

PARTY MEN ARE PLEASED

Work of the Republican State Convention Generally Commended.

INSURGENTS' POOR SHOWING.

By a Vote of Over Four to One the Stalwarts Dictated the Policy of the Party as Outlined in the Platform.

(Special Correspondence.)
 Harrisburg, May 1.—There is nothing but praise heard regarding the work of the Republican state convention held here last week. The ticket nominated has been very favorably received. Although the supporters of the unsuccessful candidates for congressman-at-large were manifestly disappointed over the result, they have taken their defeat gracefully, and there is a general disposition to turn in and roll up the largest Republican majority that has ever been given in the Keystone state. It is certain that Pennsylvania will again lead the column of states in the size of the majority she will give to the McKinley presidential ticket. The nominees on the state ticket will keep well up with the electors. The nomination of Senator E. B. Hardenbergh, of Wayne county, was a foregone conclusion. Before the balloting all other aspirants for auditor-general withdrew. With a clear field, this popular Republican from the northeastern end of the state, upon motion of Senator Penrose, was nominated by acclamation. There was a little brush over the selection of candidates for congressmen-at-large. Robert H. Foerderer, a well known manufacturer of Philadelphia, and Galusha A. Grow were finally declared to be the winners. Mr. Foerderer got 338 votes and Mr. Grow 225. The balance was divided between the losers, Dr. Flood, of Crawford, getting 89 and former Congressman Arnold, of Clearfield, 40. The insurgent Republicans, while all-egging all other aspirants for auditor-general withdrew. With a clear field, this popular Republican from the northeastern end of the state, upon motion of Senator Penrose, was nominated by acclamation. There was a little brush over the selection of candidates for congressmen-at-large. Robert H. Foerderer, a well known manufacturer of Philadelphia, and Galusha A. Grow were finally declared to be the winners. Mr. Foerderer got 338 votes and Mr. Grow 225. The balance was divided between the losers, Dr. Flood, of Crawford, getting 89 and former Congressman Arnold, of Clearfield, 40. The insurgent Republicans, while all-egging all other aspirants for auditor-general withdrew. With a clear field, this popular Republican from the northeastern end of the state, upon motion of Senator Penrose, was nominated by acclamation. There was a little brush over the selection of candidates for congressmen-at-large. Robert H. Foerderer, a well known manufacturer of Philadelphia, and Galusha A. Grow were finally declared to be the winners. Mr. Foerderer got 338 votes and Mr. Grow 225. The balance was divided between the losers, Dr. Flood, of Crawford, getting 89 and former Congressman Arnold, of Clearfield, 40.

INSURGENTS DISAPPOINTED.

Not only were the insurgents disappointed at the nomination of Grow, but they had the ground cut from under them by the work of the stalwart leaders who framed the party platform. Finner and his machine followers of Allegheny turned up with all sorts of reform resolutions regarding the ballot, the election of United States senators by popular vote and other issues, which they hoped would be ignored by the friends of Colonel Quay. In this they were checkmated. Colonel Quay, who has had costly experience with the tricks of a small clique of politicians of his own party uniting with the Democrats in blocking an election of a United States senator in the legislature, requested his friends to go on record as absolutely in favor of the election of United States senators directly by the people. Had that been the method of procedure in this state last year Colonel Quay would have been victorious. He has not hesitated to go before the people in the past and he will do so in the future, should occasion require it. The same insurgent forces that were against him in the last legislature tried to prevent the election of Colonel Stone for the governorship and Colonel Barnett for state treasurer by making combinations with Democrats, and in each case they were routed by the stalwart Republicans of the state at the polls. In both campaigns the issue was made by them as "Quay or anti-Quay," and the candidates of the Republican organization were assailed as friends of Colonel Quay.

It was noteworthy that upon the only test vote in the state convention of Wednesday last the insurgents were shown to have but a very insignificant following in the convention. William Finner found that not only did the platform committee report in favor of the election of United States senators by popular vote, but took the most radical ground in favor of reform and against all forms of election frauds.

FOR BALLOT REFORM.

This is the plank on ballot reform: "The Republican party of Pennsylvania has always stood for a honest ballot and a fair count. In the furtherance of this idea, an act was passed in 1891, known as the Baker ballot law, for the purpose of protecting the citizen in the exercise of the ballot franchise. This act was passed by the Republican legislature at the instance of the Ballot Reform association, and was intended to secure a secret and honest ballot. Further safeguards were thrown around the ballot law by the supplemental act of 1893. In addition, however, to these laws we favor such legislation as will enable the courts to open the ballot boxes upon the petition of citizens, duly presented, in all cases where complaint is properly made, alleging fraud in the holding of an election or the counting of the vote cast, so that if fraudulent ballots are placed in the boxes or a false count has been made it can be exposed by the courts with expedition and all offenders against the purity of the ballot detected and brought to speedy justice."

Another issue that was squarely met by the state convention was that as to majority rule. Upon this subject the platform read: "We believe in the fundamental principle of government that the will of the majority, properly ascertained, shall always prevail. We declare that this principle applies as well to political parties as to other governmental affairs. The will of the majority must always be ascertained under the rules, customs and usages of a party organization. Therefore, the primary elections, the county and state conventions, the senatorial and congressional conferences and the party caucuses have come to be an integral part of the machinery of party organization for the purpose of ascertaining the will of the majority of those who have a right to participate therein. We declare it to be the test of party fealty to observe these rules and customs in ascertaining the will of the majority by attending the party convention, conference or caucus, and when the will of the majority has been ascertained it is the duty of every person who claims to be a Republican to abide by that decision."

That plank was a body blow to the caucus soldiers of the last legislature and the manipulators of the fusion schemes already on foot for the defeat of regularly nominated candidates for the next legislature. But it was the convention's declaration as regards Colonel Quay that gave the Finner-Martins a brain crusher. The news of the failure of the senate to seat Colonel Quay had been received the night before, and the platform makers were not slow in putting upon paper the thoughts that ran through their minds. The plank that was agreed upon on this subject read as follows: "We again record our firm conviction that in the appointment of the Hon. Matthew Stanley Quay as a member of the United States senate from Pennsylvania Governor Stone was acting within his constitutional authority, and the thanks of the Republicans of Pennsylvania are due to Hon. John P. Elkin, attorney-general, for his masterly and logical argument before the committee on privileges and elections of the United States senate, clearly demonstrating the existence of this power in the chief executive of the state. We deplore the action of the United States senate in denying the right of full representation to which we are entitled under the federal constitution. We still contend that the governor has constitutional authority to make the appointment, and in selecting the Hon. Matthew Stanley Quay he was acting in accordance with the clearly expressed will of the majority of the Republicans of the state. We express our confidence in Senator Quay's leadership and we believe in his political and personal integrity. A great wrong has been done him, which the people will right at the proper time, and therefore we urge and insist that the Hon. Matthew Stanley Quay shall be a candidate for re-election to the United States senate, in which he has so long served the people with such distinguished ability and fidelity, and to this end we pledge him our hearty and cordial support."

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GOL. QUAY'S REPUBLICAN MAJORITY

Analysis of the Vote on the Question of His Being Seated Shows That There Were Thirty-three Republicans For Him to Seventeen Against Him—General Reader is Re-elected.

(Special Correspondence.)
 Philadelphia, May 1.—Governor Stone continues to wage an unrelenting warfare against violators of the laws drafted to protect the dairy interests of this state and to prevent impositions in the sale of imitations of pure butter. There were a number of additional arrests made last week by the state authorities. Hearings held in this city and elsewhere resulted in heavy fines being imposed and a number of accused being held for court on criminal prosecutions. While the law permits the sale of oleomargarine under certain restrictions, it has developed that the law has been violated in a number of cases, and as a result investigations by state agents have been accumulating, resulting in a number of prosecutions of dealers in colored imitations of butter and oleomargarine which has not been conspicuously stamped as such in accordance with the law. There is a general crusade under way against imitations of the law, and good results are already shown in the large cities where violations of the law have been frequent. In a big batch of cases before Magistrate Stratton, of this city, on Thursday the state secured favorable decisions, but in almost every case the accused took an appeal and showed a determination to fight against conviction. It will be found that Governor Stone's instructions to leave no loophole for escape for any of the guilty parties will be rigidly followed, and that many convictions in court will surely result.

A ridiculous feature of the agitation over these cases is the effort of certain political opponents of Governor Stone's administration to misrepresent the facts and to take credit for the work which the agents of the state have performed in collecting the evidence upon which these cases are based. The governor has announced that he will welcome assistance in this crusade from any quarter, and that any evidence of dereliction or negligence on the part of officials will be gratefully received. No man will be spared, no matter what may be the influence behind him, if he fails to perform his full duty in the enforcement of the laws against the sale of artificial butter or the trafficking in "oleo," except where all the restrictions provided in the legislation will be complied with fully. Governor Stone has always been a staunch friend of the farmers, and his attitude in the matter is strictly in accord with his entire record in public life. The unscrupulous methods employed by some of his factional enemies in the Republican party to create an impression to the contrary among the people have signally failed.

REPUBLICAN MAJORITY FOR QUAY

Events have followed each other so quickly in the political situation in the Keystone state within the last two weeks that those who take an interest in matters affecting the Republican organization have had much to occupy their attention. The action of the United States senate in refusing to recognize the credentials of Colonel M. S. Quay for the seat to which he was appointed by Governor Stone was a disappointment to the party in general, and it is worthy of consideration the influence exerted by him and the fact that he lost by one vote, the ballot being 32 for him to 33 against, these accustomed to meeting surprises of this character in politics have accepted the situation philosophically. Had the vote been taken three days before it was there is no doubt that Colonel Quay would have been seated. For reasons best known to himself Senator Hanna turned in against Colonel Quay at the last moment.

HOW THEY VOTED.

These are the Republicans who either voted for or were paired in favor of Colonel Quay:

Allison, Iowa; Baker, Kansas; Carter, Montana; Chaney, Ohio; Chamberlain, Nebraska; Clark, Wyoming; Callum, Illinois; Davis, Minnesota; Dewey, New York; Devoe, Kentucky; Fairbanks, Indiana; Elkins, West Virginia; Foraker, Ohio; Foster, Washington; Frye, Maine; Geer, Iowa; Hansborough, North Dakota; Hoar, Massachusetts; Jones, Nevada; McCann, Maryland; Mason, Illinois; Nelson, Minnesota; Penrose, Pennsylvania; Perkins, California; Platt, New York; Pritchard, North Carolina; Scott, West Virginia; Sewell, New Jersey; Shoup, Idaho; Spooner, Wisconsin; Stewart, Nevada; Warren, Wyoming; Wetmore, Rhode Island; Wolcott, Colorado.

THE CORNSTALK BELL.

On the bell of a small village church in the east of Germany there is carved the figure of a cornstalk. The cornstalk has an interesting story connected with it. When the church was built, the poor people had spent all their money and had nothing over with which to buy a bell to hang in the tower. One day when the corn was going to the service he saw growing in a crack in the old crumbling wall of the churchyard a green stalk of corn.

The idea suddenly struck him that perhaps this green stalk of corn, on what we call "the snowball plan," which grows bigger as it rolls on, might be made the means of getting the coveted bell. He waited till the corn was in golden ripeness and then plucked the six ears that were on it and sowed them next spring in his garden.

In the autumn time he gathered the little crop thus produced and sowed it again, till at last he had not room enough in his garden for the harvest. So he divided the seeds among a certain number of farmers, who went on sowing the produce until in the eighth year the crop was so large that when it was put together and sold they found they had money enough to buy a large and beautiful bell. And they carved upon it the story of its origin and the stalk of corn to which it owed its existence.

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Cordova Wax Candles

Nothing else adds so much to the charm of the drawing room or hall as a soft, steady, artistic flame. Nothing will contribute more to the artistic success of the occasion, tea or dinner. The best decorative candle is one that burns evenly, has an elaborate, modern-cut glass or porcelain, made in all colors, and the most delicate taste by STANDARD OIL CO. and sold everywhere.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE of a writ of Lavari Facias, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Forest County, Pennsylvania, and to me directed, there will be exposed to sale by public vendue or outcry, at the Court House, in the Borough of Tionesta, Forest County, Pa., on

MONDAY, MAY 21, A. D. 1900, at 1 o'clock p. m., the following described property, to-wit:

SECURITY TRUST AND SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY, for use of FREDERIC PYLE, now use of ACME BARK EXTRACT COMPANY, vs. ACME EXTRACT COMPANY, defendant, HELEN S. PYLE and FREDERIC PYLE, Executors at the last will and Testament of FRANK PYLE, deceased, for term of C. K. No. 7, May Term, 1900.—Palmice & Lindsey, Attorneys.

All the defendants' right, title, interest and claim of, in and to all that certain leasehold estate, leased, demise, term of years erected, granted, leased and demised in and by that certain indenture of lease made by H. W. Tracy and F. R. Jay as lessors, to the Acme Extract Company, limited, as lessee, dated the 23d day of May, 1890, and recorded in the Recorder's office for the recording of deeds, &c., of the county of Forest, State of Pennsylvania, in deed book No. 22, at page 14, &c., in and upon all that certain piece, parcel or lot of land situated, lying and being in the township of Jenks, county of Forest, State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at a point in the northwest corner of land conveyed to first parties by J. D. Hunt and wife, by deed dated May 20th 1877, and recorded in Forest county, in deed book 7, page 269, said point being thirteen rods south and thirteen rods west from the north and east boundary of said land described in said deed; thence west by line parallel with south line of town plot of Marion township fifty-five rods; thence south by line parallel with east line of said town plot, land, twenty-nine rods, more or less; thence east by line parallel with first mentioned line or boundary fifty-five rods; thence north twenty-nine rods more or less to place of beginning. Containing ten acres of land as in said lease described.

SECOND.—The Bark Extract Manufactory, situated on the said leasehold, with all buildings, fixtures, machinery and appurtenances thereon, about the same, or that may hereafter be placed on or about said leasehold, belonging to the said party of the first part, and thereunto appurtenant.

THIRD.—The railroad including track and ties running from said Bark Extract Manufactory to its said railroad's junction with the track of the Pittsburgh & Western Railway Company, at or near Marionville, in said county, with all more or less to place of beginning, with all locomotive engine and appliance, and ten freight cars, all of which are appurtenant to said leasehold and manufactory and are now in operation, with all orders and bills of lading thereon.

The buildings erected on said leasehold and thereunto belonging are as follows: Leach house, 24x25 feet; boiler house, 30x30 feet; storage house, 100x20 feet; engine house, 25x12 feet; bark house, 75x35 feet; boiler house, 40x35 feet; office, 30x15 feet; cooper shop, 50x20 feet; barn 40x25 feet; mill room, 25x20 feet; barrel house, 30x20 feet.

To be in execution and to be sold as the property of Acme Extract Co., defendant, Helen S. Pyle and Frederic Pyle, Executors at the last will and testament of Frank Pyle, deceased, terre tenants, at the suit of Security Trust and Safe Deposit Company, for use of Frederic Pyle now use of Acme Bark Extract Company.

TERMS OF SALE.—The following must be strictly complied with when the property is stricken down:

- When the plaintiff or other lien creditor becomes the purchaser, the costs on the writ must be paid, and a list of liens including mortgage searches on the property sold, together with such lien creditor's receipts for the amount of the proceeds of the sale or portions thereof as he may claim, must be furnished the Sheriff.
- All bids must be paid in full.
- All sales not settled immediately will be continued until 12 o'clock p. m., of the next day, at which time all property not settled for will again be put up and sold at the expense and risk of the person to whom first sold.

See Parson's Digest, Ninth Edition, page 446 and Smith's Forms, page 384.

Shirley's Office, Tionesta, Pa., April 27, 1900.

J. W. JAMIESON, Sheriff.

A GORGEOUSLY BOUND

Work of art has just been issued in New York at an outlay of over \$100,000, for which the publishers desire a Manager in this County, at a good salary; good pay to right party. Nearly 100 fine engravings, sumptuous paper, illuminations and bindings; over 200 golden lilies in the morocco bindings; nearly 80 golden roses in the cloth bindings. See also in our catalogue, with all rights so great is the sale. Christian men and women making fortunes taking orders. Rapid promotions. One Christian woman made clear \$500 in four weeks taking orders for our church in her city and friends. Write us. It may lead to a permanent paying position to manage our business, and look after our large correspondence, which you can attend to right at your home. Address S. C. Knowles, General Secretary, 12 East Fifteenth Street, between Broadway and Fifth Avenue, New York. 4-18-5.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, The Hon. W. M. Lindsey, President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas and Quarter Sessions in and for the county of Forest, has issued his precept for holding a Court of Common Pleas, Quarter Sessions of the Peace, Orphans' Court and Probate Court, for the County of Forest, to commence on the Third Monday of May being the 21st day of May, 1900. Notice is hereby given to all the Justices of the Peace and Constables of said county, that they be and there in their proper persons at ten o'clock A. M., of said day with their records, inquiries, examination, and other remittances, together with all which to their office appertain to be done, and to those who are bound in recognizance to prosecute against the prisoners that are or shall be in the jail of Forest County, that they may be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just. Given under my hand and seal this 23rd day of April, A. D. 1900.

J. W. JAMIESON, [L.S.] Sheriff.

TRIAL LIST.

List of causes set down for trial in the Court of Common Pleas of Forest County, Pennsylvania, commencing on the Third Monday of May, 1900:

- No. 1. L. S. Clough, F. W. Taylor and James Crato, doing business as L. S. Clough & Co., vs. Penn Tanning Company and Fred Axel Carlsson, No. 24, Nov. Term, 1898. Summons in Trespass.
- No. 2. W. J. Bloomfield, E. Pequinot, A. J. and M. S. Carnahan, vs. P. Mansfield, Robert Thomas, Charles K. McCann, No. 19, Sept. Term, 1899. Summons in Ejectment.
- No. 3. Sarah J. Dunlap vs. J. M. Church, Priscilla Church, No 24, May Term, 1899. Summons in Ejectment.
- No. 4. H. H. Galt vs. J. B. Galt and J. H. Harsh, No. 53, Sept. Term, 1899. Appeal by Plaintiff from J. P.
- No. 5. J. J. Henderson vs. William Dunn, No. 12, Nov. Term, 1899. Appeal by Plaintiff from J. P.
- No. 6. Franklin Allegheny Bridge Co. vs. County of Venango, No. 2, Sept. Term, 1899. Exemplification from Venango County, New Trial.
- No. 7. W. J. Martin vs. J. N. Patterson, No. 4, May Term, 1900. Summons in Trespass.

Attest, JOHN H. ROBERTSON, Prothonotary, Tionesta, Pa., April 23, 1900.



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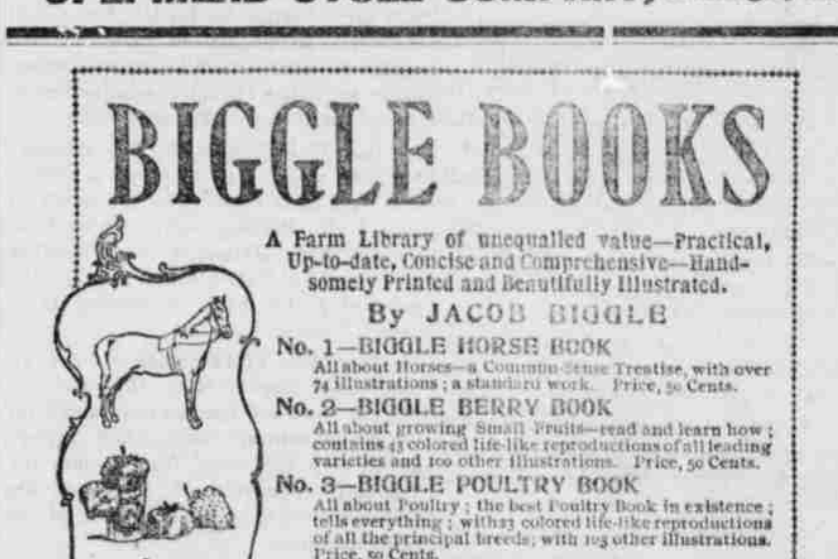
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