The Somerset Herald.

EDWARD SCULL, Editor and Proprietor.

WEDNESDAY..... March 8, 1899.

JUDGE Day and Senator Gray, two of the Paris Peace Commissioners, have received their reward in the shape of a United States Judgeship.

FIFTEEN thousand iron workers in Pittsburg have had their wages advanced fifty cents a ton. No wonder the calamity-howler refuses to be comforted.

IT IS whispered about that the senatorial deadlock at Harrisburg will be broken to day. If it should last over this week there is no telling when it will end.

OVER eight thousand of the insurgents in the Paillippines are said to be ready to quit the game. They have had enough of Aguinaldo, and they are willing to come in now and be good.

MR. CLEVELAND'S name is occasionally mentioned in connection with a third term. The mass of Democrats do not like Cleveland, but he is the only man they have been able to make President since 1856.

GOVERNOR STONE has tendered the Supreme Court Judgeship to David T. Watson, the eminent Democratic Pittsburg lawyer. Mr. Watson is holding the tender under advisement, and will decide within the next few days whether he will accept it or not.

IN THE closing months of Cleveland's second administration the balance of trade in favor of the United States averaged less than $7,000,000 a month. The present average is over $54,000,000 a month. Foreign trade and a Republican tariff get along together handsomely.

THE new Director of the Census is ex-Governor William R. Merriman, of Minnesota. The present incumbent has not yet finished the publication of all the stat'stics of the census of 1890. It is to be hoped that Director Merriman will be able to do the work in less time than his predecessor.

The Johnstown Tribune pertinently inquires: "Would it not be well for the Philadelphia *Press* to ask Brother Insurgent Koontz to have a Legislative Committee appointed to investigate the doings of the District Attorney and Judge in the Philadelphia Court, when the trial of the Quays was postponed?"

AT a caucus of Democratic Congressmen in Washington, to decide upon a policy, it was declared by resolution that the Democratic party still stands upon the constitution. A more correct way of putting it would be to say that the party stands still upon the constitution, and that it always will be found standing still.

THE President has appointed Judge John B. McPherson, of Harrisburg, to the United States Court bench, to succeed Judge Butler. The appointment is one eminently fit to be made. Governor Stone has not yet indicated whom he will appoint as Judge McPherson's successor on the Common Pleas bench of Dauphin county.

ALL THE reports of the war investigation boards have brought forth the uniform cry of "whitewash." Had the reports been exactly the reverse in their findings, the same cry of "whitewash" would have been raised. There are two morals to this incident: First, the public is a hard customer to please; second, there are two sides to every question.

THE army bill has been passed amended so that the author of the original bill scarcely recognizes it. The fear that no bill authorizing the needed increase in the army should be passed this session, thus making necessary an extra session of Congress, coerced members to vote for a bill they did not like. The new bill makes the increase last only until the year 1901.

UP to February 20 the total casualties to the American army in the Philippines, from the Filipino outbreak, amounted to 68 killed and 318 wounded. Previous to that the record gave a total of 239 died of disease and killed by Spaniards. The casualties to the army sent to Manila from bullets and disease is less than 700 for operations covering eight months.

BOTH Republican factions at Harrisburg last week surrendered to the Democrats and unanimously adopted the amendment to the Superior Court bill providing for minority representation on the bench of that Court, although it had previously been defeated. The Democrats in the Legislature are in a position to demand favors and they are not slow in taking advantage of it.

THE next United States Senate will have a larger Republican majority than the one that has just concluded its session. The latter had 46 Republicans, 34 Democrats and 10 Populists, a Republican majority of two. The coming Senate is likely to have 55 Republicans, 27 Democrats and 8 Populists, a Republican majority of 20—the largest senatorial majority since the days of the Civil War, when there were no Senators from the South.

THE bill now before the House empowering school boards to organize themselves into boards of health is a good bill to pass, says the Harrisburg Telegraph. If it had been in operation some months ago there would have been no need to call on the State Board of Health to aid Bedford when that county had an epidemic very like small pox. The local school boards could have taken the matter in charge and dealt with the situation without any outside help.

THE abuse that is being heaped upon Speaker Farr for adjourning the House on Friday was to have been expected, says the Philadelphia Inquirer. Men who bolt their party are no longer governed by rules or customs. Those who have been fighting the candidate of the Republican majority for Senator on no other ground than a personal desire to best him, care nothing for the principle of majority rule, and they very naturally criticise and abuse all who refuse to follow them into a state of political anarchy. The bolters wanted the House to remain in session after the regular hour for adjournment on Friday, the Speaker merely enforced the very plain rule, and—there was anarchy. That is the whole story in a few words, and the facts can not be changed by threats and denunciations coming from men who, being bolters, no longer recognize rules.

Speaker Farr, in adjourning the House, was entirely right. According to the rules now in force the House meets on Fridays at 10.30 and adjourns at 11. When the hour of 11 arrives it is only necessary for any member to call for the order of the day, and the order is a declaration of adjournment on the part of the Speaker. For the Speaker to act otherwise would be to usurp power that does not belong to him, to ally himself with anarchy, to render himself liable to impeachment. No parliamentarian who has the slightest respect for his own opinion could take any other view. Speaker Farr was simply obliged to enforce the rules, and the fact that he is assailed by Legislators who have violated party honor themselves is high commendation for the fairness and impartiality of the Speaker, for in attacking him they but show their utter contempt for law and order.

IN THE Joint Assembly at Harrisburg Monday only 20 votes were cast for United States Senator, of which Quay received 11, Jenks 8, Tubbs 1. At Friday's session three of those who had been heretofore voting for Quay, Hersh and Yates of Philadelphia, and Mackey of Lackawanna, deserted him and cast their lot with the bolters. This disaffection from the Quay ranks had been discounted weeks ago by the Quay managers and was a surprise to no one. While many of the bolters at the outstart gave as their reason for bolting the party caucus and joining hands with the Democrats in the senatorial fight that they could not vote for Senator Quay while the criminal charges against him remained undisposed of, the practical abandonment of these cases by the prosecuting attorney does not seem to have changed their opposition in the least, and shows that this plea was merely a make-shift used for the purpose of concealing their actual motives and of deceiving their constituents. The friends of the Senator and his political managers are still confident of his ultimate triumph, while his enemies claim that his re-election by the present Legislature is an impossibility. The chances are that Quay will succeed himself or there will be no election. It is not within the bounds of reason that a large majority will submit to be dictated to by a small minority.

Hounded to His Death.

Ex-State Treasurer Haywood, says the Philadelphia Inquirer, who was indicted with Senator Quay and the latter's son Richard, will not be tried, for he is dead. He had not been in robust health for some time, and there can be no doubt that his end was hastened by the attacks of political enemies who have been trying to advance their own personal interests. It may be said with a good deal of truth that he has been hounded to death.

Men are constituted differently. Senator Quay, who has been pursued as no public man has been in recent years, is still enabled to face his enemies. Mr. Haywood, with failing health, did not have the physical strength, and he has succumbed to abuse and vilification. It is to be hoped that those who have been conducting on the stump the most monstrous campaign of slander and falsehood in the history of the State are satisfied as far as Haywood is concerned. He is dead, and they can gloat over it in their secret conclaves if they will. But Quay is alive and still in a condition to defy them.

And yet it is a wonder that he is so, for he has been made the victim of continuous abuse. A most desperate campaign has been waged against him. From every stump he has been charged with every crime, and lying tongues have lashed him with their venom in the hope that organized hypocrisy might gain personal advantage by his downfall. Organized hypocrisy is rid of Haywood, and one can readily imagine the riotous glee that would prevail in some quarters could Quay be driven into his grave. That time has not come, and we venture to predict that Quay will live to triumph over the character assassins and the hypocritical villifiers, for nothing more disastrous could overtake this State than its surrender to pretenders.

In the House.

A good thing to have in the house, is the Cinderella Range, a good baking of bread is always assured. Sold by

JAS. B. HOLDERBAUM,
Somerset, Pa.

Political Notes.

The Senators and Representatives at Harrisburg who were nominated at Republican primaries or by Republican conventions, and who were successful at the polls because their fellow Republicans believe in the principle of majority rule, should cease their bickerings and get together. The Republican party is suffering because of the faithlessness of men whom it has honored with its confidence, and who are now consorting with Democrats and Fusionists.—Altoona Tribune.

* * *

Is this not the reason for the postponement of the Quay cases: The prosecutors had not evidence to convict, and with Quay declared not guilty the Insurgents would have had no excuse for being Rebels—would have had to vote for Quay and thus elect him. Now they can keep up their old cry.—Johnstown Tribune.

* * *

David T. Watson, the eminent Pittsburg lawyer who has been tendered a Judgeship on the Supreme Court Bench by Governor Stone, was born in Washington, Pa. His father was a judge in the Washington county courts. In 1865 young Watson went to Pittsburg after having read law at his home, made a speciality of corporation law, and practiced so successfully that his income has been more than $50,000 per annum for many years. He and his law partner attend to the legal business of nearly all the prominent corporations of Pittsburg. Mr. Watson has never held public office and has twice refused appointment to the Supreme bench.

A Great Paper.

The souvenir edition of the Philadelphia Inquirer, issued March 2, in commemoration of the tenth anniversary of the present management, has been received and we can truthfully say that it is the finest illustration of newspaper enterprise ever witnessed in Pennsylvania. When Mr. James Elverson assumed control of The Inquirer in 1889 it was predicted in some quarters that he would never succeed in rehabilitating that once prosperous and influential journal, but those who held that view were doomed to disappointment, for The Inquirer advanced by giant strides under his judicious and liberal management and within a few years distanced all of its competitors in point of circulation, advertising patronage and political influence. An interesting feature of the souvenir is a handsomely printed supplement, in which appear half-tone illustrations of The Inquirer's palatial home, showing all of the most recent devices and appliances for the turning out of a great metropolitan newspaper. The Inquirer has been true to itself and its large constituency and we take pleasure in extending our congratulations for all that it has accomplished for Pennsylvania and the country generally.

Time or Temper.

No time or temper wasted when you use the Cinderella Range. Its large and high oven insures perfect baking and roasting. Sold and guaranteed by

JAS. B. HOLDERBAUM,
Somerset, Pa.

Dewey Now an Admiral.

The President on Friday sent to the Senate the nomination of Rear Admiral George Dewey to be admiral, under the act of March 2, 1899. The Senate in executive session confirmed the nomination. The advance of Rear Admiral Dewey to admiral will mean an increase in pay of from $6,000 to $13,000. In addition to making him the head of the American navy, it will also give him precedence in rank over all naval commanders of the Asiatic station

George Dewey's career in the navy is shown by the following record: Entered naval academy, September 23, 1854. Made past midshipman, January 19, 1861. Master, February 23, 1861. Lieutenant, April 19, 1861. Lieutenant commander, March 3, 1865. Commander, April 12, 1872 Captain, September 27, 1884. Commodore, February 28, 1895. Rear admiral, May, 11, 1898. Admiral, March 3, 1899.

Secretary Long cabled Admiral Dewey as follows: "Heartiest congratulations upon your deserved promotion as admiral. President adds his congratulations on your confirmation."

Every war ship in the world, of whatever Power, from this on, must be the first to dip its flag on meeting Admiral Dewey's flagship, for he is the highest naval officer afloat. His salute is seventeen guns and he will fly the admiral's flag of four stars, placed diagonally on a navy blue field, and will wear epaulettes decorated by four embroidered stars, the end stars being worked over four anchors.

Admiral Dewey, as well, ranks above every officer in the United States army, including Major General Miles, and is, therefore, in supreme command in the Philippines and in every joint action of the navy and army. If all the fleets of the world, as they are now officered, should gather for a celebration or display, every foreign flag would be lowered to Admiral Dewey, and his flagship would lead the procession.

The United States has had but two other Admirals—David Glascoe Farragut and David Dixon Porter. Farragut was made Admiral on December 21, 1864, and on his death in 1870, Porter became Admiral, the office dying with him in 1891. Dewey has made the jump from commodore to Admiral in ten months, and a corresponding jump in salary from $5,000 to $13,000. He would have been retired by age limit in December next, but by the terms of the new Admiral bill his active service is extended ten years. He holds the office for life and the grade will die with him.

The President also nominated Brig. Gen. Elwell S. Otis, U. S. A., to be a major general by brevet, to rank from February 4, 1899, for military skill and most distinguished service in the Philippine islands. This nomination was also confirmed by the Senate, and Secretary Alger sent the following message to Gen. Otis at Manila: "You have been nominated and confirmed a major general by brevet in the regular army. The President wishes this message of congratulation sent you, in which I cordially join."

Hobson's Promotion.

A dispatch from Washington says: The President's nomination of Richmond Pearson Hobson, to be advanced ten numbers from No. 1 on the list of assistant naval constructors, it is said by naval officers to constitute the greatest material promotion as a recognition of gallantry in the history of the naval service. It will make Hobson a captain at the age of 30. His advancement amounts to 250 numbers in the line of the navy, which is remarkable in comparison with the single number secured by Admiral Dewey, eight numbers by Admiral Sampson and from three to five each by other officers during the war with Spain. When it was proposed to promote Hobson to the foot of the grade of lieutenant commanders, the "jump" amounted to about 150 numbers only, but under the nomination made yesterday Hobson skips over all the lieutenant commanders and goes nearly to the top of the commanders' list, so far as relative rank is concerned.

Inflamed and Granulated Eyelids.

Is there anything more disfiguring to a face or more disagreeable than inflamed or granulated eyelids? These result from a multitude of causes, and respond quickly to proper treatment. Such treatment may be had at the hands of Dr. A. Sigmann, 804 Penn Ave., Pittsburg, formerly of Vienna, Austria, who has enjoyed the advantage of years of study and practice in the greatest hospital of the world, situated in that city, and is prepared to give any cases relating to his specialties—Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat—the most thorough scientific treatment possible. During his short stay in this city he has already secured a long list of patients to whom he can refer any person desiring to gain information regarding his skill and success.

Col. Hawkins Will Be Honored.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 3.—The President to-day informed Representatives Acheson and Robbins that it was his intention to promote Colonel A. L. Hawkins, of the Tenth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, now on duty at Manila, to be a brigadier general, in recognition of his gallant conduct at the battle of Malate, and as a compliment to the regiment which has done so much good service in all the military operations around Manila.

Messrs. Acheson and Robbins called at the White House and presented to the President a petition signed by all the officers of the Tenth Regiment, urging Colonel Hawkins' promotion. The petition noted that at the battle of Malate Colonel Hawkins arose from a sickbed when the Spaniards attacked our lines at night and made his way to the front in the midst of a tropical storm in order to personally command his regiment.

FLORIDA.

Last Tour of the Season via Pennsylvania Railroad.

The last of the present series of popular Pennsylvania Railroad personally-conducted tours to Jacksonville will leave New York and Philadelphia by special train of Pullman Palace cars on Tuesday, March 7.

Round trip tickets, valid to return on regular trains until May 31, 1899, and including railway transportation in each direction, and Pullman accommodations (one berth) and meals on special train *going*, will be sold at the following rates: New York, $59.00; Philadelphia, $48.00; Canandaigua, $52.85; Erie, $54.85; Wilkesbarre, $50.35; Pittsburg, $53.00; and at proportionate rates from other points.

For tickets, itineraries and full information apply to ticket agents; Tourist Agent, 1196 Broadway, New York; 789 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.; Thos. E. Watt, Passenger Agent Western District, Pittsburg, Pa.; or address Geo. W. Boyd, Assistant General Passenger Agt, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia.

Mid Winter Excursions to Washington.—Very Low Rates.—Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad has made arrangements for a series of popular mid-winter excursions to Washington, at ONE FARE for the ROUND TRIP, allowing TEN DAY limit on tickets including day of sale. These excursions will be run on February 21st, March 21 and April 13th, 1899. Tickets will be good going on regular trains of the above dates and good to return on regular trains within TEN DAYS, including date of sale.

Do not miss these splendid opportunities to visit the National Capital during the session of Congress.

Call on A. W. Bauman, Agent B. & O. R. R., for full information.

No matter how long you have had the cough; if it hasn't already developed into consumption, Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup will cure it.

Slain in a Duel for Love.

ENDICOTT, Neb., March 2.—As the sequel of a fatal duel over a young woman, Burt Grandy is to-night being chased through the forests of this county by a sheriff's posse with bloodhounds.

Clyde Cole's body lies at the undertaker's, and a distracted young woman is raving in her room, temporarily bereft of reason.

For a year the two young men who last night engaged in the struggle to the death have been paying attention to Gertie Rickey, the belle of the village.

Last night, at the Endicott Public School, a church entertainment was held. All three participated, and the two young men hurried from the temporary stage to the door to beg the privilege of escorting Miss Rickey home.

Both spoke at once, and the girl accepted Cole. Grandy was persistent, and begged that he be permitted to accompany them. His offer was rejected, and the couple walked a few blocks to the girl's home. At the gate stood Grandy in a rage.

The disappointed lover demanded that the girl choose between them. She hesitated, and Cole disengaged himself and stepped forward.

The girl sprang between them. Again Grandy demanded that she make a choice. Then the girl declared her love for Cole.

Instantly Grandy drew a revolver. Cole jumped forward and grabbed the weapon. Then there was a struggle for the possession of the pistol, and after five minutes Grandy disengaged himself, still grasping the weapon, and aimed at his rival.

The girl sprang forward and interposed her body to shield her lover. Grandy pushed the weapon under the girl's arm and fired at Cole. He dropped dead.

The girl denounced the murderer, who turned and fled into the woods.

Grandy committed suicide when escape was cut off.

LOW RATES TO WASHINGTON AND BALTIMORE.

Special Ten-day Excursions via Pennsylvania Railroad.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has arranged for three low-rate ten-day excursions from Pittsburg and points in Western Pennsylvania to Washington March 30, April 27, and May 11. Round-trip tickets will be sold at rates quoted below, good going on special train indicated, or on train No. 4, leaving Pittsburg at 8.30 p. m., and carrying through sleeping cars to Washington. Special train of through parlor cars and coaches will be run on the following schedule:—

	Train leaves.	Rate.
Pittsburg	8.30 A. M.	$9 00
Connellsville	7.32 "	7 55
Johnstown	10.15 "	7.35
Cumberland	8.15 "	6 65
Washington	Arrive 7.15	----

Tickets will be good returning on any regular train, except the Pennsylvania Limited, until April 8, May 6 and May 20 respectively, and to stop off at Baltimore within limit.

Holders of special excursion tickets to Washington can purchase, at the Pennsylvania Railroad Ticket Offices in Washington, excursion tickets to Richmond at rate of $4.00, and to Old Point Comfort (all rail) at $6 00; at the offices of the Norfolk and Washington Steamboat Company, excursion tickets (not including meals and staterooms on steamers) to Old Point Comfort or Norfolk, Va., at $3.50, and to Virginia Beach at $4.50; Washington to Mt. Vernon and return, via electric railway, 50 cents.

Should the number of passengers not be sufficient to warrant the running of a special train, the company reserves the right to carry participants in this excursion on regular train.

Tickets on sale in Pittsburg, at Union Ticket office, 360 Fifth Avenue, and Union Station, and at all stations mentioned above. For full information apply to agents or Thomas E. Watt, Passenger Agent Western District, Fifth Avenue and Smithfield street, Pittsburg.

McClure's Magazine for March.

The March McCLURE'S is an unusually good number of a magazine that never fails to supply something out of the ordinary. An account of Tripler's invention and process for reducing ordinary air to a liquid of such wondrous potency that it may displace steam and electricity and supply, at next to no cost, all the force required in all the mechanical operations of life, brings us to the "edge of the future" with a sweep that takes one's breath. Somewhat the same palpitant expectancy is raised by Lieutenant Peary's account of his plans and hopes for the new exploration for the North Pole, in the prosecution of which he is now established somewhere in the vicinity of Lincoln Sea, 82 or 83 degrees north latitude. No less interesting in their several ways, and scarcely less striking, are a series of "Sketches in Egypt," drawn by Charles Dana Gibson, with some genial comment and description written by the artist himself; some entirely new reminiscences of Lincoln, showing his relations with Fremont, Cameron and Stanton, and illustrating his rare tact and consideration in dealing with men in general; an account (largely his own narrative) of the way in which the artist Tissot came to take up his great work of picturing the life of Christ, and the manner in which he executed it; and incidents and anecdotes of General Wood's great work in the regeneration of Santiago, furnished by H. H. Lewis, who himself spent some time at Santiago with General Wood. All of these articles are fully illustrated, the one on Tissot with some beautiful reproductions of the chief of his paintings. Captain Mahan, in his series of papers "The War on the Sea and its Lessons," sets forth in this number the problems presented to the navy by the arrival of Cervera in West Indian waters, and relates how they were dealt with. Mr. Kipling gives us a further chapter from the adventures of "Stalky & Co.," one that shows those heroes in quite a new role and there are several other good short stories in the number.

Rebuke for Von Deidrichs.

BERLIN, March 6.—A high official of the German naval department says that the appointment of Prince Henry of Prussia, brother of the emperor, to the command of the East Asiatic squadron was decided upon as being the most available, the emperor desiring to show the American people that he is thoroughly friendly to them, knowing that Prince Henry is popular in the United States. When the official referred to was asked whether the appointment was equivalent to the disgrace of Admiral von Diedrichs he said; "Not exactly. Our government unfortunately was advised too late of a number of occurrences before Manila, none of which were really important; but they showed grave want of tact upon Admiral von Deidrich's part. The main trouble was that Admiral von Deidrichs was insufficiently informed regarding international naval usages in such a delicate situation. Consequently he continued naval movements, drill and searchlight practice as if elsewhere than in a blockaded port, thus arousing distrust upon the part of the Americans."

An Interesting Decision.

Property owners and municipal authorities will find a new order of things in a decision of the superior court, sitting at Williamsport, on a case appealed from the Delaware county court. It has heretofore generally been supposed that cities or boroughs were responsible for damages, where such were claimed for injuries sustained by persons who fell on defective streets or pavements that were negligently permitted to exist. The courts now decide that the citizen on whose property the unsafe roadway or sidewalk was continued is responsible for damages resulting.

The case in illustration was that of Mrs. Margaret Lee, of Chester, who fell on a broken pavement and injured her leg. She sued the city and was awarded $331 50 damages. The solicitor for Chester then entered a claim for the amount against the First National Bank, that owned the property on which the accident occurred, and the courts ruled that the bank was accountable.

President McKinley expects to leave Washington for Thomasville, Ga., some time this week for a needed rest.

BOLTERS MAKE A BAD BREAK.

Revolutionary Move at Harrisburg in a Desperate Game of Politics.

ORGANIZE A "RUMP" HOUSE.

An Attempt to Discredit the Regular Republican Organization and Speaker Farr Meets With Popular Condemnation.

(Special Correspondence.)

Harrisburg, March 7.—The bolting Republicans in the legislature under the leadership of bosses Martin and Flinn made a scandalous record for themselves last week. Without the slightest justification they attempted to organize a "rump" meeting of the house of representatives.

Taking a ruling of the chair as a pretext to make trouble, as was done on the previous break in the senatorial convention, the insurgents organized what was practically a mass meeting after the house was adjourned last Friday. The bolting Republicans, with their Democratic allies egging them on, sought to discredit John R. Farr, the speaker of the house, and to contribute to a sensational scene with the purpose of injuring Senator Quay in his canvass for re-election.

Never was a scheme for the breaking up of a ward political convention in the bailiwicks of either of these two bosses worked so boldly. For a while the leaders of the rump meeting actually assumed to be conducting the proceedings of a regularly organized and properly constituted branch of the general assembly. When they came to their sober senses, however, as they did after their previous bolting experience, they realized that they had no legal standing as a body, that their action was unwarranted and revolutionary, and if carried much farther might have led to serious consequences to the men who assumed to usurp the positions of the regularly elected officers of the house.

MUST HAVE TROUBLE.

Matters had been going along entirely too smoothly for the bolters. Their various attempts at sensational plays had all fallen flat. They were evidently yearning for an opportunity to figure again, to disconcert the regular Republicans and to excite public sympathy for their cause. The thin reform veneer of this Flinn-Martin-Wanamaker outfit had worn off long ago. The whole state had sized up the entire outfit. The servile followers of Flinn, in the west, and of Martin in the east, all politicians of the most practical school, and the disappointed and disgruntled candidates for the speakership, Bliss of Delaware and Keonts of Somerset, and the others in this queer contingent of "business men in politics," had all become known to the people. Their filibustering tactics for weeks in the McCarrell bill fight had seriously impeded legislation. They realized that they were being generally condemned, and especially by the Republicans who believe in party supremacy and in the rule of the majority and who have in every county in the state given expression to their disgust at the maneuvering of the men seeking to defeat the regular nominee of the Republican caucus for the senatorship.

The row occurred when Representative Marshall, of Allegheny, at 11 o'clock in the morning, called "the order of the day," which, under the rules of the house, meant adjournment. There had been a filibustering move made earlier in the morning by Representative Slater demanding the reading of the journal. The bolters had a scheme set up to spring a lot of sensational resolutions criticizing the action of the committee appointed to investigate the charges of bribery affecting the McCarrell jury bill vote. The regulars were determined to block this move, if possible, knowing that it was a mere play for the galleries and also that the investigators had planned to push their work in the afternoon. Speaker Farr gave a decision that under the rules the house, upon Mr. Marshall's call, stood adjourned. The bolters, with Bliss of Delaware in the chair, afterward held a meeting, in which they denounced the speaker and appointed a committee to draft resolutions condemning his action. The meeting was made up mostly of Democrats, with the bolting Republicans doing the talking. They had not a quorum, however, though they talked wildly about electing a new speaker. It was all done to create discord and to discredit the regular Republican organization.

THE SPEAKER'S STATEMENT.

Speaker Farr naturally feels pained that in order to carry out a game of politics, the men who led the rump proceedings should attempt to place him in a false position before the people of the state. He made the following manly and straightforward statement in reference to his decision:

"My decision in declaring the house adjourned at 11 o'clock was strictly in accordance with the rules of the house, and other action would have been an usurpation of authority upon my part. When the house of representatives met upon the 3d of January, 1899, the following resolution was adopted, to wit:

"'Resolved, That until otherwise ordered, the rules of the house of representatives of 1897, as presented in Smull's handbook, be adopted for the government of the house during the present session.'

"Among the rules in operation during the session of 1897 and re-enacted by the above resolution for the government of the present house was the following:

"'Rule 59—The house will convene on Mondays at 8 o'clock p. m., and adjourn at 10 o'clock p. m., and on Fridays will convene at 9 o'clock and adjourn at 11 o'clock a. m.'

"On the 20th day of January, 1899, the following resolution was unanimously adopted, to wit:

"'Resolved, That until otherwise ordered, the sessions of the house, on Fridays, shall begin at 10.30 o'clock a. m., and the same order of business now prescribed shall be gone through with, and that additional sessions of the house be fixed for 11.55 o'clock a. m., for Saturdays and Mondays.'

"This resolution changed the hour of meeting from 9 to 10.30 o'clock a. m., but the hour of adjournment remained unchanged.

"At 11 o'clock Friday Mr. Marshall, of Allegheny county, in parliamentary form, called for 'the order of the day,' basing his demand upon the above mentioned rule, providing for the adjournment of the house at 11 o'clock. In accordance with the legislative practice prevailing in the house since the organization of the state government, and following precedents recognized in all parliamentary bodies, 'the order of the day' in such contingency compels the speaker to adjourn the house in accordance with the rules. There was nothing whatever unusual or arbitrary about the matter. To have acted otherwise would have been contrary to the rules of the house, which are as sacred and binding upon the officers and members as the statutes and constitution of the commonwealth.

"Since my decision I have consulted Messrs. Weiss and Gilbert, of Harrisburg, two of the best constitutional lawyers in Pennsylvania, who have advised that not only was the course pursued by me not only proper and legal, but that any other course would have been contrary to the rules of the house and without authority in law."

News Items.

The Whisky Trust as finally organized is credited with a capital of $128,500,000.

Rudyard Kipling, the famous author, who has been critically ill with pneumonia, at New York, will recover.

The Queen of Belgium is suffering from pneumonia, and her physicians have abandoned all hopes for her recovery.

Ambassador and Mrs. Choate visited Windsor Castle Monday, where they dined with the Queen and remained over night.

Sweatshop probers in New York have found that men, women and children work as much as 18 hours daily for 45 cents each.

Among the bills to which the President has affixed his signature is the appropriation of $20,000,000 to carry out the provision of the peace treaty with Spain.

Thousands of workmen employed in steel and iron mills in various sections of the country have been notified of an increase in wages ranging from 5 to 10 per cent. due to revival in the steel trade.

A rheumatic cyst about the size of an egg was removed from the left thigh of the Pope on Wednesday. Word comes from the Vatican that the Pontiff is in no immediate danger.

General Toral, who commanded the Spanish troops at Santiago de Cuba, has been arrested and imprisoned, previous to being tried by court-martial on the charge of capitulating to Major General Shafter.

The President will nominate Senator Gray, of Delaware, Judge of the Third Judicial Circuit, which comprises Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware. Senator Gray's term in Congress expired Saturday.

The demand of the Italian government for a 99 year lease of Sanmun bay, as a coaling station and naval base, including also a demand for three islands off the coast, has been refused by the Chinese government.

Senator Edward O. Wolcott, of Colorado, and Mrs. Wolcott have agreed to separate, and a suit is now being prepared in New York. Incompatibility of temper is the reason assigned. Senator Wolcott is a multi-millionaire.

Three thousand men thrown out of employment at Havana are urged to turn banditti by one of the daily papers of that city. It is claimed that the free distribution of rations is making paupers out of the Cubans.

The Secretary of War has ordered six regiments of regulars to make ready to proceed to San Francisco for embarkation to Manila. The reinforcements are not only regulars in the full sense of the term, but they have been through the Cuban campaign. They know what it is to be under fire; how to fight Indians and also how to fight in the tropical jungles.

110,000 pounds of black powder exploded at 2 o'clock Sunday morning in the naval magazine at La Goubran, France, injuring one hundred people. All of the soldiers on duty at the magazine were killed or severely injured. Forty corpses have already been recovered. The country round about for two miles was swept almost bare. Houses were destroyed and trees uprooted by the force of the explosion.

Lottie, Alma and Nettie Herman, daughters of Elmer E. Herman, an undertaker of Allegheny City, received by mail a package of powders, inclosed with a note, advising them to use the contents for their complexion. Their mother, whose suspicions were aroused, took charge of the package, and upon examination found, it is said, that it contained paris green. The motive for the attempt upon the lives of the young girls can not be conjectured.

The statue of Frances Willard, for which the Illinois Legislature has appropriated $9,000 will be the first statue of a woman ever placed in Statuary Hall of the Capitol building. The law provides that the State may place in the hall statues of "two distinguished persons," and the custodian agrees that under the phraseology the marble or bronze portrait of Miss Willard may be placed among those of the eminent sons of other States.

Drink Grain-O

after you have concluded that you ought not to drink coffee. It is not a medicine but doctors order it, because it is healthful, invigorating and appetizing. It is made from pure grains and has that rich seal brown color and tastes like the finest grades of coffee and costs about ¼ as much. Children like it and thrive on it because it is a genuine food drink containing nothing but nourishment. Ask your grocer for Grain-O, the new food drink. 15 and 25c.

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A little backache, a twinge, a twitch, or pains in the back, are not very hard to bear at first, but they're a warning, a danger signal of what's coming. Most backache pains are due to kidney disorders; pass them by unnoticed, and the kidneys become more troubled. In time urinary complaints, Bright's disease, and death result. Be ever watchful of a backache. A few doses of Doan's Kidney Pills taken at the proper time will save future trouble, perhaps life itself.

Mr. James McElhaney, contractor, of 15 Hillside avenue, Franklin, Pa., says: "I used Doan's Kidney Pills in the summer of 1896, was interviewed by a representative and allowed my opinion to be expressed in the Franklin newspapers. At that time they relieved me of backache and lameness and corrected the kidney secretions. In March, 1897, I sprained my back badly, and a lameness just in one spot was painfully evident. I procured Doan's Kidney Pills a second time, and from my experience and the result received, I can conscientiously recommend them to the people of Franklin or anywhere else as a preparation up to their representations."

Doan's Kidney Pills, 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.

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Bad Blood—"Although past 70 years of age I am thoroughly well. It was three bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla that made me so after spending over $60 in medical attendance. My trouble was a raw sore on my ankle." MRS. LOUISA MASON, Court Street, Lowell, Mass.

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