay's failure, need not bother many people to find out all about it, as Quay, Magee and Martin can make the next Senator whenever they decide to act together, and the chances are large-ly in favor of them uniting on the Commissioner."

HERE'S one esteemed contemporary, the "Inter" organ, growing decidedly nasty in neglecting to start a boom for the gubernatorial candidacy of United States Senator Snooty it could suggest with "particular-ite gentle" the name of "our honored fellow-townsman" as a candidate for United States Senator in view of the recent brilliant run he made as a Judicial candidate for Speaker.

THE Democrats throughout the State who are hugging themselves with glee over the fact that Republican Senators and Representatives refused to go into the Senatorial caucus will be feeling themselves and eating the leg-islative pie for a set of fools when Senator Quay lands a winner later on. The average Democrat hates Quay as the "devil hates holy water," and their hate is largely inspired by fear. Quay has licked them so often that they hate and fear him.

THE admirable manifesto issued by many of the anti-Quay newspapers that did not dare come out for the nomination of his administration is truly touching. So fearful are they that he may make mistakes in talking to his old genuine Republicans, who are also his tried and trusted friends, that they are willing to take the trouble of selecting a Cabinet for him. Up to date, however, the Governor has not signified any desire to consult their wishes, or any anxiety for their advice.

IT MATTERS quite as Governor of New York how hard any man tries one term. There is a good reason, however, that in Roosevelt's case there will be a look to the practice of the past few years in this regard. New York is likely to stay in the Republican column for a long time to come, and the present Governor promises to make a reputation that will commend him to a majority of the people of his State. The outlook certainly is favorable for Roosevelt and his party. New York has been getting up some very creditable polities from the election of 1895 onward.

GOVERNOR-ELECT RUSH says: "Senator Quay will be inducted on January 17 beyond a doubt. The fact that he will need 19 more to elect does not amount to anything. Mr. Quay controls the votes of all those present in the caucus. He was nominated unanimously, and the great majority of the absentees will be bound by the caucus decree; more than 19 of them are pledged to vote for him, so his success is assured. Speaker Ware, who was put up as an anti-Quay man, accepted Quay's nomination in the caucus. Senator Quay has won a decisive victory, and deserves to elect-ion."

GOVERNOR HASTINGS farewell message, which he sent to the Legislature on Tuesday of last week, is not couched in the most suitable language, and goes to show that the retiring Chief Executive is a soured and disappointed man. He was ambitious to attain a seat in the United States Senate or become a member of President McKinley's Cabinet, but was thwarted in both ambitions. The most notable points in his message are a vigorous attack on the capitol building commission, of which he himself was a member, but absented himself from its meetings, and his strong advocacy of the election of United States Senators by a popular vote.

OF THE 164 Republicans in the two Houses 109 attended the Senatorial caucus at Harrisburg on Tuesday evening of last week. On the one ballot taken Senator Quay received 99 votes, B. F. Jones 8, and C. L. Magee 2. On motion of Senator Magee the nomination of Senator Quay was made unanimous. Ten Senators and 45 Representatives were not in the caucus. Of those absent a number were kept away by sickness, and one of them, a friend of Senator Quay, Colonel Hawkins, is with his regiment at Manila. Some of the absentees took the position that the caucus should not have been held until after the Supreme Court's deliverance on the Quay trial. The unanimous nomination of the caucus gave Senator Quay 109 votes at the outstart, so that he has but 18 more to get to secure his election. Already several members who were absent from the caucus for various reasons have declared that they will abide by its decision. That Senator Quay will eventually receive the 127 votes necessary to elect him is not for a moment doubted by his friends and adherents. The Democratic and mug-wump vote was defeated in November.

QUAY MUST STAND TRIAL.

The Supreme Court, sitting at Philadelphia, handed down its decision in the Quay case Tuesday morning, refusing the process of the petitioners and remanding to the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia for trial.

Says the Regular Contains.

The dominant Democrats of the Van Valkenburg persuasion are busily engaged in sending out proclamations and self-constructed letters declaring that the Republican Senatorial caucus was not binding because fifty Republicans were absent and in sympathy with Quay. Rogers and Martin can make the next Senator whenever they decide to act together, and the chances are large-ly in favor of them uniting on the Commissioner."

Still a Little Skeptical.

Senator William Flinn, shortly after the "Knockout" fight against Senator Quay a few years ago, said "the man was not born who could beat Quay in Pennsylvania politics." Although he refused to attend the caucus, and is now lending every energy, fair and foul, to compass Mr. Quay's defeat, and predicts that he will be defeated, still he seems not a little fearful of the senator's staying qualities, for he said right after the caucus Tuesday night: "While Quay was temporarily beaten, he was a wonderful tactician, and it would require all the genius and watchfulness of the opposition to keep him beaten."

Dewey Coming Home Soon.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 7.—Rear Admiral Dewey will come home in the Spring, unless serious trouble occurs with the natives, to receive the sword of honor presented to him by Congress, and to enjoy a rest. President McKinley may himself present the sword to Admiral Dewey at the White House, or it may be presented by Secretary Long at the Navy Department.

AS SEEN OF THE SAVIN WAR SUMMER.

Admiral Sicard After the Destruction of the Vessel Because it Said to Have Blazed from the Deck.

HAVANA, Jan. 7.—For the past week the newly launched ultra-Cuban paper, "El Reconcentrado," has made repeated references to the part alleged to have been taken in the blowing up of the Battleship Maine. The author of "El Reconcentrado," Ricardo Arcadio, was for many years a major in the Spanish army, but about a year ago became a rabid insurgent and was evidently hostile to Americans. The full story of the Maine plot appeared to-day, and follows:

"It is known that the illumination-and fleet, a great friend of Cuba, asked the Nation to send a war ship to Havana to protect the lives and property of American citizens against a possible attack of those outside who had already given a sign of their bad intentions when they presented to attack the American consulate, believing that Mr. Lee had there Hinton Mr. Arcadio, the editor of the paper, the cause of the fury of those factions. As soon as the move spread among them that an American cruiser was coming to impose respect to humanity, they became still more excited.

"The Maine, the vessel designated by the American Government to come to Havana, was delayed a few days before coming to this port, although for several days she was at Key West ready to start at any moment. General Blanco understood the gravity of the case and did all in the power to keep the vessel from coming.

"Three delays were sufficient to give time to General Woodier to write to Havana the famous letter in which, with great prestige, he demonstrated to the gentlemen that the presence of the Maine in the bay of Havana was a great insult to the patriotic sentiment of the Spaniards, and that it was necessary that to avoid it be Spanish hands could attempt to cause the slightest evil as an offense to the Spanish honor. Woodier stood something very significant. The butcher said that if he were in the palace of the captain general at Havana the Maine would not remain long in the harbor.

"Manuel Leiva, the noted correspondent of the New York Journal, was the one who discovered the Woodier letter. By him it was discovered that the letter had been received by that weyler and politician, Santos Guzman. By him it was also shown that Woodier had sent to Senora Eva Canal an urgent order that the letter received by Santos Guzman should be destroyed. All this was after the crime.

"It is certain that Woodier sent also particular instructions in regard to the condition of the bay of Havana. Zacarias Bermudez was the chief of a gang of low-cutthroats, who met every night at the Cafe Inglez. Bermudez had been a sergeant in the Spanish army, and in the last Cuban war had served under Woodier, who, it is claimed, as the private secretary.

"When Woodier returned to Cuba Bermudez was one of the old acquaintances who were first to greet him. Bermudez had a strong influence with Woodier, and it was due to this that he was able to make money in the days of the butcher. It was Woodier who appointed Bermudez colonel of the firemen's corps. Bermudez was president of the ultra-Spanish committee of the district of San Juan de Dios, and for this and other reasons was very intimate with Santos Guzman. The docks of the month of January, at which Bermudez took a prominent part, gave him the reputation among the ultra Spaniards of being a man of action. When Santos Guzman received Woodier's letter he immediately sent for Bermudez.

"Soon one held an important consultation with Senor Guzman in the house of Segundo Cuesta Tuero, in Marcella street. At the interview there were present Santos Tuero and Ramon Canga, and the notary of the court cardenal, Zaccheo. Bermudez, after the interview, went to the arsenal. He was a friend of Rodriguez Arsenal, a high officer of the Spanish navy, whom he met there by appointment.

"Something very serious must have passed between Bermudez and Arsenal, as several Cuban workmen in the arsenal heard Arsenal say indignantly to Bermudez: 'Do not propose this to any gentleman. It is an infamy that only persons like you, who would sell by making Spain sink lower, are capable of conceiving it.'

"Bermudez left the arsenal in a hurry when he found he had made a mistake with Arsenal. Arsenal believed then that it was a ridiculous plot that would never be put into effect. He gave it no importance then, but when the Maine was blown up, Arsenal, lifting his eyes to heaven, exclaimed: 'Wretches, you have lost Spain!'

"Because did not give up because he found at first a worthy Spanish officer. How agitated he was in the following days! He did not once come to court in which was the notary, Juan Suarez, and Alberto Santana surprised him in a state of intoxication distributing printed proclamations in a corner of the Cafe Tacon. Santana was able to get one of these proclamations, in which the Spaniards were advised to show up the Maine.

"That night, while Bermudez was deliriously drunk and accompanied by Captain Pedro Calvo, Ignacio Vega, Phillippe Gonzalez, a navy officer called Delgado, and four other Spanish officers, he was heard shouting at the top of his voice: 'The Maine will go up to the skies in a thousand pieces, and Havana will have fresh American pork for a long time!' This was heard by three witnesses, Santana Sotelo, Luis Cavada and a Spaniard called Gomez, who to-day are willing to assert the fact.

"On the very same day the Maine was blown up Bermudez went to the court cathedral to sign some documents. He had a sinister expression when he said, and his words were noted by a man who had often heard him say the Maine would be blown up: 'We must take care of our domestics to-night, as it is a festival in which we are going to have roast pork.'

"At last the frequent prophecies of Bermudez were fulfilled in the port at Havana, and 15 minutes after the horrible catastrophe Bermudez, with a smiling face, arrived in a cab at the Cafe Tacon accompanied by Captain Pedro Calvo, and three opened champagne, while he talked jokingly of the sad occurrence. 'We have won!' he said, 'our first naval battle.' 'Yes senor admiral,' replied Bienvenido, and as 'admiral,' he was known until he was compelled to flee from the island."

Where the Grip Started.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—The observations made by the Marine hospital service and the reports received by Surgeon General Wyman show that the prevailing influenza, or grip, which is epidemic in many cities and towns throughout the East and South, started in Turkey and Asia Minor about the middle of November, and spread westward, following the established lines of transatlantic travel.

In response to a request sent out two weeks ago by the Marine hospital service, the surgeon general has received reports from health officers in about 30 cities regarding the extent to which the grip has spread among the population. The reports describe a serious situation in some places, the sickness being as severe and extensive as it was during the general epidemic in 1889-90.

In some cities the authorities regard the disease as contagious, and have taken public precautions accordingly.

Wanted.

Regular employment guaranteed for a short-hand and type-writer, who will be expected to do additional clerical work. Write, stating age, experience and terms.

Address, "M," Somerset, Pa.

THE TREATY MADE WITH THE SPANISH.

Text of the Document Signed at Paris Is Made Public.

OPINION OF GEN. MERRITT.

The text of the peace treaty and accompanying documents have been made public. The treaty in full is as follows:

Article 1—Spain relinquishes all claim of sovereignty over and title to Cuba. And as the island is, upon the evacuation by Spain, to be occupied by the United States, the United States will, so long as such occupation shall last, assume and discharge the obligations that may under international law result from the fact of occupation, for the protection of life and property.

Article 2—Spain cedes to the United States the island of Porto Rico and other islands now under Spanish sovereignty in the West Indies, and the island of Guam in the Marianas or Ladrones.

Article 3—Spain cedes to the United States the archipelago known as the Philippine islands. The United States will pay to Spain the sum of $20,000,000 within three months after the exchange of the ratifications of the present treaty.

Article 4—The United States will, for thirteen of 10 years from the date of the exchange of the ratifications of the present treaty, admit Spanish ships and merchandise in the ports of the Philippine islands on the same terms as ships and merchandise of the United States.

Article 5—The United States will, upon the signature of the present treaty, send back to Spain, at its own cost, the Spanish soldiers taken as prisoners of war on the capture of Manila by the American forces. The arms of the soldiers in question shall be restored to them. Spain will, upon the exchange of the ratifications of the present treaty, proceed to evacuate the Philippines, as well as the island of Guam, on terms similar to those agreed upon by the commissioners appointed to arrange for the evacuation of Porto Rico and the other islands in the West Indies under the protocol of August 12, 1898, which is to continue in force till the provisions are completely executed.

Article 6—Spain will, upon the signature of the present treaty, release all prisoners of war and all persons detained or imprisoned for political offenses in connection with the insurrections in Cuba and the Philippines and the war with the United States. Reciprocally, the United States will release all persons made prisoners of war by the American forces, and will undertake to obtain the release of all Spanish prisoners in the hands of the insurgents in Cuba and the Philippines.

Article 7—The United States and Spain mutually relinquish all claims for indemnities, national and individual, of every kind, of either government, or of its citizens or subjects, against the other government that may have arisen since the beginning of the late insurrection in Cuba, and prior to the exchanges of ratifications of the present treaty.

Article 8—In conformity with the provisions of articles 1, 2 and 3 of this treaty, Spain relinquishes in Cuba, and cedes in Porto Rico and other islands in the West Indies, in the island of Guam and in the Philippine archipelago, all the buildings, wharves, barracks, forts, structures, public highways and other immovable property which, in conformity with the law, belong to the public domain, and which belong to the crown or municipalities or districts or provinces, and all such buildings, wharves, barracks, forts, structures, public highways and other immovable property which, in conformity with the law, belong to the crown, cannot be sold or otherwise disposed of, and all churches and parochial property, including the churches and parochial property in the Philippine islands, as the same become as stipulated and the number of the United States.

Article 9—Spanish subjects, natives of the peninsula, residing in the territory over which Spain by the present treaty relinquishes or cedes her sovereignty, may remain in such territory or may remove therefrom, retaining in either event all their rights of property. In case they remain in the territory they may preserve their allegiance to the crown of Spain by making, before a court of record, within a year from the date of the exchanges of ratifications of this treaty, a declaration of their decision to preserve such allegiance; in default of which declaration they shall be held to have renounced it and to have adopted the nationality of the territory in which they may reside.

Article 10—The inhabitants of the territories over which Spain relinquishes or cedes her sovereignty shall be secured in the free exercise of their religion.

Article 11—The Spaniards residing in the territories over which Spain by this treaty cedes or relinquishes her sovereignty shall be subject in matters civil, as well as criminal, to the jurisdiction of the courts of the country wherein they reside, pursuant to the ordinary laws governing the same.

Article 12—Judicial proceedings pending at the time of the exchange of ratifications of this treaty in the territories over which Spain relinquishes or cedes her sovereignty shall be determined according to the following rules: First—Judgments rendered either in civil suits between private individuals or in criminal matters before the date mentioned, and with respect to which there is no recourse or right of review under the Spanish law, shall be deemed to be final. Second—Civil suits between private individuals which may on the date mentioned be undetermined may be prosecuted to judgment before the court in which they may then be pending, or in the court that may be substituted therefor. Third—Criminal actions pending on the date mentioned before the supreme court of Spain against citizens of the territory which by this treaty ceases to be Spanish shall continue under its jurisdiction until final judgment.

Article 13—The rights of property secured by copyrights and patents acquired by Spaniards in the island of Cuba and in Porto Rico, the Philippines and other ceded territories, at the time of exchange of the ratifications of this treaty, shall continue to be respected. Spanish scientific, literary and artistic works not subversive of public order in the territories in question, shall continue to be admitted free of duty into such territories, for the period of ten years, to be reckoned from the date of the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty.

Article 14—Spain will have the power to establish consular offices in the ports and places of the territories, the sovereignty over which has been either relinquished or ceded by the present treaty.

Article 15—The government of each country will, for the term of 10 years, accord to the merchant vessels of the other country the same treatment in respect of all port charges. The article may at any time be terminated on six months' notice given by either government to the other.

Article 16—It is understood that any obligations assumed in this treaty by the United States with respect to Cuba are limited to the time of its occupancy thereof; but it will, upon the termination of such occupancy, advise any government established in the island to assume the same obligations.

Article 17—The present treaty shall be ratified by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the senate thereof, and by her majesty, the Queen Regent of Spain; and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Washington within six months from the date hereof, or earlier if possible.

The correspondence accompanying the treaty includes a letter from M. Thiebaut, French charge d'affaires at Washington, protesting against the continuance of the operations of the insurgents in the Philippines, which he asserted was with the consent of the Aguinaldo community, and suggesting that the Spanish troops captured at Manila be allowed to fight the Filipinos. General Williams at Manila, before the outbreak of war, reported most horrible outrages by the Spaniards upon the Filipinos. He declared that 75 per cent. of the latter were loyal to Spain.

All the statements made by General Merritt before the American commission at Paris appear in the document. In substance, he said the insurgents would fight if the attempt was made to surrender Luzon to Spain. Asked whether the insurgents were capable of government, he replied that it would take time; they would have to be educated up to it. Senor Pigo asked if the natives would submit under the American flag and if Aguinaldo could be given a command. He replied in the affirmative to both questions, and said that Maj. Bell's report showed that the insurgents had 30,000 stand of arms. Aguinaldo had $200,000 in bank at Hongkong and $250,000 of public funds in Bacoor. Maj. Bell expressed the opinion that if the United States should govern the islands for a year, Aguinaldo would have no army left.

Try Grain-O! Try Grain-O!

Ask your grocer to-day to show you a package of GRAIN-O, the new food drink that takes the place of coffee. The children may drink it without injury as well as the adult. All who try it, like it. GRAIN-O has that rich seal brown of Mocha or Java, but it is made from pure grains, and the most delicate stomach receives it without distress. ¼ the price of coffee. 15c. and 25c. per package. Sold by all grocers.

Political Items.

Harry Watterson proposes that the Democratic nominate Cardinal Gibbons for president, and adopt as the platform for the campaign, "The Stars and Stripes, God Bless Them."

THE glorious victory gained by the Mugwumps over Senator Quay by refusing to go into the caucus is something like the victories that the Spaniards won over Butler in front of Santiago.—Harrisburg Telegraph.

THE talk about defeating a Republican caucus candidate for senator called to mind, just as the talk about defeating the caucus candidate for senator will and.—Uniontown Standard.

Guy Succeeds Elliot.

NEW CASTLE, Jan. 8.—John Bierne, city treasurer of New Castle, was found shortly after 12 o'clock this morning in his office, unconscious and dying. He died not been beaten to a pulp, the suffocation upon and perhaps $200 in money stolen. Last evening Bierne went to the latter for a new suit of clothes. The garments were not ready and he went to the office, which is over the jail, to wait until the latter had finished. When at midnight he had not returned home, his son went to the office. He found his father lying on the floor unconscious in a pool of blood. [illegible] afterward. The [illegible] had no clue [illegible] in the jail [illegible] of something [illegible] was about [illegible] office.

[illegible] community [illegible] and each body [illegible] of $5,000, for [illegible] Mr. Bierne [illegible] wholly at sea [illegible] far as can be [illegible] about a clew [illegible] of the awful [illegible] murder [illegible] although [illegible] the officials [illegible] are sure [illegible] will be [illegible] arrested.

Four Governors.

ANNAPOLIS, January 7.—An aged woman, long past the three-score and-ten mark, has just been sold at auction by the Overseers of the Poor of Lothian-town township, Prince county, to the lowest bidder. This course was taken in pursuance of a barbarous custom which has dominated that township from time immemorial.

The lady put on the block was Mrs. Rhoda Quirk, 76 years of age, who for them a life long resident of Lothian-town. It has been customary for the Overseers to sell the poor of the township to the lowest bidder each year, in preference to being annoyed with their care themselves. The successful bidders, in addition to receiving a few dollars a week, manage to get much work out of the unfortunates who are sold for "keep." Mrs. Quirk has long been subjected to such drudgery, it is stated, and when the bid-ders assembled at Warren Keyes's hotel, at Rowland Station, to secure a bargain, Mrs. Quirk had thought of a novel scheme and determined to thwart the efforts of bidders and auctioneers. Two of the latter were ex-County Commissioners Ira Rosencrans and Warren Keyes. They are also the Poor Masters. They took the floor and announced in loud language that a woman was to be "sold to the low-est bidder for keep for the year." The room was crowded and many outside eagerly clustered for admittance to the little hostelry.

The bidding started at $4 per week and was very spirited. The auctioneers were about to "knock down" the woman at $2.50 per week for board, clothing, medicine attendance, etc., when Mrs. Quirk, who had been a silent listener to the proceedings, rose to her feet and in solemn tones spoke up:

"Thanks; I will bid $5 per month. I can keep myself on that amount."

This proceeding was wholly unanticipated, but as no one seemed willing to go lower the Overseers saw no alternative but to sell Mrs. Quirk to herself. Mrs. Quirk is a widow and has three sons and a daughter, but no one seems willing to provide for her.

AS WE GROW OLD.

Our Burdens Seem Greater Even Though They Be Not So.

Youth and vigor, with elastic step, firm tread, and erect carriage, pay little attention to the burdens of the back.

A little backache is a little thing. It's all right for the old people to have it, but youth wears it off. There is youth by, as we grow old, the aches become more settled, and wonder at "why" be not backache was the first warning of the kidneys, and months after much pain and fear, the kidneys were kept busy trying to do more than they really could. A few doses of Doan's Kidney Pills would have worked wonders in your future life, made you feel younger, stronger, healthier, kept the kidneys working right, and saved you from urinary disorders. It isn't too late now—they will cure you, but it takes longer, takes more pills. Read the following experience:

Mr. E. J. Davis, undertaker, of 8 North Jardin street, Shenandoah, Pa., says: "For about five months I was lame across my loins and my back ached when standing. If I sat for any length of time sharp twinges caught me when I attempted to get up. I felt at times a disagreeable weakness in the back of my head and neck, and the kidney secretions became affected, greatly disturbing me rest at night. Doan's Kidney Pills stopped the pain, removed the difficulty with the secretions, and freed me from all soreness. I have recommended them to my acquaintances, and you can put me down as one who endorses the remedy from personal experience."

Doan's Kidney Pills are for sale by all dealers, price 50 cents. Mailed by Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name—Doan's—and take no other.

QUAY WINS IN CAUCUS.

But There is a Bolt by Republicans Who Will not Support Him.

109 VOTES IN CAUCUS.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 5.—Instead of being settled by the Republican caucus, which was held on Tuesday night, the question of Senator Quay's re-election is not determined, and will remain so until Jan. 27, when a vote will be taken in the legislature and possibly much longer than that.

In the caucus which nominated Senator Quay there were present and voting 109 Republican members of the general assembly, out of a total Republican membership of 151, on account of the absence of Colonel Hawkins in Manila, the total membership of the legislature will be 253, making 127 votes necessary for an election by United States Senator on joint ballot. Senator Quay lost time but 19 more votes to get to insure his election. It is well known that at least four of Senator Quay's friends were absent on account of sickness. It will thus be seen that the anti-Quay people succeeded in keeping fifty Republicans out of the Republican caucus, a number it will be necessary for Senator Quay to secure further accretion to insure the election.

Among the anti-Quayites the impression prevails that the Senior Senator has a leader now in the followers of the late Standard oil, just as confidently handle my way. United States Senator Penrose, ex-State Senator Durham and Chairman Elkin, of the Republican State committee, all said that Quay would eventually be victorious, and they maintained that the decree of the caucus held last Tuesday evening in this city will undoubtedly be carried out to what they regard as the legitimate conclusion—the re-election of the Beaver statesman.

With a few exceptions, the fifty absentees to the caucus, through the instrumentality of Senator-elect David Martin, Senator William Flinn and E. A. Van Valkenburg, the Washington agent, signed an agreement pledging themselves to abstain from participating in the caucus, on the grounds that Senator Quay had not yet cleared himself of the People's bank charges.

There were three other candidates before Senator Quay whose names were voted for in the caucus. They were ex-National Chairman B. F. Jones, of Allegheny; J. P. Downing, of Erie, and Senator C. L. Magee, of Pittsburg. The vote as announced by the clerk was as follows: Quay, 97; Jones, 8; Magee, 2; Downing, 1.

Senator Magee disagreed with the colleague, Senator Flinn in the matter of attending the caucus and took with him into the meeting, notifies himself senator of the Thirteenth anti-Quay Allegheny county legislature. It was Mr. Magee who, after the vote had been announced, moved that the nomination of Senator Quay be made unanimous, and it was another Allegheny man, Representative George N. Roesch, who seconded the motion. Mr. Magee was applauded to the echo for his exhibition of Republicanism.

Looks For A Fight.

MANILA, Jan. 6.—Colonel Potter, the special emissary of Major General Otis between Manila and Iloilo, arrived this afternoon, with despatches from Iloilo. The situation which he left there was practically unchanged.

The troops were reinforced, and it was reported that the principal buildings had been "fortified," the insurgents having threatened to destroy the whole business section by fire at the first show of hostilities.

The banks were shipping their treasure to the United States transport Newport and other vessels. The family of the American vice consul has gone on board the Newport.

Colonel Potter reports that President McKinley's proclamation calling upon the insurgents to lay down their arms had in no appreciable degree affected the situation there, as the natives declined to do the work, and when the text of the proclamation was read to them following the notice that annihilation was possible.

Whistled While He Died.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 5.—Charles Mannberger, 27 years of age, who was found lying by the New York Central tracks last Friday with the skull fractured, is dead. On the morning of the day on which he received his injuries Mannberger began to whistle, though he was wholly unconscious and remained so to the last.

He whistled all sorts of tunes, and without cessation, for 95 hours, and never ceased until shortly before he died.

Poor and Weak

Catarrh and Bronchial Trouble—Had no Appetite—Now Better in Every Way—A Delicate Child.

"Some time since I took a sudden cold and could not get rid of it. Being subject to catarrh and bronchial trouble I coughed terribly. I lost my appetite and grew poor and weak and I did not feel like work. I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. In a short time the cough disappeared, I slept well, had a good appetite and I was better in every way. Last spring I was not feeling well, I had no appetite and no strength. I resorted to Hood's Sarsaparilla and soon felt more like work. My little nephew was a delicate child and had a humor which troubled him so he could not rest at night. He has taken a few bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla and now he has a good appetite and is able to sleep." MISS ADDIE J. FREEMAN, South Duxbury, Mass.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. $1.

Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner pills, aid digestion. 25c.

Jos. Horne & Co.

Established 1849—1891

The January Clearance.

Without mincing words we show you by the quotations below where the money saving lies.

$4.50 and $4.00 a yard Novelty Dress Goods marked to $2.00 a yard; $3.00 and $2.50 Imported Fancy Suitings marked to $1.25 a yard.

$2.50 a yard Silk and Wool Black Velour marked to $2.50 a yard; $1.50 and $1.75 Mohair and Wool Friezes marked to $1.25 a yard.

Swiss Taffetta Silk, in many popular colors, 50c a yard; Fancy Silks in Plaids, Broken checks, Jacquard stripes, polka dots, $1.25 and $1.50 values, now 75 cents.

In Black Silks we have $1.75 Black Polka Dot Moire, and $1.50 27-inch Swiss Taffeta, now marked $1.00 a yard. We have tables of 65c and 68c Black Silks which it would be worth your while to investigate.

Selling fine Kersey Jackets, box reefer style, lined with good Satin, formerly priced at $10.00, at $6.50; very fine Black Kersey Jackets, box reefer, Satin lined throughout, were $15.00, now $10.

Our annual sale of Muslin Undergarments is now at its height and we would advise you to ask our Mail Order Department regarding it. You could not buy the material in a single garment for the price we sell it to you made up.

PITTSBURG PA

BOLTERS ARE ROUNDLY SCORED

Republican Members of the Legislature Condemned For Failure to Go Into Caucus.

PARTY DISCIPLINARY DEFENDED

Address to Republicans of Pennsylvania Declaring Senator Quay to Be the Victim of a Party Conspiracy Exposed.

(Special Correspondence.)

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 6.—Efforts can be no misreading the sentiment of the Republicans of this city against the action of the members of the legislature who defied the Republican caucus on the United States senatorship. While it is a fact that all but one of the men who fled away by diverse orders from David Martin, the responsibility is charged against the individuals themselves and they will be held to a strict accountability for their perfidy. Scores have been served upon nearly all of them by the leading Republicans of their respective districts that unless they abide by the action of the Republican caucus they may as well consider their political careers at an end. Not a few of the bolters are thoroughly ashamed of the position in which they placed themselves, and they have already signified their intention to turn in for Senator Quay when they will be called upon to vote for a United States senator on the 27th inst. It is known that more than enough Republicans necessary to give Senator Quay the requisite number of votes have already promised to stand by the caucus nominee.

In an address to the Republicans of Pennsylvania that issued by the chairmen of the Republican senate and house caucuses, Hon. John C. Grady, of Philadelphia, and Hon. William T. Marshall, of Allegheny, they review the action of the joint Republican senatorial caucus at Harrisburg and among other things says:

"It is admitted that if all were present, who are entitled to a seat therein, including the several who had not qualified as members of the general assembly, there would be 253, and admittedly it would be a concern to transact the business involving upon it. Those who absented themselves are in the same position, no better and no stronger than delegates to any convention would find themselves after a majority had regularly met under the rules which govern it and a majority had made their nomination and all present according to the right for the majority to rule, moved to make the same unanimous. Here was the history of that body. Every one who cared thereat was a member of the general assembly and not only did a majority of 17 vote, but the total number of votes cast was 99, more than two-thirds of all the Republican members who were qualified that day when the general assembly was convened."

After setting the facts that the caucus was regularly called and conducted strictly in accordance with the rules, they refer to Senator Quay as receiving the unanimous vote of 99 members present. Continuing they add:

"In view of the facts herein set forth, we cannot see how any fair minded Republican can but believe the Hon. Matthew Stanley Quay to be the nominee of the Republican party for United States senator. It is a fundamental principle of the Republican organization that the majority shall rule. The action of the caucus is so much binding upon Republicans of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania as would be the action of any Republican convention, city, county, state or national. The grand commercial and industrial interests of Pennsylvania demand at the hands of the Republican legislature that Pennsylvania shall be represented by a Republican in the United States senate, and any Republican or set of Republicans who shall make possible the election of a Democrat, may justly be held responsible for the result, because in politics, as in war, no one can aid the enemy and be loyal to the cause."

Another interesting hearing in the judicial proceedings instituted against Senator Quay by the political opponents took place before the supreme court on Saturday. It was then developed by Hon. David T. Watson, of Allegheny, of counsel for Senator Quay, that under the charter of the People's bank that corporation is specifically empowered to buy and sell stocks and bonds, and that, therefore, Senator Quay could not have violated any law in having his friend Hopkins, an employe of the bank, place his orders with his broker for the purchase of stocks to be paid for out of Senator Quay's private account. It was clearly shown that the senior senator had not violated any law and that he had not profited a penny from the use of state funds.

The argument by Rufus E. Shapley, one of the most brilliant members of the Philadelphia bar, in support of Senator Quay's contention that he was the victim of a conspiracy and that he could not expect justice under existing conditions in the Philadelphia courts commanded great attention.

"Ever since the days of the infamous Jeffreys, said he, had there been such an unpardonable attempt to prostitute the machinery of courts of justice and the powers of the district attorney as had been made by this very ex-district attorney and ex-Judge Gordon. He enlarged upon the proposition that the petitioners clearly show that the prosecution was instigated by the express purpose of political enemies and through a political conspiracy to abuse the processes of the lower court for improper purposes, and that, in pursuance of such conspiracy, an attempt is now being made to subject the petitioners to inconvenience and hardship.

"When District Attorney Graham denied the charge of malice he forgot the multitudinous speeches, published in the newspapers," said Mr. Shapley, "which he volunteered to make before and while the warrant was pending, afterwards and down to the final proceedings in this case. That gentleman forgot that the same Judge Gordon whom he seeks to defend resigned unfortunately at the very hour when he knew we were before the chief justice and an associate justice of this court, begging that they should interfere with a strong hand to prevent the unseemly if not illegal judge sitting, as he threatened to do, and as the district attorney told us he would do, to try this very case which he had instigated, not, as the district attorney says, for a proper administration of justice, but for the vilest and most contemptible motive that can actuate the most degraded man—that of pure, sheer, expense malice.

It was a perversion of the power of his office; the office of the district attorney, the forms of law and the courts of justice in an attempt to do the most wicked and infamous injustice. No malice? Read the district attorney's answer. No malice? Recall the indiscovery of his argument here—one which he tends up here to make known—ing that every word he says will be read in the newspapers and will reach the eyes of a million readers—in which he declares solemnly that these defendants are guilty and he has the evidence of their guilt. No malice? Why, the case is rotten and rank with malice. The very judge, I say, who instigated it has been at Harrisburg endeavoring to defeat the nomination of Senator Quay and to procure the election of that great and good man, whose only prototype in literature is Poksniff—who has conducted business and poetry in his advertisements of his tailor's shop, and who tells us in one sentence that he has chemises to sell two for five and in the next that there is an individuality even in the underclothing of women. (Merriment.)

Mr. Shapley called attention to the attempts of the newspapers controlled by the Wanamaker advertisements, from which some obtain as high as $1,000 a year, to dictate to the supreme court as to how it should act.

Wanted—An Idea

Who can think of some simple thing to patent? Protect your ideas; they may bring you wealth. Write JOHN WEDDERBURN & CO., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their $1,800 prize offer and list of two hundred inventions wanted.

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This is a small-profit store—wins business with less prices and when these prices are reduced a third, a half and even less, as we're doing now, think what unheard of advantage that means to your pocketbook.

If you'd be positively convinced of what it means, send for samples and see what choice Dress Goods being emptied out of the shelves at 15, 20, 25, 35, 50c. Silks to go-at—35c, 50c, 65c.

Carried the greatest assortments of choice goods in 1898 ever known here—the more extensive business left many surplus lots and odd lines—these are what's being sold at such reduced prices—choice useful, do-inside goods.

Furs included—and coats, capes, suits—every surplus lot of 1898 merchandise, medium to highest cost, has had the price-knife applied vigorously, in a way that shows we're bound to SELL.

Chances here for you just as important as there would be were we selling dollars for sixty, fifty or forty cents each.

BOGGS & BUHL,

DEPARTMENT "X"

Allegheny, Pa.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

The Windber Brick Co., composed of Lydia A. Gallagher, S. G. Kerr and W. C. Ferrier, have this 25th day of November, 1896, dissolved partnership, S. G. Kerr and W. C. Ferrier retiring. The business of said company will be continued under the name of the Windber Tod Brick Co., and will be comprised of Miles Parlow