

COL. QUAY'S BRILLIANT VICTORY

His Re-election to the United States Senate a Triumph For Republicanism.

COMPLETE INSURGENT ROUT

The Combination of Ambitious Millionaires and Ring Politicians of Philadelphia and Pittsburgh and Their Democratic Allies Ignominiously Defeated in One of the Most Desperate Campaigns in the History of American Politics.

(Special Correspondence.) Philadelphia, Jan. 22.—The election of Col. Matthew Stanley Quay to the United States senate by the legislature of Pennsylvania without the necessity of a ballot in the joint senatorial convention was a great triumph for stalwart Republicanism.

This victory was predicted by those familiar with the inside facts of the situation, despite the desperate campaign waged by the insurgent newspapers and their misrepresentations, which continued up until the balloting. With 26 votes in the senate and 104 in the house of representatives, Col. Quay got a majority in each chamber when the first vote was taken on Tuesday last, and there was no occasion to have a ballot in the joint convention.

A COMPLETE INSURGENT ROUT. This complete rout of the insurgent-Democratic combination was made without Col. Quay requiring a single Democratic vote. It is true that one Democrat—Galvin, of Schuylkill county—did vote for Col. Quay for senator, but this he did despite the protest of Col. Quay himself, who knew that he had enough votes without him. Galvin had, however, been the victim of such vindictive assaults by the insurgent newspapers that his name had rebelled against aiding that cause in any manner, and he insisted upon casting his vote for the Beaver statesman.

Col. Quay had a majority of 12 votes over and above the combined strength of the insurgents, Democrats and Prohibitionists, and had his friends consented to make certain deals suggested by some of the insurgents he could have had even a larger vote.

Governor Stone promptly signed the commission of Col. Quay as United States senator, and he was sworn in as a member of the senate at noon Thursday last. In the presence of one of the largest and most enthusiastic crowds that ever assembled in the senate galleries. The floor of the senate was thronged with members of both houses of congress, who wished to witness the return of the stalwart leader to the senate, and the display of floral offerings from friends of the distinguished Pennsylvanian was the largest in the history of the senate as having been made in testimonial of any individual.

There was not room on the floor of the senate to properly place many of these floral tributes, so they were displayed in the adjoining lobbies. The swearing-in of Col. Quay was an event in national politics. The Associated Press reports sent to newspapers throughout the country were lengthy and very complimentary to Col. Quay, and were printed generally with great display head lines. This feature of the event was very annoying to the insurgents, as it demonstrated the interest in Col. Quay taken by the people of the entire country and of their great appreciation of his services to his party and to the country through his influence in the councils of the Republican party.

MILLIONS COMBINED IN POLITICS. The story of Col. Quay's great battle against a combination of ambitious millionaires, city contractors and the leaders of the political rings of Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, will make an important chapter in the political history of this country. The campaign just closed for the election of a United States senator from Pennsylvania was undoubtedly the most exciting, bitter-fought and remarkable in its aspects that has ever been waged in any state in the Union.

Col. Quay was at the outset confronted with several ambitious citizens with great wealth back of them and each bent upon being elected to the senate. These men pooled their issues, and with the assistance of a coterie of unscrupulous politicians determined to drive Col. Quay from the leadership of the Republican organization, capture that organization or wreck it, if that should be found necessary, and then work out an issue which would elect the candidate to succeed him in the senate. Each of these millionaires took a chance of getting the prize and each of them contributed to the immense corruption fund which was to be the basis of their operations against Col. Quay and his friends.

when he was backed by the republican organization for state treasurer.

CONSPIRACY AGAINST QUAY.

Col. Quay himself, the victim of one of the most damnable conspiracies in the history of American politics, was arrested upon a trumped up charge, dragged before a police magistrate in sympathy with the insurgents, taken before a court, nearly all of whose officers were bitter partisans of the political interests which were combined to destroy him, and made to stand trial in one of the most infamous proceedings imaginable. There was not a scintilla of evidence that Col. Quay had profited to the amount of a dollar to the detriment of the commonwealth or of any individual, or that he had been guilty of an improper or unlawful act in any of his business dealings with the officials of which the charges were concocted.

Despite the partisan character of the surroundings and the criminal actions of some of those supposed to represent the interests of all the people, Col. Quay was triumphantly acquitted by the jury of his peers. Unhappily for Col. Quay, this acquittal did not come until after the adjournment of the legislature, before which he was a candidate for re-election to the United States senate. The politicians and the millionaires who had conspired against him had succeeded through the argument that Col. Quay should not be elected while the case before the Philadelphia court was pending, in getting a number of members of the legislature to pledge themselves not to vote for Col. Quay, while these charges stood against him.

Notwithstanding that he had a large majority of the Republican members of the senate and the house of representatives voting for him for senator, for 79 ballots Col. Quay was unable to break the deadlock in the last legislative session on the United States senatorship. He was short but 12 votes of the necessary number to elect on the first ballot.

Then came Col. Quay's appointment as United States senator by Governor Stone and the opposition of the insurgent Republicans and Democrats, which, with the aid of Senator Hanna and the chairman of the Democratic national committee, Senator Jones, resulted in Col. Quay's commission being rejected by the United States senate by a majority of but one vote.

AN APPEAL TO THE PEOPLE. He next appealed to the people. He made a campaign such as was never made before in the old Keystone commonwealth. He went into many counties of the state and challenged his opponents to put up a Republican candidate against him. His name was submitted to the Republican voters at the primary elections, and he won a great majority of the members nominated for the senate and house as favorable to his candidacy. Then the insurgents refused with the Democrats and more money was spent lavishly to defeat Republican candidates who had been regularly nominated, but who would not pledge themselves to remain out of the Republican caucus on the United States senatorship and vote against Col. Quay. Democrats were elected in Republican counties under these circumstances, the Republican majorities in the senate and house were reduced, but despite this fact Col. Quay, when the caucus on the United States senatorship was held, received 123 votes, or four less than a majority of the entire membership of the legislature, and three of his supporters were unable to be present on account of illness. On that very night another Republican declared for him, giving him the number of votes required to elect.

Colonel Quay's staunch friends hereafter succeeded in organizing both branches of the legislature, accessions came from the ranks of the insurgents. Republican sentiment at the homes of members of the legislature in favor of blocking the caucus of the insurgents and their Democratic allies was so pronounced that several members publicly announced their intention of voting for Col. Quay. The insurgent forces were thus demoralized, and had the friends of Col. Quay desired to, they could have gotten enough Republican votes to make Col. Quay's total 150 instead of 136 votes.

The outcome of Col. Quay's triumph, this magnificent victory for stalwart Republicanism and majority rule, will be a strengthening of the Republican organization in every county in the state. It will mean that the party wreckers will be driven from their few strongholds and that true Republicanism will hereafter reign throughout Pennsylvania, and that assistant Democrats will have to go over to the Democrats entirely, or they are to figure in politics in the future.

The millionaire ring has been shattered, and honor and principle, and not money and political thug, will hereafter rule in the Republican party in this commonwealth.

She Didn't Get It. At the Darham (England) assizes recently the plaintiff in a trifling case was a deaf woman, and after a little the judge suggested that the counsel should get his client to compromise it and to ask her what she would like to settle it.

The counsel thereupon shouted out very loudly to his client, "His lordship wants to know what you will take?" She smilingly replied, "I thank his lordship kindly, and if it's no inconvenience to him I'll take a little wren away."

Like unto Isaac. Professor Tait of Edinburgh, after having been asked by a student to send him by taking to the lamp, was troubled by an amateur electrician in the house. One day, the story goes, when the house was filled with oratory a volley of explosive came from Tait's room, followed by smoke and unearthly smells. The lessons in oratory were suspended, and every one in the house collected to find what the trouble was.

Tait, with unmoored countenance, said to the landlord, "As there seems to be no restraint on the nature of the studies pursued in these lodgings, I have begun a series of experiments in the explosion, from which I expect to draw much advantage." The election ceased.

STALWARTS AT WORK ON REFORM.

Republicans Are Fulfilling Every Pledge Made to the People.

FLINN'S DESPERATE GAME.

Fearful of Being Legislated Out of Power in Pittsburgh, He is Working a Faction in the Democracy to Serve His Own Selfish Ends, But He Will Not Succeed.

(Special Correspondence.) Harrisburg, Jan. 22.—With the election of Col. Quay to the United States senate the decks have been cleared for contests here over legislation this winter. It promises to be a most interesting session of the general assembly of Pennsylvania on account of the many measures which will be introduced to carry out the various projects for reform made by the Republican organization. The stalwart Republicans propose to take the initiative and to be responsible for the passage of the bills they will introduce.

Senator William Flinn, an insurgent leader of Pittsburgh, has introduced a bill in the state senate to change the ballot laws, but he will not be allowed to figure in the light of a reformer for the advancement of schemes which he may have in contemplation in his home county.

STALWARTS ARE AGGRESSIVE. The stalwart leaders will have one of their number introduce the real ballot reform bill, and it will meet every requirement of the most radical of the reform element.

There was introduced in the senate last week by Senator Sprout, of Delaware county, a bill introducing the ship subsidy bill now before congress as a measure the adoption of which will be to the interests of the workmen and the industrial interests of Pennsylvania that will be called upon in the event of the passage of the subsidy bill to help construct vessels for the merchant marine which will be benefited by the proposed legislation at Washington. Senator Sprout's resolution on calls upon the Republican members of congress to vote for the ship subsidy bill. It was passed in the senate and will go through the house this week, despite opposition from the Democrats.

There was introduced in the senate by Senator Scott, of Philadelphia, a staunch supporter of Col. Quay, a reform measure which is of special interest to Philadelphians. This bill will save the city of Philadelphia over \$75,000 a year. It is intended to abolish the present fee system in the office of city treasurer and register of wills. This bill was introduced at the suggestion of Mayor Ashbridge, at whose instigation the Republican conventions in Philadelphia, prior to the last election, went on record in favor of this reform. While the insurgent newspapers insisted that the stalwart Republicans never intended to carry this reform into effect, the friends of Col. Quay have taken this, their first opportunity, to introduce the bill abolishing the fees, and they will see to it that it is promptly passed. Governor Stone has promised to sign the bill as soon as it shall be presented to him.

A bill has been introduced in the senate which was drafted with the view of giving the Pennsylvania Railroad company the privilege of increasing its capital in order to carry out the plans which President Cassatt has in view for the enlargement of its plant in this state and the extension of its lines in different parts of the country. This bill will enable the railroad company to increase its capital stock from \$151,000,000 to \$200,000,000, and will thus strengthen the greatest railroad corporation in the world.

Governor Stone's recommendation that a deficiency bill be passed to permit the payment to the public schools of the full \$11,000,000 appropriation will undoubtedly be adopted without delay.

The state administration will also urge the prompt passage of bills intended to make restrictions against the sale of oleomargarine more effective. The oleo trust will fight these measures, and there is a prospect of a bitter struggle over the bills. Governor Stone is determined to press for the passage of these measures, and he will take a personal interest in this contest in favor of the dairy and butter interest of the commonwealth.

TO GIVE FLINN REFORM. The proposed reform legislation for Pittsburgh will command consideration from the leaders of all parties and factions. Flinn will make a desperate fight to prevent any interference with his control of the official patronage and the letting of contracts in Allegheny county. He will fight to the last all attempts to overthrow the present ring conditions in Pittsburgh, which business men and manufacturers and others have so long sought to get rid of. He is already drilling the Democrats to line to help defeat the plans of those who will push the reform legislation for Pittsburgh. In order to keep Democrats in dread of the criticism of the insurgent newspapers, which are used to great effect, Flinn and his Democratic allies have within the last week worked these newspapers at a great rate. They secured the adoption of a resolution condemning those Democrats who refused to vote for Flinn's candidate for speaker of the house, and who, with few exceptions, have chosen from selected the stalwart Republican as more entitled to the votes.

Flinn and the Democratic circle that take orders from him had a set of scathing resolutions adopted, in which these independent thinking Democrats were made to appear to be traitors to their party for helping Flinn's candidate for speaker of the house. These honorable and manly Democrats have, however, not been intimidated by the Flinn blackmail style of political campaigning, but they are more determined than ever that the Flinn Democratic combination shall not own them in the coming contests over legislation, and they will act and vote as they see fit, regardless of orders from Flinn, Guffey or any one else under the Flinn domination.

THE PEOPLE TO RULE. To block the schemes of millionaires to buy United States senatorships in Pennsylvania Senator Quay, of Schuylkill, a Quay supporter, introduced a bill calling for the election of United States senators by a vote of the people.

ple. This proposition, at Col. Quay's suggestion, was put in the platform of the last Republican state convention.

EXPECTANCY.

Some day, some day 'till all come right. The tangled skein will all be unrolled. And we will grasp the colors bright. And how the ember threads behind. The sun is slow, and red is sweet. Yet fears draw round us when it sets. And sorrow comes with winged feet. And joy but heralds new regrets.

Even while we taste, sweet drafts will turn "Oh, no, not at all." We learn to love and, loving, learn To feel the loved one's loss the more. And yet, when "reason's" light grows pale There shines through darkness still a ray Of faith untaught which cannot fail And leads us onward to some day. —Washington Star.

A GLIMPSE OF TURNER.

Introducing an Incident That Suggested One of His Great Pictures. It was a friend of Ruskin's mother, Mrs. John Simon, who told the story. She was traveling by night in the early days of the Great Western railway from Plymouth to London.

"When I had taken off my cloak and smoothed my plumes and generally settled myself, I looked up to see the most wonderful eyes I ever saw steadily, luminously, clairvoyantly, kindly, paternally looking at me. The hat was over the forehead, the mouth and chin buried in the heavy velvet coat collar of the brown greatcoat. Well, we went on, and the storm went on more and more, until we reached Bristol, to wait ten minutes. My old gentleman rubbed the side window with his coat cuff in vain, attacked the center window, again in vain, so blurred and blotched was it with the torrents of rain. A moment's hesitation and then:

"Young lady, would you mind my putting down this window?" "Oh, no, not at all." "You may be drenched, you know." "Never mind, sir." "Immediately down goes the window, out go the old gentleman's head and shoulders, and there they stay for I suppose nearly ten minutes; then he drew in, and I said:

"Oh, please let me look." "Now, you will be drenched." But he had half opened the window for me to see. Such a sight, such a chaos of elemental and artificial lights and noises, I never saw or heard or expect to see or hear. He drew up the window and moved on and then leaned back with closed eyes for I dare say ten minutes, then opened them and said:

"Well?" "I said, 'I've been "drenched," but it's worth it.' "He smiled and again took to his steady but quite ineffective persuing of his face." The whole letter is too long for quotation, but this is the sequel:

"The next year, I think, going to the academy, I moved at once as I always did, to see what Turners there were. "Imagine my feelings—Rain, Steam and Speed. Great Western Railway, June the 1st, 1843."

"I had found out who the 'seeing' eyes belonged to. As I stood looking at the picture I heard a man's voice behind me, and I said:

"There, now, just look at that. Ain't it just like Turner? Who ever saw such a ridiculous conglomeration?" "I turned very quietly round and said: "I did. I was in the train that night, and it is perfectly and wonderfully true," and walked quietly away. —From Last Chapter of Ruskin's "Fratricida."

WERE NOT PRECOCIOS.

Many Noted Men Who Developed Late In Life. The illustrious poet and novelist, Sir Walter Scott, was an exceedingly dull boy when at school. Professor Dalzell said of him when he was at the University of Edinburgh, "Dunce he is, and dunce he will remain."

Richard Brinsley Sheridan, the eminent Irish orator and dramatic author, was so stupid when a boy that his mother upon one occasion told him to a tutor with the remark, "He is an incorrigible dunce."

Dean Swift, the eloquent divine and humorist, was by no means a brilliant boy. He was plucked at Dublin university and obtained his recommendation to Oxford "despite all graces."

Oliver Goldsmith while a student at Trinity college, Dublin, was notorious for idleness and stupidity. In after years he spoke of himself as "a plant that flowered late."

Dr. Adam Clarke, the English theologian, was so stupid when a boy that his father called him a "grievous dunce."

The poet Thomas Chatterton was sent home to his mother with the very discouraging accompaniment that he was a "fool, of whom nothing could be made."

THE ORDEAL OF FIRE

MYSTIFYING RITES CELEBRATED BY THE ORIENTALS.

Walking With Bare Feet Over Flaming Stones and Emerging From the Pit Unburned—Dr. Hocken Saw This Done and Describes the Act.

Andrew Lang, who has written extensively on myths, rituals and strange human practices, has made a collection of stories that remind one of the experiences of Shadrach, Meshach and Abednego. In India, Japan and a number of the south sea islands a custom still survives which is known as the "fire walk." Sometimes it is prefaced with incantations, and it is usually followed by a feast. The religious part of the ceremony is conducted by priests. The origin of the custom, both in respect to time and place, is apparently unknown, but it is possible that the rite has now lost some of its earlier significance and detail.

The essential feature of the performance, at least from the point of view of the uninitiated, is walking barefoot over a bed of stones that have been rendered red or white hot by fire. The stones are laid at the bottom of an excavation like that prepared in Now England for a Rhode Island clam bake. Logs are cut into suitable lengths and piled over the rocky foundation, and these are then ignited. From four or five hours to a day is consumed in this part of the preparation, which has been preceded, of course, by the work of digging the pit or oven and arranging its rocky foundation. The embers having been scattered, a row of red-hot or white-hot surface having been exposed, several men descend into the oven and walk more or less leisurely across the stones. In most cases they suffer no apparent harm.

One of the narratives was presented to the New Zealand institute in 1887 by Dr. T. M. Hocken and describes a scene which he witnessed in one of the Fiji Islands—Mbeiga, 20 miles south of Suva. Through the co-operation of civil officers and the steamship company the small clan on Mbeiga that still possess the wooden houses and are permitted to give an exhibition, and several whites accompanied the doctor. One of them, a government meteorologist, carried a thermometer that would register up to 400 degrees F. When these guests arrived on the scene, they found a bed of stones, already assembled in characteristic Fiji custom. The preparations had been undertaken long enough in advance to avert any delay. The oven was 25 or 30 feet long and 8 feet broad and was shaped like a saucer. The deepest part of the depression was 15 feet long. The stones, which were removed in their presence by means of long poles bearing loops of green withes.

Walking beside the pit before this stage of the proceedings, the man with the thermometer recorded a temperature of 114 degrees. As the stones were unburned he hung his instrument out over the center of the oven, six feet above the stones, whereupon the mercury rose to 282. The solder was melting, and the instrument was liable to be ruined if left in that position any longer. What the temperature was on the stones themselves can only be conjectured, but Dr. Hocken declares that they were "white hot" and that low flames from small coals between the stones could be seen leaping up around them.

Two of the men who were to walk through the fire were examined by Dr. Hocken before their daring act. They were garlanded about the neck and waist. Their feet and legs were carefully shaved. The soles were soft and flexible, showing that they had not been rendered permanently callous in any way. In order to detect chemicals that might have been applied for this occasion the doctor did not hesitate to use touch, smell and taste. He licked the natives' feet with truly scientific zeal. But no explanation of what was to follow could be discovered. Finally, at an appointed signal, the seven or eight natives who took part in the performance came in in single file to the oven and then walked across the stones from one end to the other of the pit. They spent less than half a minute there. Immediately after they emerged Dr. Hocken again inspected their feet, but could find no sign of burning or blistering.

Another historian mentions a fire walk in which the passage was made no less than five times. Miss Tonia Henry records similar incidents in the *Polyesian Journal*, and adds that her own sister and a niece also walked across the stones. Lang picked up stories of the practice in Japan, where several women pretended to have done the same thing, although corroborative evidence is lacking.

An Englishman who tried the experiment himself, and was accompanied in it by a native, remained two hours in the ordeal, and was unharmed. Lang held no ill opinions of the natives, but merely walked behind Colonel Gudgeon.

Three of them escaped without harm. The fourth, who, by the way, looked backward, after starting, was somewhat burned. Green branches of a tree were thrown over the fire to smother it, and the man took fire that fire affords a hint of the heat. Yet Colonel Gudgeon says: "I felt something resembling slight electric shocks, and the tingling sensations continued hours afterward, but that was all. The tender skin of my feet was not even hardened by fire."

All such ventures do not result so happily. Several accidents are reported. At Benares, for instance, the walkers were burned enough on one occasion to be sore for two days. The Brahmin master of ceremonies explained, however, that "the control of the fire was not so complete as usual, because the images of the sanctuary had been defiled by the touch of Mohammedans in the crowd." Subsequently at Benares, when sacred images were carried through the fire and a coveit was thrown into the oven, three Hindus who were observing the spectacle ran against one another and fell into the pit. It is alleged that they escaped unharmed.

Her Friend's Comment. "He suggested that possibly I might learn to love him," said the spinster. "Yes, of course," returned her dearest friend. "Doubtless he realizes the truth of the saying that 'one is never too old to learn.'" —Chicago Post.

The southern part of Africa is of volcanic origin, and the land in the neighborhood of Kimberley is so sulphurous that even ants cannot exist in it. Occasionally the people have a right to abuse you. If you make a mistake, abuse comes you to be more careful.—Atchison Globe.

Stoves & Ranges.



NO FINER LINE were ever seen in Tinostea than we have now in stock. This is true of quality and beauty as well as quantity. We can fit you out in anything from the smallest heater to the largest and handsomest range, and the margin of profit is cut to the lowest possible figure. By all means see our stock and get prices before purchasing.

Guns and Sportsmen's Supplies.

We carry a nice line of Brooch-Loading Shot Guns, extra good shooters, but not expensive. Also best loaded shells, and can supply you with anything in line of sportsmen's goods at lowest prices.

SCOWDEN & CLARK.

A NEW DEPARTURE

A Radical Change in Marketing Methods as Applied to Sewing Machines. An original plan under which you can obtain easier terms and better value in the purchase of the world famous "White" Sewing Machine than ever before offered.

Write for our elegant H-T catalogue and detailed particulars. How we can save you money in the purchase of a high-grade sewing machine and the easy terms of payment we can offer, either direct from factory or through our regular authorized agents. This is an opportunity you cannot afford to pass. You know the "White," you know its manufacturers. Therefore, a detailed description of the machine and its construction is unnecessary. If you have an old machine to exchange we can offer most liberal terms. Write to-day. Address in full.

WHITE SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, (Dept. A.) Cleveland, Ohio.

NEW LIVERY

ORAM & UREY.

Having purchased the livery barn located in rear of Hotel Agnew and after adding many new and up-to-date rigs we are now prepared to furnish livery rigs to the people of its vicinity and guarantee to fit you out in first-class style.

We will make a specialty of furnishing rigs for Funerals, Weddings, Receptions, Etc.

WM. ORAM, ARCHIE UREY.

COME AND SEE US.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL R.R.

PERSONALLY CONDUCTED EXCURSIONS TO CALIFORNIA

Pullman Excursion Sleeping Cars through to San Francisco every Monday and Friday from Cincinnati, and every Wednesday from Chicago via

NEW ORLEANS AND THE SOUTHERN ROUTE

Pullman Excursion Sleeping Car through to Los Angeles every Friday from Chicago.

VIA OMAHA AND THE SCENIC ROUTE.

Through Sleeping Car from Chicago without change, and through sleeping car reservations from Cincinnati, via Illinois Central and the

New Through Line to HOT SPRINGS, ARKANSAS, BY WAY OF MEMPHIS.

Particulars, folders, and general information of agents of connecting lines, or by addressing

E. A. RICHTER, T. P. A. 812 Park Building, Pittsburg, Pa. A. H. HANSON, G. P. A. Chicago.

D. P. FREDERICKS, M. D. (Practice limited to Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat.)

Every Day, from 9 a. m. to 12 m. Afternoon hours by appointment only. Hereafter I will furnish my own glasses ARLINGTON BLOCK, OIL CITY, PA

DR. AUGUST MORCK

Optician.

Office: 1 & 7 1/2 National Bank Building, OIL CITY, PA.

Eyes examined free. Exclusively optical.

Fred. Grettenberger

GENERAL BLACKSMITH & MACHINIST.

All work pertaining to Machinery, Engines, Oil Well Tools, Gas or Water Fittings and General Blacksmithing promptly done at Low Rates. Repairing Mill Machinery given special attention, and satisfaction guaranteed.

Shop in rear of and just west of the Shaw House, Tidoune, Pa.

Your patronage solicited.

FRED. GRETTEBERGER.

Dr. Fanner's KIDNEY and Backache Cure.

Unfailing in Female Weakness.

Our first edition of this book, which contains a full and complete description of the disease, is now being distributed. How to Obtain a "Fanner's" Book upon request. Patients secured through mail orders. Send for sample copy FREE. Address, VICTOR J. EVANS & CO. (Patent Attorneys,) Evans Building, WASHINGTON, D. C.