The Somerset Herald.

EDWARD SCULL, Editor and Proprietor.

WEDNESDAY.........December 13 1899.

THERE are no "entangling alliances" in the President's statement of the situation.

THE Mormons who want bygones to be bygones made a mistake in sending a bygone to Congress.

MR. TAYLOR will be Governor of Kentucky for the simple reason that he received the most votes.

MR. ROBERTS has at least given the country a fine imitation of a man with three wives trying to be funny.

IT is probable that the Republican National Convention next year will be held in Philadelphia.

QUITE naturally the House adopted the Reed rules, since they have in the past received the indorsement of both parties.

THE range of modern weapons may be judged from the fact that throughout the battle of Modder River one of the armies engaged was totally invisible to the other side.

IN EVERY town entered by our troops in Luzon there are demonstrations of public rejoicing. The inhabitants are delighted to be relieved from the rule of thugs and bandits.

THE Republican plurality in the House in the election of Speaker was twenty-four, but there were six scattering votes, making the majority for Henderson eighteen.

WHEN the plural marriage people of Utah elected Mr. Roberts to flaunt his record in Congress they simply succeeded in putting their peculiar institution in the pillory.

ADELBERT F. HAY, a son of Secretary Hay, has been designated as United States Consul at Pretoria, to take the place of Mr. Macrum, who was persona non grata with Oom Paul because of his sympathy towards the wounded British prisoners.

THE manager of the get-rich-quick swindle in New York has been arrested in Canada. His victims are numbered by the score, but they may as well make up their minds now as hereafter that they are going to lose the money they put into the swindler's possession.

THE Republican State Convention is likely to be held early in April. A meeting of the Executive Committee of the State Committee will probably be held within the next few weeks, when the date for the Convention will be fixed. This means that the primary election in this county will have to be held not later than the latter part of March or early in April.

MR. MORMON ROBERTS has begun to bluster and threaten in his demand for admission to Congress, and says he will expose some Congressmen who are opposed to him. He has the floor, and the Nation is waiting. If there is anything half as bad as Mormonism to be charged up against a Congressman, the people would like to know of it.

THE Insurgent wind-jammers who have been holding weekly caucuses of late in Philadelphia issued another manifesto Monday. They announce their intention of purifying the politics of the State and of retiring one M. S. Quay from politics. Rather a big undertaking, but, with Dave Martin, William Flinn and John Wanamaker as the boss purifiers, most anything is possible. Apparently the millennium is rapidly approaching.

THE Quay case is to be argued before the Senate Committee Saturday. Ex-Senator Edmunds will make the argument against and Attorney General Elkin in favor of seating Mr. Quay. The Senator will be in Washington Thursday to attend the meeting of the Republican National Committee. His friends, and those who have charge of his case, express the greatest confidence that he will be given his seat in the Senate. Senator Penrose says there is no doubt of it.

THE older members of the United States Senate are having a quiet bit of fun with ex-Senator Edmunds, who will make the argument against the admission of Senator Quay, says the Harrisburg Telegraph, by jocularly asking him when he changed his mind on the propriety and right of a Governor to appoint a United States Senator. They recall to the learned Senator's attention the fact that at one time, as a United States Senator, he stood up in the Senate and stoutly defended a Governor's right to appoint when the Legislature failed to elect, and they are curious to know how he will argue the case against Senator Quay. The argument of the ex-Senator on December 16th will be looked for with considerable interest by his former colleagues, and they will then see how easily he can reverse himself.

THE vote in the House for Speaker—177 for the Republican candidate, 153 for the Democratic, 4 for the Populist and 2 for the Silverite—does not represent the full strength of any of these elements except the one last named. Some votes were missing from even the Populists, and larger numbers were lacking from the Republican and Democratic totals. This division would give the Republicans a majority of eighteen over all the other political ingredients in the House. The Republican lead will be about half a dozen less than that, however. But it will be long enough, with the use of the Reed rules, which have been adopted, to give the Republicans control of legislation in that chamber. If they take intelligent advantage of their opportunities a great deal of useful work will be done in the session which has just begun.

Two weeks ago the HERALD published an item clipped from the Uniontown News-Standard, and properly credited to that journal, to the effect that Representative S. A. Kendall had refused to sign the protest gotten up by the Insurgent members of the Legislature against the seating of Senator Quay, giving as his reason therefor that the Republicans of Somerset county had expressed themselves as favorable to Mr. Quay at the recent primary election.

In addition to the statement made by the News-Standard the HERALD was informed by a number of Representative Kendall's neighbors and fellow townsmen that he had expressed himself as being tired of playing tail to Assemblyman Koontz's kite and would vote for Quay's re-election in case the Legislature was convened in extra session. The HERALD disclaims all responsibility for any statements Mr. Kendall has made or may make regarding his attitude toward Senator Quay or the Republican party, and is content to believe that he "has not been approached by any person" except the mythical individual who told him that he "might place himself in a position to make $5,000" while he was at Harrisburg misrepresenting his constituents. The HERALD has no desire to misrepresent Mr. Kendall. He has demonstrated his ability to do all that is necessary along that line, and we are satisfied that the Republican voters of the county will attend to his case when the time comes.

Taylor Declared Elected Governor of Kentucky.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Dec. 9.—At 9:45 o'clock this morning the election certificate of William S. Taylor was signed by the Election Commissioners and he was declared Governor-elect of Kentucky. The official figures of the vote filed with Secretary of State Finley are: Taylor, 193,714; Goebel, 191,331; Taylor's plurality, 2,383.

The operation which ended, for the time being at least, the bitterly fought Gubernatorial contest, was conducted in the simplest manner. The three Commissioners were all apparently in good humor, although Commissioners Ellis and Pryor, who had done the most work in preparing their long and elaborate opinion, looked worn and tired. The certificates, as soon as signed, were filed with the Secretary of State, and commissions will be issued to the elected men at once by Governor Bradley. Late last night, when the decision had gone forth to the public, Commissioner Ellis, upon whose shoulders the greater part of the work of preparing the opinion has fallen, discussed the matter freely.

"This has been a hard thing for me," he said, his eyes inflamed by loss of sleep, and the heavy lines in his face bearing eloquent witness to the truth of his statement. "It has been a hard thing for all of us. I wish, however, that the people of the country should know how nobly Judge Pryor has acted in this matter, and how conscientiously he has done what he considered his duty. He is a great man; one of the greatest, in my opinion, that Kentucky has ever produced. Speaking for myself," Mr. Ellis added, "I say frankly I did not like to do this thing, but under the law and the evidence there is nothing else I can do and be an honest man.

"The proceedings before the board were so overwhelmingly in favor of the Republicans, and they had so much the better of the arguments, that it is almost idle to discuss the affair. There was, to the minds of Judge Pryor and myself, only one thing to do, and that we have done. I know there are plenty of men who think that, strong Democratic partisan as I have always been, I should have remained a Democratic partisan and voted otherwise. But, I have done what my conscience and my long career as a lawyer tell me is right, and I will do otherwise for no man or upon any consideration."

Mr. Goebel was apparently in the best of humor after being told that Mr. Taylor's certificate had been signed.

Terrible Fire in a Reading Factory.

READING, Dec. 7.—One of the most appalling fires ever known here occurred to day when the extensive hosiery mill of the Nolde & Horst company took fire, destroying the plant, causing the death of two and possibly three persons, and injuring about 60 other employes of the company. Two badly burned corpses were recovered from the ruins this afternoon, and could not be identified. The firemen and police authorities are inclined to think more than one body is in the ruins.

For a few minutes, from every window on the second and third floors girls leaped one after the other. Some lodged in the arms of those below, but many struck the ground. They were picked up and rapidly removed to hospitals or their homes. Many of the girls who escaped by the stairways and fire escapes were badly burned, but none seriously.

The fire traveled with great rapidity owing to the inflammable stock in the building. It is a miracle there was such a small loss of life.

The fire was caused by the explosion of gasoline in the singeing room. The loss is estimated at about $275,000, on which there is an insurance of $150,000.

Filipino Chief Killed in a Fierce Fight.

MANILA, December 9.—General Gregorio Del Pilar, commanding Aguinaldo's body guard, was killed by Major Peyton C. March's battalion of the Thirty-third Infantry, in a fight eighteen miles northwest of Cervantes, December 3.

According to reports which General Young obtained from escaped Spanish prisoners at Vigan, several days ago, Major March left the coast, where he was pursuing Aguinaldo and encountered General Del Pilar on a fortified trail. They fought for four hours, during which time seventy Filipinos were killed or wounded. The American loss was one man killed and six wounded.

The Spaniards report that Major March is still pursuing the insurgents. Del Pilar was one of the leaders of the present and of the anti Spanish revolutions. He was a mere youth and was reported to have graduated at a European university. Professor Schurman met him as a member of the first peace commission, and rated him as remarkably clever.

Negro Burned at the Stake.

MAYSVILLE, Ky., Dec. 6.—Dick Coleman, the negro murderer of Mrs. Lashbrook, was taken from the officers by a mob of 1,000 men to-day, and burned at the stake. The mob, led by the husband of the negro's victim, dragged the shrieking criminal through the principal streets of the town, bound him to a small tree, set fire to brush and tow about him and stood guard until he was dead.

What Do the Children Drink!

Don't give them tea or coffee. Have you tried the new food drink called GRAIN-O? It is delicious and nourishing and takes the place of coffee. The more Grain-O you give the children the more health you distribute through their systems. Grain-O is made of pure grains, and when properly prepared tastes like the choice grades of coffee but costs about ¼ as much. All grocers sell it. 15c and 25c.

News Items.

President A. J. Cassatt, of the Pennsylvania Railroad, entered on his sixty-first year Friday.

Admiral Dewey's flag lieutenant, Thomas M. Brumby, is critically ill with a fever, and it is feared that his death is only a matter of a few days.

William J. Bryan has been offered one of the finest houses in the city of Austin, if he will accept it as a gift and move to Texas as a citizen. Judge Walker, a prominent lawyer, started the movement.

H. C. Frick, chairman of the board of managers of the Carnegie Steel company, limited, tendered his resignation at a meeting Wednesday and will retire immediately from the active management of the concern.

James P. Reed, the famous checker player, formerly champion of the world, died at the Homeopathic hospital, Pittsburg, Thursday from an epileptic fit. Reed was forty years of age and single. He was recognized as the greatest player in America.

The Columbia County Commissioners are making it very unpleasant for tax collectors holding unpaid duplicates for taxes prior to 1898, and have ordered their attorney to proceed against them for the amounts unpaid. The Sheriff has now writs against these delinquent collectors and will execute them, it is announced.

A MESSAGE WHICH MARKS A NEW ERA.

Continued from first page.

insurrectionary movement that the story need not be here repeated. It is enough to say that the claim of the rebel leader that he was promised independence by any officer of the United States in return for his assistance has no foundation in fact and is categorically denied by the very witnesses who were called to prove it. The most the insurgent leader hoped for when he came back to Manila was the liberation of the islands from Spanish control, which they had been laboring for years without success to throw off.

The prompt accomplishment of this work by the American army and navy gave him other ideas and ambitions, and insidious suggestions from various quarters perverted the purposes and intentions with which he had taken up arms. No sooner had our navy captured Manila than the Filipino forces began to assume an attitude of suspicion and hostility which the utmost efforts of our officers and troops were unable to disarm or modify. Their kindness and forbearance were taken as a proof of cowardice. The aggressions of the Filipinos continually increased until finally, just before the time set by the Senate of the United States for a vote upon the treaty an attack, evidently prepared in advance, was made all along the American lines, which resulted in a terribly destructive and sanguinary repulse of the insurgents.

Ten days later, an order of the insurgent government was issued to its adherents who had remained in Manila, of which Gen. Otis justly observes that "for barbarous intent it is unequaled in modern times. It directs that at 8 o'clock on the night of the 15th of February the "territorial militia" shall come together in the streets of San Pedro, armed with their bolos, with guns and ammunition where convenient; that Filipino families only shall be respected; but that all other individuals, of whatever race they may be, shall be exterminated without any compassion," and adds: "Brothers, we must avenge ourselves on the Americans and exterminate them, that we may take our revenge for the infamies and treacheries which they have committed upon us. Have no compassion upon them; attack with vigor." A copy of this fell by good fortune into the hands of our officers, and they were able to take measures to control the rising, which was actually attempted on the night of February 22, a week later than was originally contemplated. Considerable numbers of armed insurgents entered the city by waterways and swamps, and in concert with confederates inside, attempted to destroy Manila by fire. They were kept in check during the night, and the next day driven out of the city with heavy loss. This was the unhappy condition of affairs which confronted our commissioners on their arrival in Manila. They had come with the hope and intention of co-operating with Admiral Dewey and Maj. Gen. Otis in establishing peace and order in the archipelago and the largest measures of self-government compatible with the true welfare of the people. What they actually found can best be set forth in their own words:

"Deplorable as war is, the one in which we are now engaged was unavoidable by us. We were attacked by a bold, adventurous and enthusiastic army. No alternative was left to us except ignominious retreat.

It is not to be conceived of that any American would have sanctioned the surrender of Manila to the insurgents. Our obligations to other nations and to the friendly Filipinos and to ourselves and our flag demanded that force should be met by force. Whatever the future of the Philippines may be, there is no course open to us now except the prosecution of the war until the insurgents are reduced to submission. The commission is of the opinion that there has been no time since the destruction of the Spanish squadron by Admiral Dewey when it was possible to withdraw our forces from the islands either with honor to ourselves or with safety to the inhabitants."

The course thus clearly indicated has been unflinchingly pursued. The rebellion must be put down. Civil government can not be thoroughly established until order is restored. With a devotion and gallantry worthy of its most brilliant history, the army, ably and loyally assisted by the navy, has carried on this unwelcome but most righteous campaign with richly deserved success. The noble self-sacrifice with which our soldiers and sailors, whose terms of service had expired, refused to avail themselves of the right to return home as long as they were needed at the front, forms one of the brightest pages in our annals. Although our operations have been somewhat interrupted and checked by a rainy season of unusual violence and duration, they have gained ground steadily in every direction, and now look forward confidently to a speedy completion of their task.

The unfavorable circumstances connected with an active campaign have not been permitted to interfere with the equally important work of reconstruction. Again I invite your attention to the report of the commissioners for the interesting and encouraging details of the work already accomplished in the establishment of peace and the inauguration of self-governing municipal life in many portions of the archipelago.

OUR PHILIPPINE POLICY.

Everything indicates that with the speedy suppression of the Tagalo rebellion life in the archipelago will soon resume its ordinary course under the protection of our sovereignty, and the people of these favored islands will enjoy a prosperity and freedom which they have never before known. Already hundreds of schools are opened and filled with children. Religious freedom is sacredly assured and enjoyed. The courts are dispensing justice. Manila, whose inhabitants were fleeing to the country a few months ago, is now a populous and thriving mart of commerce. The earnest and unremitting endeavors of the commission, the Admiral, and Major General commanding the department of the Pacific to assure the people of the beneficent intentions of this government have had their legitimate effect in convincing the great mass of them that peace and safety and prosperity and stable government can only be found in a loyal acceptance of the authority of the United States.

The future government of the Philippines rests with the Congress of the United States. Few graver responsibilities have ever been confided to us. If we accept them in a spirit worthy of our race and our traditions, a great opportunity comes with them. The islands lie under the shelter of our flag. They are ours by every title of law and equity. They can not be abandoned. If we desert them we leave them at once to anarchy and finally to barbarism. We fling them, a golden apple of discord, among the rival powers, no one of which could permit another to seize them unquestioned.

Their rich plains and valleys would be the scenes of endless strife and bloodshed. The advent of Dewey's fleet in Manila Bay instead of being as we hope the dawn of a new day of freedom and progress will have been the beginning of an era of misery and violence worse than that which has darkened their unhappy past. The suggestion has been made that we could renounce our authority over the islands and, giving them independence, could retain a protectorate over them. This proposition will not be found, I am sure, worthy of your serious attention. Such an arrangement would involve at the outset a cruel breach of faith. It would place the peaceable and loyal majority, who ask nothing better than to accept our authority, at the mercy of the minority of armed insurgents. It would make us responsible for the acts of the insurgent leaders and give us no power to control them. It would charge us with the task of protecting them against each other and defending them against any foreign power with which they choose to quarrel. In short, it would take from the Congress of the United States the power of declaring war, and vest that tremendous prerogative in the Tagal leader of the hour.

Until Congress shall have made known the formal expression of its will, I shall use the authority vested in me by the constitution and the statutes to uphold the sovereignty of the United States in those distant islands as in all other places where our flag rightfully floats. I shall put at the disposal of the army and navy all the means which the liberality of Congress and the people have provided to cause this unprovoked and wasteful insurrection to cease. If any orders of mine were required to insure the merciful conduct of military and naval operations, they would not be lacking; but every step of the progress of our troops has been marked by a humanity which has surprised even the misguided insurgents. The truest kindness to them will be a swift and effective defeat of their present leader. The hour of victory will be the hour of clemency and reconstruction.

No effort will be spared to build up the waste places desolated by war and by long years of misgovernment. We shall not wait for the end of strife to begin the beneficent work. We shall continue, as we have begun, to open the schools and the churches, to set the courts in operation, to foster industry and trade and agriculture, and in every way in our power to make these people whom Providence has brought within our jurisdiction feel that it is their liberty and not our power, their welfare and not our gain, we are seeking to enhance. Our flag has never waved over any community but in blessing. I believe the Filipinos will soon recognize the fact that it has not lost its gift of benediction in its world-wide journey to their shores.

THE SITUATION IN PORTO RICO.

The message recommends legislation for Hawaii and Alaska to meet defects which have appeared in the operation of existing laws, and then proceeds to discuss the situation in Porto Rico as follows:

The system of civil jurisprudence now adopted by the people of this island is described by competent lawyers who are familiar with it, as thoroughly modern and scientific, so far as it relates to matters of internal business, trade, production, and social and private right in general. The cities of the island are governed under charters which probably require very little or no change. So that with relation to matters of local concern and private right, it is not probable that much, if any, legislation is desirable; but with reference to public administration and the relations of the island to the federal government, there are many more matters which are of pressing urgency.

It must be borne in mind that since the cession Porto Rico has been denied the principal markets she had long enjoyed, and our tariffs have been continued against her products as when she was under Spanish sovereignty. The markets of Spain are closed to her products except upon terms to which the commerce of all nations is subjected. The Island of Cuba, which used to buy her cattle and tobacco without custom duties, now imposes the same duties upon these products as from any other country entering her ports. She has, therefore, lost her free intercourse with Spain and Cuba without any compensating benefits in this market. Her coffee was little known and not in use by our people, and therefore there was no demand for this, one of her chief products. The markets of the United States should be opened up to her products. Our plain duty is to abolish all customs tariffs between the United States and Porto Rico and give her products free access to our markets.

The fundamental requirement for these people, as for all people, is education. The free schoolhouse is the best preceptor for citizenship. In the introduction of modern educational methods care, however, must be exercised that changes be not made too abruptly and that the history and racial peculiarities of the inhabitants shall be given due weight. Systems of education in these new possessions founded upon common-sense methods, adapted to existing conditions and looking to the future moral and industrial advancement of the people, will commend to them in a peculiarly effective manner the blessings of free government.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

The executive order of May 6, 1896, extending the limits of the classified service, brought within the operation of the civil service law and rules nearly all of the executive civil service not previously classified.

Some of the inclusions were found wholly illogical and unsuited to the work of the several departments. The application of the rules to many of the places so included was found to result in friction and embarrassment. After long and very careful consideration it became evident to the heads of the departments, responsible for their efficiency, that in order to remove these difficulties and promote an efficient and harmonious administration certain amendments were necessary. These amendments were promulgated by me in executive order dated May 29, 1899.

The principal purpose of the order was to except from competitive examination certain places involving fiduciary responsibilities or duties of a strictly confidential, scientific or executive character which it was thought might better be filled either by non-competitive examination or in the discretion of the appointing officer, than by open competition. These places were comparatively few in number. It will be my constant aim in the administration of government in our new possessions to make fitness, character and merit essential to appointment to office, and to give to the capable and deserving inhabitants preference in appointments.

THE MEMORY OF WASHINGTON.

The 14th of December will be the one hundredth anniversary of the death of Washington. For a hundred years the republic has had the priceless advantage of the lofty standard of character and conduct which he bequeathed to the American people. It is an inheritance which time, instead of wasting, continually increases and enriches. We may justly hope that in the years to come the benignant influence of the father of his country may be even more potent for good than in the century which is drawing to a close. I have been glad to learn that in many parts of the country the people will fittingly observe this historic anniversary.

Presented to this Congress are great opportunities. With them come great responsibilities. The power confided to us increases the weight of our obligations to the people, and we must be profoundly sensible of them as we contemplate the new and grave problems which confront us. Aiming only at the public good, we cannot err. A right interpretation of the people's will and of duty can not fail to insure wise measures for the welfare of the islands which have come under the authority of the United States and inure to the common interest and lasting honor of our country. Never has this nation had more abundant cause than during the past year for thankfulness to God for manifold blessings and mercies, for which we make reverent acknowledgment.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

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HOLIDAY RATES.

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

On account of the Christmas and New Year holidays the Baltimore & Ohio R. R. will sell excursion tickets at greatly reduced rates to and from points on its line between Baltimore, Pittsburg, Wheeling, Parkersburg, Strasburg Junction and intermediate points, good going December 23, 24, 25 and 31, 1899, and January 1, 1900, valid for return until January 4, 1900, inclusive.

Splendid Royal Blue Train service, Pullman Palace Cars and B. & O. Dining Cars on Through Trains.

GUFFEY AND FLINN.

Democratic and Insurgent Combine Working Against Quay.

EYES ARE ON WASHINGTON.

The National Democratic Committee Seeking to Prevent the Seating of the Beaver Statesman Upon Governor Stone's Commission.

(Special Correspondence.)

Harrisburg, Dec. 12.—Many prominent Pennsylvanians who were in Washington last week are in this city and have intersting stories about the Quay case before the United States senate.

Developments in the politcal situation during the past few days have given new evidence of the compact that has been entered into between the Flinn-Martin Republican insurgents and the Guffey Democracy of Pennsylvania upon the issue of the election of a United States senator. It is quite manifest that rather than see Colonel Quay in the United States senate the Flinn-Martins would help elect a Bryanite of the type of Colonel Guffey from this stalwart Republican commonwealth. So vindictive are these men that they do not hesitate to hold conferences with the Democratic leaders and have it heralded to the world that they are working in harmony. As they did here during the fight in the legislature over the election of a United States senator, these men are cooperating to have the United States senate reject the appointment of Colonel Quay by Governor Stone.

HIGH PRICED LAWYERS ENGAGED

The Flinn-Martin-Wanamaker combine, with unlimited money at their command, have retained a corps of lawyers to appear before the senate committee and argue against the seating of Colonel Quay. Among these high priced lawyers is a former member of the United States senate, Edmunds, of Vermont, who has been living in Philadelphia for some time and who has not hestiated to take a fee from any side of any controversy at law. Edmunds has been retained by the millionaires' combination that is fighting Quay. What the size of his retaining fee was has not been made public, but he has the reputation of not working for nothing. It is possibly quite as well that the money goes to him, rather than be used to further debauch the elections in this state.

Now the queer part of Edmunds' participation in this case is the fact that he is on record as arguing and voting in favor of seating appointees of governors when state legislatures failed to elect or when a vacancy occurred during a recess of a legislature. The journal of congress has column after column of his speeches advocating the recognition of appointees of governors. He now accepts the fee of the Flinn-Martin-Wanamaker insurgents and is booked to make the effort of his life in contradicting everything he said before upon this subject.

But this is lawyer like, and Edmunds is not to blame.

And then he ought to make enough out of the game to put coal in his cellar for the winter, take a trip to Paris next summer and still have a comfortable sum to invest. As the insurgents have money to burn, Edmunds might as well help to burn it as anybody else.

At least that's what Edmunds no doubt thinks.

Ex-Senator Edmunds has been subjected to a broadside of raillery since he has been in Washington. One senator suggested that Edmunds' speech in favor of the seating of Henry W. Blair, of New Hampshire, who was appointed by the governor, under exactly similar circumstances as exist in the Quay case, be printed in parallel columns with any speech Edmunds may now make against Quay.

"My only connection with this case," admitted Edmunds to a friend, "is that of counsel for the opposition to Colonel Quay, and I propose to reserve my remarks until I shall appear before the committee."

GUFFEY CHIPS IN, TOO.

Along with the monied men of the insurgent outfit, Guffey, who is several times a millionaire, has been spending cash freely during the last year to defeat Quay and have himself elected as United States senator. Guffey spent thousands of dollars trying to elect Jenks governor and many thousands more to help elect Democratic members of the legislature and to keep them in line when they were elected. He is now at work to get the Democratic United States senators from voting for the seating of Quay. He has enlisted the active co-operation of Senator Jones, of Arkansas, who is chairman of the Democratic national committee, to line up the Democratic senators. He is using the argument that it is to the interest of the Democratic party in Pennsylvania to keep Quay out of the senate, as it will encourage the Democratic voters to make an effort to elect a Democratic legislature in Pennsylvania next fall which would send Guffey to Washington to join the other wealthy men in the senate, as Brice, the Ohio millionaire, was sent some years ago. It is said that Guffey was always envious of Brice, and he long ago declared that it was the ambition of his life to occupy a seat in the senate chamber at Washington.

The argument is advanced that if Quay shall be seated the Pennsylvania insurgents will be greatly discouraged and they will be unable to carry out the deals in contemplation with the Democrats for fusion tickets to defeat regularly nominated Republican candidates for the legislature next fall. This is the situation as presented to the Democratic United States senators who are being urged in the cause of Democracy to vote against the seating of Quay.

Through Chairman Jones the influence of the Democratic national committee is working against Quay.

PENROSE GETTING READY.

Senator Penrose had little to say for publication as to his plans, but it is known that he has in mind a speech which will fully disclose the inside workings of the political conspiracy which inspired and has continued the fight against both himself and Colonel Quay. The startling bribery scandals which followed the attempts to influence members of the legislature to violate their pledges to vote for Penrose for United States senator when he and Wanamaker were the conspicuous aspirants for that honor, and the despicable methods resorted to in the campaign against Colonel Quay's reelection, show the inside history of the famous conspiracy which resulted in the arrest of Colonel Quay, and his subsequent acquittal after the trial had been prolonged until after the adjournment of the legislature, the attempt at intimidation of supporters of Colonel Quay at the recent session of the legislature, and the misrepresentations and abuse of Republicans who stood by the caucus nominee by a subsidized and virulent press, and other things that will throw some light upon the character and the methods of the men who are in the conspiracy to drive Colonel Quay out of politics, will all come in for a share of attention from the brilliant young Pennsylvania senator, if he carries out what is at present in mind.

There is likely to be some fur fly before this issue shall be decided.

The law in the case has been carefully reviewed by Attorney General John P. Elkin, who is amply equipped to cross swords with any of the hired counsel employed either by the Republican insurgents or the Democratic leaders. Mr Elkin, if he shall have an opportunity to appear before the senate committee on privileges and elections, which is to take up the Quay case for consideration next Saturday, will present a clear and concise statement of the facts and the law and constitutional provisions covering the action of Governor Stone in making the appointment, after the legislature adjourned without an election, and he will give the reasons which the executive believed to be good and sufficient for the appointment.

QUAY'S FRIENDS HOPEFUL.

Senator Quay's friends are more hopeful than ever of a favorable outcome of the contest. They are encouraged by the strong stand taken by Senators Lodge, Hoar, Chandler, Sharp, Allison, Mason, Foraker, Hanna, Platt of New York, Sewell and other Republican leaders, who contend that it is high time that the absurd precedent set by the senate in the case of Mantle, of Montana, should be swept aside.

WHY QUAY SHOULD BE SEATED.

"There is nothing more dangerous than precedent," said one of these senators, "and the present precedent of the Mantle case in itself furnishes the strongest argument why it should be abolished. As long as the senate holds to the belief that governors have no right to appoint where legislatures fail to elect it furnishes an incentive to the minority faction of the majority party in a legislature to unite with the minority party to prevent election and thus prevent the state from having its constitutional representation in the senate. I have no doubt that the recent legislative deadlocks in Pennsylvania, Delaware, California and Utah were directly due to that precedent. Here are four states deprived of their proper representation, and if we continue encouraging faction minorities by upholding this precedent who can predict where it will stop? If we vote to deprive Senator Quay of his seat we will encourage party irregularity everywhere, and in time I would not be surprised to see the senate deprived of one-third of its members. We must end this business right here. We must upset this ridiculous and dangerous precedent, and the only way to accomplish this result is by seating Senator Quay. Senators generally recognize this fact, and I believe that he will be seated by a good sized majority."

TWO MORE RECRUITS.

Among the recent Republican converts to Senator Quay's course are Senator Cullom of Illinois and Senator Shoup of Idaho. Both voted against the seating of Corbett of Oregon, but both have announced themselves in favor of the distinguished Pennsylvanian.

Senator Shoup of Idaho, in relation to a report that as he had voted against Corbett, his name was not properly in the list for Quay, says:

"Corbett's case and the Quay case are by no means parallel. In the Corbett case there was ample evidence of an arrangement between the governor and his appointee to prevent the legislature from properly organizing so as to be competent to elect a United States senator. Nothing of this nature has been shown in the Pennsylvania case, which is a matter of factional politics and nothing else. I have no hesitation in saying I will vote to seat Mr. Quay."

* * *

News Items.

Selling kisses to raise money to help soldiers' dependent families is the latest London "patriotic" craze. Actresses have recently sold kisses as high as $25 apiece for this purpose, and one woman paid an actor $25 to kiss him and thus help along the cause.

William H. Foor, a farmer residing on the Master farm a short distance east of Everett, met instant death Saturday while returning from a hunting trip. In passing through a gate the hammer of his gun caught in some manner and the weapon was discharged. The entire load of shot struck him in the neck, severing his jugular vein. He was about 30 years of age and leaves a widow and one child.

Joseph M. Strong, a native of Brownsville, Pa., nearly sixty years a Coroner, having sat in over six hundred cases, died early Thursday morning, aged ninety-eight years. He was horseback mail carrier between Cumberland and Uniontown, Pa., when a boy, before the time of the stage coach and railroad. He was later a wagoner, frequently touching Philadelphia, and a boatman on the Potomac, taking flatboats to Washington.

Few readers have any correct ideas of the extent to which life insurance exists in every town and city in the country. We all know there are many persons around us who are insured, but the extent of that insurance few realize. There is to-day $12,000,000,000 insurance in force throughout the whole United States, which is more than twelve times the amount of the interest bearing debt of the United States, and more than $300,000,000 are annually paid out to beneficiaries.

Henry Moyer, a prominent farmer residing near Salem, Snyder county, is seriously ill at his home, and owing to his condition his pastor, Rev. H. G. Snable, volunteered to sit up with his sick parishioner Friday night. Early Saturday morning, while it was yet dark, the preacher, on his way home, a mile distant, encountered a bear along a strip of timber. Rev. Snable ran rapidly, with Bruin in close pursuit, but reached his house unharmed. An hour later Dr. J. F. Wagenseller was driving by the same woods to visit a patient, when he also encountered the bear in the middle of the road, but by whipping up his horse he left the bear far in the rear.

Relative to the report sent out from San Francisco that returning soldiers charge the killing of Maj. John A. Logan upon the men of his command because of personal differences, Robert Bentley, his close friend and the administrator of his estate, says he is in possession of the official report of his death, which declares he was shot by Filipinos in action, and that he has no reason to question its correctness. He had previously heard the rumors that are now for the first time given currency, but gave them no credence. While Logan had never been a favorite with the men of his regiment, the feeling of anger against him was not aroused to the danger point until after the vessel left Honolulu for Manila. It arose over the alleged drowning of a dog which was the mascot of Company A of the regiment. According to the statements of several of the ship's officers and crew, Logan had a big brindle bulldog, and one day it attacked the mascot of Company A. This dog was highly prized, as he had been all through the Spanish-American war with the regiment, and had been dubbed "San Antone Sam." The mascot's good luck stuck to him, for he succeeded in whipping Logan's dog. The fight is said to have occurred on the forward part of the upper deck in the presence of a large crowd of soldiers and sailors. So incensed did Major Logan become that he ordered a sentry to throw Sam overboard and the order was executed. From that time the animosity which had been felt toward Major Logan, whose manner was thought by some to have been overbearing, grew into the bitterest resentment. Friends of Logan assert positively that no such incident occurred.

A New York Physician Advises His Patient to Take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

[LETTER TO MRS. PINKHAM NO. 72,036]

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM—I have three children and suffered with falling of the womb and flooding. My physician scraped the womb, still the flooding continued and I was no better. At last he advised me to use Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Then I thought I would write to Mrs. Pinkham for she could advise me better than any one if I was to take her remedies. I received her reply and followed all her directions and I am very glad to send you this testimonial, for Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is just what it is recommended to be. I advise all women who suffer from these complaints to try it."—MARIE LEMP, 108 2D AVE., NEW YORK CITY.

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